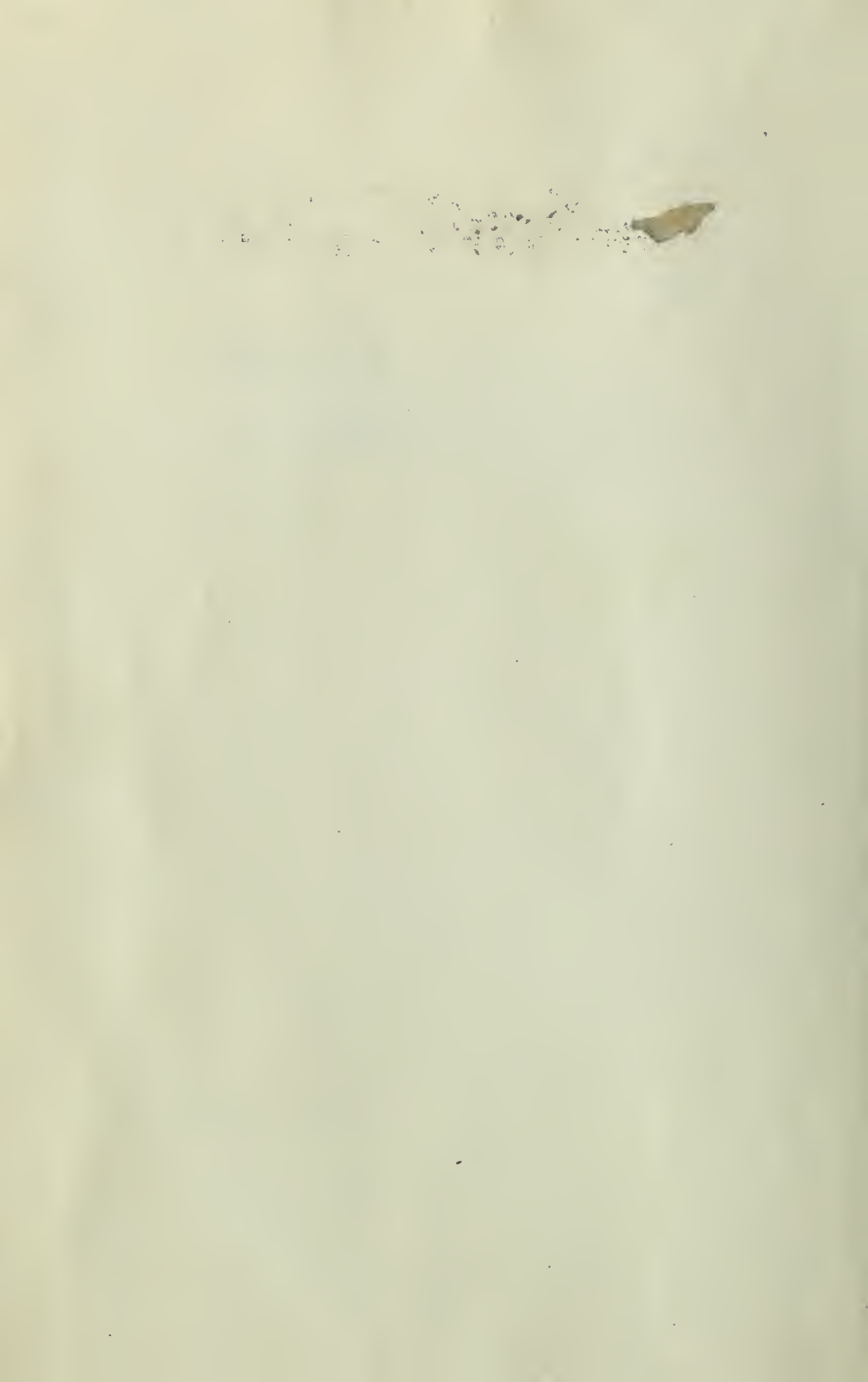


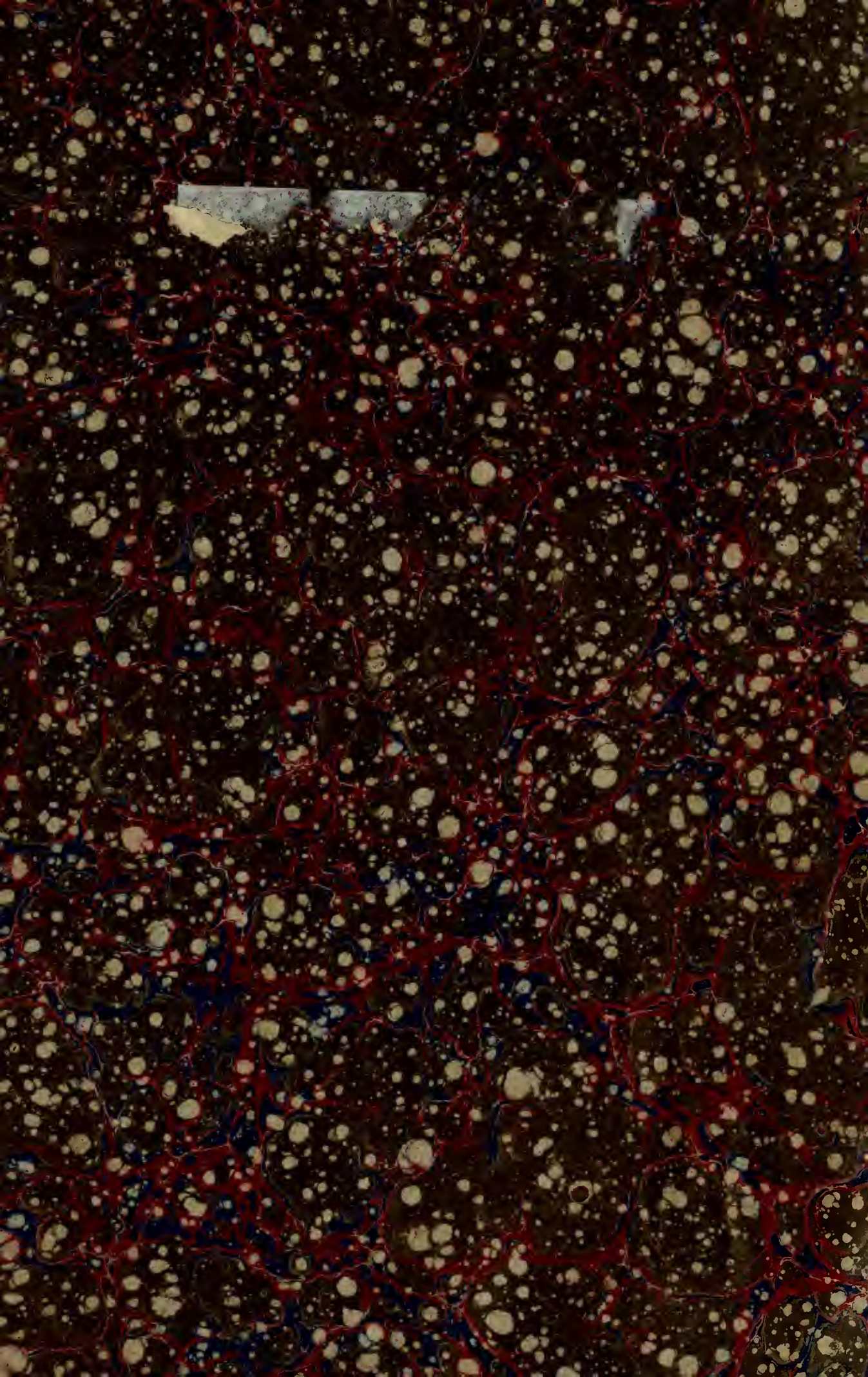




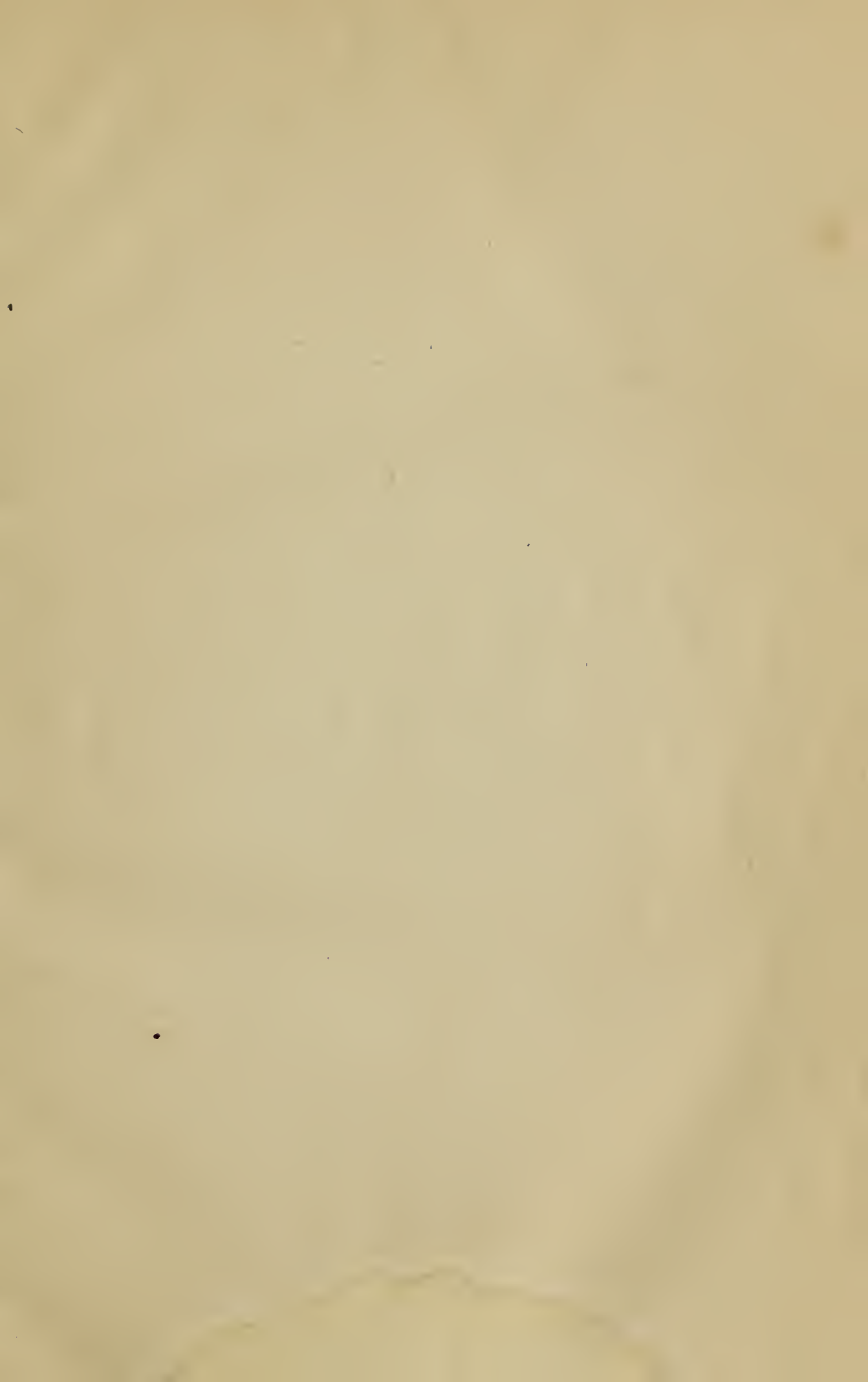
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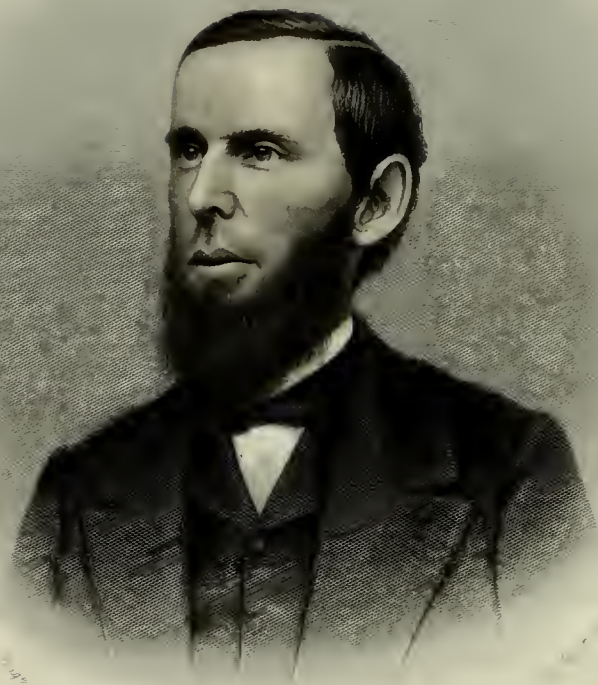
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VERMONT

HISTORICAL GAZETTEER:

A Magazine,

EMBRACING

A HISTORY OF EACH TOWN,

CIVIL, ECCLESIASTICAL, BIOGRAPHICAL AND MILITARY.

EDITED BY

ABBY MARIA HEMENWAY.

VOLUME III.

ORLEANS AND RUTLAND COUNTIES.

222460

CLAREMONT, N. H.:

THE CLAREMONT MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

1877.

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Dedication.

TO OUR
LEGAL COUNSELLORS,
TO THE
HON. DANIEL ROBERTS, OF RUTLAND COUNTY,
CONTRIBUTOR TO OUR FIRST BOOK AND TO OUR LAST.
TO
EDWARD J. PHELPS, ESQ.,
ELDEST SON OF HON. SAMUEL SHEATHER PHELPS,
UNITED STATES SENATOR, MIDDLEBURY.
E. R. HARD, ESQ., AND HON. WM. G. SHAW,
ALL OF THIS CITY, BURLINGTON,
This Volume
IS MOST COURTEOUSLY DEDICATED.

PREFACE.

We give you forty-four more of the towns of Vermont in this volume. The late Rev. Pliny H. White, the late Hon. Benjamin H. Steele, and Hon. E. A. Stewart, and the Rev. Samuel R. Hall, LL. D., contributed to the opening of the volume and delineation of the Orleans County Chapter. The Hon. Hiland Hall furnished the Introductory to Rutland County. Rev. P. H. White, gave also the history of four towns in his County, and numerous other papers. Orleans County will be found to be generally very well written up; and the towns of Rutland County are not behind those of any county yet given.

THANKS, first to the CONTRIBUTORS who have had the good will and perseverance to undertake and complete the histories of their respective towns. Thanks to the CLERGY of the State who have, as will appear, with much fidelity and care, furnished the histories of the churches. Acknowledgements to the many who have contributed family and other papers, largely helping to make the work to embrace a sketch of every important man deceased, of the State.

MOST SPECIAL ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS to those old and early friends who appear in both volumes, contributing voluntarily, or as solicited, papers of value either in or out of their own counties; and those, equally, who have assisted the circulation of both volumes issued, the GENERAL HELPERS, upon whom we always depend: Ex. Governor Hall, Henry Clark, Hon. Daniel Roberts, Hon. David Read, Hon. John G. Smith, L. L. Dutcher, Rev. Silas McKean, Whitfield Walker, Esq., H. A. Cutting, M. D., Col. R. Farnham, Hon. James Phelps, A. D. Hager, Hon. Clark Jillson, Hon. George Grenville Benedict, Hon. E. P. Walton. Thanks to the entire VERMONT PRESS. We give an abstract of the notices, at the close of our volume, preferring others, so far as they may speak for us, and as our best return for their encouragement and friendship.

THANKS, also as cordial to those who appear first in this volume as special contributors, or have otherwise efficiently assisted by presentation of portraits, extending the advance subscription, gratuitous, etc.: Hon. John A. Jameson, of Chicago, from Orleans County, Charles P. Allen, of Irasburgh; J. W. Hobart, of St. Albans; Mrs. Ellen J. Baxter, Derby Line; Mrs. Mary Clemer Ames, Mrs. Pliny H. White. The late Col. Wm. Y. Ripley and E. W. Redington, Esq. of Rutland; H. M. Mott, of Brandon; Moses E. Cheney, Barnard; and all others who have thus conferred a substantial favor upon our enterprise.

It may perhaps also, be well to remark, albeit, to us in this auspicious hour, it hardly seems necessary, that in 1871, we had no idea of such an interval of time. To our new Publishers to whom we sold our right of publication soon after entering on this present volume, first, came a freshet the ensuing fall, sweeping away such a bulk of property, they did not feel for a time like investing much prospectively in Vermont history. Every one knows what the years '74 and '75 were for trade; most especially for the book-trade. Almost every book issued was at the loss of the publishers. The last two years or more, it has been a financial necessity, or prudence to wait for better trade times.

We draw near a completion, we hope. Vol. IV is already in manuscript and compiled, or nearly: Washington, Windham and Windsor Counties, which concludes our work as projected; and so far as ever promised in preface or circular. Many patrons of the work, leading men in quite a number of the towns already published in Vols. I. and II., have

suggested one at least, or if needed two supplementary volumes, in which any towns not satisfied with their history already given can have a final opportunity in the work to bring up the records, facts and incidents in any department lacking. That however is optional, with the State and people. Hoping for it, many have sent in papers of revolutionary men and times, 1812 men and times, later times materials, numerous genealogical and biographical documents; some few very choice biographies; all worthy of preservation in an Historical Magazine of the State, and none of which will now be lost, whether we add them to our work or not.

To friends who have grown weary with waiting; how happy we are to present the volume. There have been told and untold things to delay the progress and issue, but here are 1,253 solid pages for our five years; and the work as ever, eminently your own productions, historical and literary—not ours, but yours chiefly. We send our new volume out gratefully, calmly—we acknowledge hopefully. After all our delays, vexations, trials, labors, as a daughter of Vermont, there is nothing beside in the world we would as soon have been as your historiographer.

EDITOR AND COMPILER.

July 4th, 1876, Burlington.

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 Fisher, Rev., 769.
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- Hotchkins, Hon. James M. 771.
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- Houghton, George F. Esq. 817; Rev. James C. 872; J. C. 881; Rev. John C. 690.
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- Hubbard, David and Mrs., Ebenezer, Jonathan, 1057; Moses, 865.
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- Humphrey, Amos, 857; Joshua, 848; Nathaniel, 857, 858; Theophilus, 871, 1018.
- Hunkins, Dea. A. and Mrs. 826, 827; A. E., John, Capt. Robert, 825.
- Hunt, Aaron, 683; Ephraim, Humphrey, 956; Jonathan, 654; Dea. Simeon, 1121, 1122.
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- Hunton, Ariel, 633, 634, 660; A. 668; Dr. 588; Rev. 1144.
- Hurd, Elias, 969; Rev. 620, 621.
- Hurlburt, Josiah, 668, 669; William, 954.
- Huse, Joseph E. 954; William, 957.
- Hutchins, Eld. A. S. 778; Jedediah, 622.
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- Hyde, 651, 652, 653, 1043; Asa, 1074; Amasa A. 850; Aurinah, 1030; Azariah, 995; Rev. Azariah and Mrs. 1st and 2d, 999; 1000; Rev. A. 1037; Col. B. N. 654; Capt. 641, 642, 648, 654; Deborah, Diodamia, 635; Elisabeth, 635, 636; Francis S. Hiram and Mrs., Jabez P. and Mrs. 635; Jedediah, 648, 663; Capt. Jedediah and family, 627, 631, 632, 635, 654; Jedediah Jr. 630, 631, 632, 633, 635; Rev. Jedediah and Mrs., Jerusha, Major, Martha P., P. W. and Mrs., Reuben and Mrs., Russell and Mrs., Samuel, William and Mrs. 635; Maj. B. B. 654;
- Ingram, Mr. and Mrs. 860; Philips, 857.
- Ingraham, Berton, 694.
- Irish, Edward, 699.
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- Ivers, Col. John, 901.
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- Jackson, George W. 764; Mr. and Mrs. Michael, 1023; E. N. 1070.
- James, Rev. W. A. 872.
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- Jefferds, Jacob, Mr. and Mrs. 1141; James, 1143; Moses, 1140.
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BRADFORD—Grantees, 809, 812; Town Clerks, 823; Representatives, 823, 824; Professional and Business Men, 824; Bradford Guards, 841, 842; Soldiers of the war of '61, 1155, 1160; Revolutionary Pensioners, 1160.

BRAINTREE—Town Clerks, Lawyers, Physicians, Collegiates, Clergy, State and County Officers, 847, 848; Soldiers, 852, 853, 854; Grantees, 855; Revolutionary Soldiers, 1161.

BROOKFIELD—Representatives, 858; Clergy, 862, 863; Soldiers, 867, 870; Revolutionary Soldiers, 1163.

CHELSEA—Grantees, 810; Postmasters, Justices, Professional Men, 882; Representatives, 873; Soldiers of the war of '61, 1164-1167; Revolutionary Soldiers, 1167.

CORINTH—Soldiers, 833, 834, 886; First Settlers of East Corinth, 886; Revolutionary Soldiers, 1169.

FAIRLEE—Grantees, 889; Representatives, Judges of County Court, Town Clerks, 905; Town Officers, 905, 906; Soldiers and Commutation Men, 906, 907.

WEST FAIRLEE—Voters, 909; Soldiers, 910; United States and County Officers, 913, 914; Representatives, Revolutionary Soldiers, 1169; Soldiers of the war of '61, 910; United States and County Officers, 913; Town Representatives, 914; Soldiers of the Revolution, 1169.

NEWBURY—Original Grantees, 944; Town Clerks, Representatives, Justices, Business Men, 944, 945; longevity, 945; Muster roll of Capt. Thos. Johnson and Capt. Simeon Stevens, of 1775 and 1777; Revolutionary Soldiers, Soldiers of 1812, 947; Soldiers of '61, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951; Methodist Preachers, 951; Professional and Business Men of Wells River, 955, 956; Preacher's list, 1171.

ORANGE—Grantees, 956; Town Clerks, 956, 957; First check list of voters, First Town Officers, 956; First Constables, 957; Representatives, 969; Soldiers of 1812 and 1861, 969, 970, 971.

RANDOLPH—Grantees, 975; Second Grantees, 976; Revolutionary Pensioners, 789; Soldiers of '61, 992, 995; Business and Professional Men, 995, 996; Town Clerks, 996; Soldiers of 1812, 999; Proprietors, 1028; District Clerks, 1032; Representatives, 1042; Collegiates, 1175.

STRAFFORD—Town Officers and First Settlers, 1068, 1069; Clergy, 1079, 1080; Members of first Universalist Society of Strafford, 1081, 1082; Town Representatives, State and County Officers, Judges, United States Senators, Revolutionary Pensioners, Plattsburgh Volunteers, 1083; Town Clerks and longevity list, 1084, 1085; Soldiers of the war of '61, 1088, 1089, 1090; First Congregationalist Church Members, 1177.

TRETFORD—Grantees, 1092; Town Officers, 1093; Clergy, 1096.

TOPSHAM—Grantees, 1105; State, County and Town Officers, 1110, 1111; Revolutionary Soldiers, 1178, 1179, 1180; Soldiers of the war of '61, 1111, 1112, 1113, 1114; Men who paid commutation in the last war, 1114.

TUNBRIDGE—Clergy, 1124, 1125, 1126; Plattsburgh Volunteers, 1126; Soldiers of the war of '61, 1126, 1127, 1128, 1182.

VERSHIRE—Grantees, 1132; Revolutionary Pensioners, 1182.

WASHINGTON—First Freeman, 1139; Revolutionary Soldiers, 1182.

WILLIAMSTOWN—First Town Officers, 1141; First Religious Society of Williamstown, 1143; Clergy, 1144, 1145; Revolutionary Soldiers, war of '61, 1145, 1146, 1147; United States and County Officers, Town Representatives, 1148; Collegiates, 1149; Postmasters, 1149, 1150.

VERMONT HISTORICAL MAGAZINE.

ORLEANS COUNTY.

ORLEANS COUNTY—INTRODUCTORY CHAPTER.

BY REV. PLINY H. WHITE.

The first white native of the County was William Scott Shepard, who was born in Greensboro, 25th March, 1790—the son of Ashbel Shepard. The first marriage was that of Joseph Stanley of Greensboro, and Mary Gerould of Craftsbury, which was solemnized at Greensboro, July 25, 1793 by Timothy Stanley, Esq.

The first town organized was Craftsbury. The organization took place March 15, 1792. Greensboro was organized March 29, 1793.—The inhabitants increased but slowly. In 1791, 19 persons in Greensboro, and 18 in Craftsbury, were the entire population of the county. Before the year 1800 settlements were begun in all the towns except Charleston, Coventry, Holland, Jay, Lowell, Morgan and Westmore; and in the spring of that year settlements were begun in several of those towns. The population of the county in 1800 was 1004, more than half of which was in Craftsbury and Greensboro.

In 1792 and 1793 Ebenezer Crafts of Craftsbury was the first and only representative from Orleans county in the legislature.

In 1794 Joseph Scott of Craftsbury, was the only representative; and in 1795 Timothy Stanley of Greensboro, also bore the sole burden and honor. In 1796 Samuel C. Crafts of C., and Aaron Shepard of G., shared the responsibility. In 1797 Joseph Scott and Timothy Stanley were again sent from their respective towns, to look after the budding interests of the young county. In 1798 the same men were elected, and were reinforced by Timothy Hinman of Derby. In 1799 Scott and Hinman had as associates John Ellsworth of Greensboro, and Elijah Strong

of Brownington. In 1800 Samuel C. Crafts, Elijah Strong, Timothy Hinman and Timothy Stanley were returned from their respective towns, and with them appeared, for the first time, Luther Chapin of Newport. All of these were men of intelligence and sound judgment, and actively engaged in promoting the interests of their towns and of the county. With perhaps one exception, their names are still held in lively and grateful remembrance. There was not a useless nor an indifferent person among them—not one who was not justly honored for ability, integrity, and private as well as public virtues.

In 1799 the legislature established courts in Orleans county, and the county began its independent existence. Brownington and Craftsbury were made half-shire towns. John Ellsworth was the first chief judge of the county court, and Timothy Hinman and Elijah Strong were the assistant judges. They met Nov. 20, 1799, at the house of Dr. Samuel Huntington, in Greensboro, and organized the county by electing Timothy Stanley clerk, and Royal Corbin Treasurer. The first session of the county court was held at Craftsbury, on the 4th Monday in March—(March 24,) 1800, at which time Timothy Hinman was chief judge, and Samuel C. Crafts and Jesse Olds were the assistants. Both the assistants were educated men, and graduates of Harvard college; but they were not educated to the law, nor was the chief Judge; and cases were probably decided in accordance with justice and common sense, rather than with the technicalities of the law. Timothy Stanley, of Greensboro, was the first county clerk; Joseph Scott, of Craftsbury, the first sheriff; Joseph Bradley the first States attorney, and Ebenezer Crafts, of Craftsbury, the first judge of probate. On the second day

of the session, Moses Chase was admitted to the bar. Courts continued to be held* alternately at Craftsbury and Brownington, in March and August, till August, 1816, when the court was held at Brownington for the last time. By an act of the legislature in 1812, Irasburgh was established as the shire town, as soon as the inhabitants of that town should, within 4 years, build a court-house and jail, to the acceptance of the judges of the supreme court. The conditions having been complied with, courts began in 1817 to be held at Irasburgh, and that has been the shire town to this day, notwithstanding efforts had been made at various times to remove the county seat to Coventry, Barton and Newport.

The war of 1812 was very injurious to Orleans County; not, indeed, because of any devastation actually suffered, or of any severe draft upon the inhabitants to act as soldiers. But the fear of evil was in this case almost as great an injury as the actual experience of it would have been. The county was on the extreme northern frontier, and was exposed not only to ordinary border warfare, but to be penetrated to the very heart by the defenceless route of Lake Memphremagog, and Black and Barton rivers. While the war was merely apprehended, the people kept up good courage, and constructed in several places stockade forts by way of defence. But no sooner had hostilities begun, than a panic seized the settlers. Stories of Indian atrocities were the staple of conversation, and there was a general belief that the tomahawk and scalping-knife would again and at once commence their work of butchery. A general flight took place. Many cultivated farms were abandoned; cattle were driven off, and such portable property as could most easily be removed was carried away. Some of those who left the county never returned, and those who did eventually come back, were impoverished and discouraged. In almost all of the towns, however, enough of the more courageous inhabitants remained to keep possession of the territory, and to maintain in a small way the institutions of civilization. Parties of United States soldiers were stationed at North Troy, and at Derby line, and a sense

* It deserves a brief note, that the sessions of courts in this county, as in others, originally began on Monday; and, to prevent the necessity of profaning the Sabbath by travel from remote places, the time was changed to Tuesday, which is now the day of beginning the sessions of courts, throughout the State.

of security gradually returned to the people.

The growth of the county experienced another severe check in 1816. That year was memorable as one of extraordinary privations and sufferings. An unusually early spring had created expectations of a fruitful season and an abundant harvest, but on the morning of June 9th there occurred a frost of almost unprecedented severity, followed by a fall of snow, which covered the earth to the depth of nearly a foot, and was blown into drifts 2 or 3 feet deep. All the growing crops were cut down. Even the foliage on the trees was destroyed, and so completely as respected the beeches, that they did not put forth leaves again that year. No hope or possibility of a harvest remained, and the settlers had before them the gloomy prospect of extreme scarcity if not of actual famine. Their forebodings were more than realized. Not a single crop came to maturity. Wheat alone progressed so far that by harvesting it while yet in the milk, and drying it in the oven, it might be mashed into dough and baked, or boiled like rice. There was neither corn nor rye except what was brought from abroad, sometimes from a great distance, and at an expense of \$3.00 a bushel, and sometimes more. Provisions of every kind were very scarce, and very high. Fresh fish and vegetables of every kind that could possibly be used as food were converted to that purpose. There was extreme suffering through the summer and fall, and still greater distress during the winter: but it is not known that any one perished by starvation.

At this time, and in fact for a long time before and after, ashes and salts of ashes were about the only commodities which the settlers could exchange for the necessaries of life.—The manufacture of them was a very humble branch of industry, but it was, nevertheless, of great importance.

“The settlers, like the pioneers of all new countries, brought but little with them. Their own strong arms were their main reliance.—As soon as a cabin had been erected to shelter their families they commenced the clearing away of the forest and the opening up of the fields from which to gain a subsistence.—The trees fell before the repeated strokes of the axe, were cut into convenient lengths, rolled into heaps and consumed into ashes—These were carefully saved, conveyed to the nearest store, and exchanged for provisions

and necessary articles. Many settlers found it expedient to work their ashes into black salts, thus lightening the labor of the transportation. In this form they were conveyed distances of 10 to 20 miles to a market. In some instances, where settlers were too poor to own a team, they have been known to take a bag of salts upon their back to the nearest store. It was fortunate for these hardy pioneers that pot-ashes always brought a remunerating price in the not remote market of Montreal. Serious inconvenience and probably much actual suffering would have ensued but for this. The little stores in the country towns each had its ashery, and all were eager to purchase. Upon the sales of their pot and pearl ashes in Montreal they depended almost entirely for the means of remittance to their creditors in the American cities. So important was the traffic that in most of the interior towns of Vermont, during the greater portion of the year, not a dollar in money could be raised, except from the sale of ashes. Without this, goods or provisions could not have been imported, taxes could not have been collected, and the country must have been greatly impeded in its advance and prosperity."

The county has advanced steadily in population and in enterprise. In 1800 the population was 1064; in 1810, 4,593; in 1820, 5,457; in '30, 10,887; in '40, 13,834; in '50, 15,707; in '60, 18,981. During the decennial period from 1850 to 1860, its increase was not only greater than that of any other county in the State, but than that of the whole State, and sufficient to offset an actual decrease in other counties which would have deprived the State of one representative in congress. Its principal business growth has been in the way of farming.

Its numerous water privileges have remained unoccupied till a recent period, and even now only a part of them are put to use. In 1860 there were only 130 manufacturing establishments in the county, and to make up that number, everything was included, from a cooper's shop to a grist-mill. In these establishments, a little more than \$200,000 was invested, and the annual products were worth \$308,217. The opening of the Connecticut and Passumpsic Rivers Railway to Boston, Oct. 21, 1857; to Newport, October, 1862, and to North Derby, May, 1, 1867, not only stimulated all the other business of the county, but

occasioned a large increase of manufacturing, principally of lumber. The stimulating influence of the road was felt chiefly by the villages of Barton and Newport.

Orleans county has furnished but a comparatively small number of persons to occupy the higher offices of the State. Of these, the most eminent as respects number, length and variety of public services, was Samuel C. Crafts, of Craftsbury. Not to mention minor offices, of which there were almost none which he did not hold: he was a member of congress 8 years, 1817 to 1825; governor 3 years, 1828 to '31, and senator in congress 1 year, 1842 to '43. David M. Camp, of Derby, was lieutenant governor 5 years, 1836 to '41.—Portus Baxter, of Derby, was a member of congress 6 years, 1861 to '67. Isaac F. Redfield, of Derby, was elected a judge of the supreme court in 1836, and by successive annual elections, held the office 24 years, during the last eight of which he was chief justice. Benjamin H. Steele, of Derby, became a judge of the supreme court in 1865, and still remains on the bench.

CHIEF JUDGES OF THE COUNTY COURT.

1799, John Ellsworth; 1800—'09, Timothy Hinman; 1810—'15, Samuel C. Crafts; 1816 to '24, William Howe.

ASSISTANT JUDGES OF THE COUNTY COURT.

1800—'09, Samuel C. Crafts; 1800, '01, Jesse Olds; 1802—'13, Timothy Stanley; 1810 to '14, George Nye; 1814, Nathaniel P. Sawyer; 1815—'23, Timothy Stanley; 1815—'20, Samuel Cook; 1821—'24, N. P. Sawyer; 1824, John Ide; 1825—'27, S. C. Crafts; 1825, '26, William Baxter; 1826—'32, Ira H. Allen; 1827, Wm. Howe; 1828, '29, Jasper Robinson; 1830—'32, David M. Camp; 1833—'35, David P. Noyes; 1833, Isaac Parker; 1834, '35, David M. Camp; 1836, Portus Baxter; 1836—'38, Alvak R. French; 1837, '38, John Kimball; 1839—'42, Isaac Parker; 1839, Chas. Hardy; 1840, '41, John Boardman; 1842, Jai-rus Stebbins; 1843, A. R. French and David M. Camp; 1844—'46, Elijah Cleveland and Harry Baxter; 1847, '48, James A. Paddock and John Harding; 1849—'51, Solomon Dwinell and Loren W. Clark; 1852, Nehemiah Colby and Wm. Moon, Jr.; 1853, John M. Robinson; 1854, John D. Harding and Sabin Kellam; 1855, John W. Robinson and Fordyce F. French; 1856, Sabin Kellam and Durkee Cole; 1857, Emory Stewart; 1857, '58, John Walbridge; 1858, '59, Sam'l Cheney; 1859, Henry

Richardson; 1860, '61, J. D. Harding and E. G. Babbitt; 1862—'64, Amasa Paine; 1862, '63, Simeon Albee; 1864, '65, Wm. J. Hastings; 1865, '66, Josiah B. Wheelock; 1866, '67, Benjamin Comings; 1867, '68, E. O. Bennett; 1868, James Simond.

STATE'S ATTORNEYS.

1800, '01, Joseph Bradley; 1802—'14, Wm. Baxter; 1815, David M. Camp; 1816—'23, Joshua Sawyer; 1824—'27, Augustus Young; 1828, '29, E. H. Starkweather; 1830, '31, George C. West; 1832—'34, Isaac F. Redfield; 1835, E. H. Starkweather; 1836, '37, Charles Story; 1838, Samuel Sumner; 1839, Jesse Cooper; 1840, '41, Samuel Sumner; 1842, Jesse Cooper; 1843, '44, John H. Kimball; 1845, '46, Nathan S. Hill; 1847, '48, Henry F. Prentiss; 1849, John L. Edwards; 1850, Norman Boardman; 1851, '52, Wm. M. Dickerman; 1853, Samuel A. Willard; 1854, H. C. Wilson; 1855, '56, John P. Sartle; 1857, '58, J. E. Dickerman; 1859, H. C. Wilson; 1860, '61, A. D. Bates; 1862, '63, N. T. Sheafe; 1864, '65, Wm. W. Grout; 1866, Lewis H. Bisbee; 1867, '68, J. B. Robinson.

(See after paper of Mr. White—Admissions to the Bar, by Hon. E. A. Stewart.—*Ed.*)

SENATORS FROM ORLEANS COUNTY.

1836—'38, Augustus Young, South Craftsbury, whig; 1839, S. S. Hemenway, Barton, democrat; 1840, Jacob Bates, Derby, whig; 1841, S. S. Hemenway, Barton, d.; 1842—'44, D. M. Camp, Derby, w.; 1845, '46, E. B. Simonds, Glover, w.; 1847, Elma White, Brownington, w.; 1848, T. P. Redfield, Irasburgh, Free Soil; 1849, E. White, Brownington, w.; 1850—'52, H. M. Bates, Irasburgh, w.; 1853, A. J. Rowell, Troy, f. s.; 1854, E. White, Brownington, w.; 1855, George Worthington, Jr., Irasburgh, American; 1856, '57, W. B. Cole, Charleston, republican; 1858, G. Worthington, Jr., Irasburgh, r.; 1859, '60, G. A. Hinman, Holland, r.; 1861, '62, N. P. Nelson, Craftsbury, r.; 1862, '63, E. Cleveland, Coventry, r.; 1863, '64, J. H. Kellam, Irasburgh, r.; 1864, '65, L. Richmond, Derby, r.; 1865, '66, J. F. Skinner, Barton, r.; 1866, '67, L. Baker, Newport, r.; 1867, '68, J. W. Simpson, Craftsbury, r.; 1868, W. G. Elkins, Troy, republican.

It appears from this table that the county has been represented by democratic senators 2 years, by free soilers 2 years, by an American 1 year, by whigs 15 years, and by republicans 11 years, during the last 8 of which the

county has had two senators. Irasburgh has furnished a senator 8 years, Craftsbury seven years, Derby 6 years, Barton 4 years, Brownington 3 years, Charleston, Coventry, Glover, Holland, Newport and Troy, 2 years each.

PROHIBITORY LAW, AND COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

The statute of 1852, "to prevent the traffic in intoxicating liquors for purposes of drinking," provided for its own submission to a popular vote; and the county of Orleans, at town meetings held on the 2d Tuesday of Feb., (Feb. 8) 1853, indicated its will in regard to the law, as follows:

	Yes.	No.
Albany,	103	101
Barton,	56	70
Brownington,	48	58
Charleston,	62	37
Coventry,	53	89
Craftsbury,	76	115
Derby,	115	48
Glover,	48	145
Greensboro',	84	91
Holland,	8	28
Irasburgh,	109	52
Jay,	11	28
Lowell,	29	86
Morgan,	27	30
Newport,	no meeting held	
Salem,	10	50
Troy,	52	74
Westfield,	52	58
Westmore,	1	42
Total,	944	1202

Majority against the law, 258

The popular vote throughout the State was in favor of the law, which accordingly went into operation Feb. 8, 1853. With one exception, the commissioners elected in Orleans county have been in favor of the enforcement of the law. They have been as follows:

1853, Samuel Conant; 1854, Lemuel Richmond; 1855, '56, J. F. Skinner; 1857, N. P. Nelson; 1858, '59, Wm. J. Hastings; 1860, Silas G. Bean; 1861, '62, C. A. J. Marsh; 1863, '64, Joseph Bates, 2d; 1865, '66, Pliny N. Granger; 1867, '68, James Clement; 1869, Josiah B. Wheelock.

SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENTS.

Under the statute of 1845, "relating to common schools," the following county superintendents of common schools were appointed by the judges of Orleans county court:—1845—'47, David M. Camp; 1848, '49, Samuel R. Hall.

TEACHERS' INSTITUTES.

Since the enactment of the statute of 1856,

establishing a Board of Education, and providing for Teachers' Institutes, an Institute has been held in Orleans county nearly every year.

The first institute was held at Barton, Jan. 29, 1848, and was well attended by teachers of common schools in several towns, and by many teachers of high schools and academies. The Rev. S. R. Hall lectured on mental arithmetic, and took part in the discussions of other topics; and Mr. Benjamin H. Steele discussed written arithmetic. A very warm interest in the success of the institute, and a general satisfaction in its conduct, were shown by the people of Barton.

The second institute was also held at Barton Nov. 26, 1858, and seemed to receive a warmer welcome on that account. The Rev. John H. Beckwith, the Rev. S. R. Hall and the Rev. Pliny H. White, addressed the institute—"adding much to the interest and instructiveness of the session." Instruction in geography and grammar was given by Mr. Edward Conant.—"The very deep interest manifested by all, together with the somewhat unusual array of ability in the instructors, all combined to render the institute uncommonly effective."

The institute for 1859 was held at Coventry, November 22. The session was commenced in the school-room of the academy, but the increasing attendance made it necessary to adjourn to the town-hall, which was filled with an attentive and appreciative audience. The Rev. Messrs. Thomas Bayne, A. R. Gray, S. R. Hall and Pliny H. White, participated in the discussions, and a large number of teachers of the higher schools were present and assisting.

The institute for the next year was held at West Albany, Dec. 6, 1860. "An unusual number of professional men attended this session, among whom were Drs. G. A. Hinman and D. N. Blanchard, and the Rev. Messrs. Thomas Bayne, A. R. Gray, E. D. Hopkins, S. R. B. Perkins, George Putnam, and Pliny H. White. The attendance steadily and rapidly increased, until the house was entirely filled with an attentive and interested audience of teachers and citizens."

The institute for 1861 was held at Derby, Dec. 25 and 26, and was very largely attended. The Rev. Messrs. A. R. Gray and Pliny H. White, and Messrs. M. F. Farney and D. M. Camp, 2d, with other practical teachers, took part in the exercises. "The multitude of citizens in attendance, with the earnest attention and interest displayed, were indications full of encouragement."

The next institute was held at Glover, Nov. 18 and 19, 1862. English grammar was discussed by Mr. Corliss of West Topsham—an address on reading was delivered by Mr. Geo. W. Todd of Glover, and a lecture upon geology and mineralogy was delivered by the Rev. S. R. Hall.

The next institute was held at Irasburgh, Jan. 19 and 20, 1864, and was more numerous attended, both by teachers and by citizens, than any previous institute had been—every town in the county being represented. The Rev. Messrs. S. R. Hall, Azro A. Smith and Pliny H. White, contributed to the success of the occasion. Milton R. Tyler, Esq., of Irasburgh, exerted himself, actively and efficiently, in furthering the work.

Another institute was held in 1864, at South Troy, Dec. 20—teachers in large numbers, parents and citizens were present, and seemed stirred by a common interest. Messrs. M. F. Varney and George W. Todd, principals of academies at North Troy and Glover, and the Rev. Messrs. B. M. Frink, C. Liscom, S. R. B. Perkins, and A. H. Smith, took part in the exercises. The session was more than usually successful.

The institute for 1865 was held at Newport, December 15 and 16. At first the attendance was exceedingly small; but it became quite large before the session closed. Lessons in reading and in arithmetic were given by Mr. B. F. Bingham.

The next institute was held at Greensboro, Feb. 8 and 9, 1867, and was warmly welcomed and largely attended. Teachers were present from several counties. More than usual interest attached to this session of the institute, because it was the first session in Orleans county under the law allowing teachers to make application for certificates authorizing them to teach for a term of years. Forty-four teachers applied for such certificates, and some received them.

The next session was held at Barton, Oct. 29 and 30, 1868. A. E. Rankin, Esq, secretary of the board of education, was assisted by Mr. John Tenney, of Albany, N. Y., and the subjects of reading, grammar, geography and arithmetic were discussed. The Rev. Messrs. J. G. Lorimer, S. K. B. Perkins, W. H. Robinson, David Shurtleff and Pliny H. White, took part in the exercises.

A meeting of the Vermont Teachers' Association was held at Barton Jan. 22, 23, and 24, 1868. J. S. Spaulding, LL. D. presided over

the meeting, and delivered the opening address. Lectures were delivered by Hiram Orcott, of Lebanon, N. H., on "the education of woman,"—by Prof. G. N. Webber, on "the Relation of Language to Thought"—by Gen. John W. Phelps, on "Good Behavior"—by Prof. M. H. Buckham, on "Practical Education," and by Prof. B. Kellogg, on "The diseases and Misuse of the Mind. A paper by the Rev. C. E. Ferrin, upon "The Relation to each other of the Common School, the Academy and the College," was read. The subjects of "School Discipline" and "The Best Method of Teaching English Grammar," were discussed by teachers and friends of education from various parts of the State.

PASTORS OF CONGREGATIONAL CHURCHES IN ORLEANS COUNTY,

Arranged according to dates of their settlement.

Jacob S. Clark, Morgan, Jan. 11, 1827.

Daniel Wild, Brookfield, July 1, 1820.

Samuel R. Hall, Brownington, Jan. 4, 1854.

Jabez S. Howard, Holland, June 3, 1844.

S. K. B. Perkins, Glover, Jan. 11, 1860.

Azro A. Smith, Westfield, Feb. 10, 1864.

John H. Woodward, Irasburgh, Sept. 21, 1864.

Azel W. Weld, Greensboro, Oct. 26, 1864.

The longest pastorate is that of Rev. Jacob S. Clark, which has continued now more than 38 years—but is now merely nominal.

Coventry, June 7, 1866.

SONS OF ORLEANS COUNTY MINISTERS IN THE WAR OF '61.

William Chamberlin, son of the late Rev. Schuyler Chamberlin of Craftsbury, a private in the 1st Vt. Cavalry.

John C. Chapin, son of the late Rev. Wm. A. Chapin of Greensboro—was a private in a western regiment, and died of a wound received at the battle of Shiloh.

Charles W. Liscomb, Co. B, 13th regiment, John E. Liscomb of Co. D, 8th Reg., and Hiram Liscomb of 118th N. Y. Reg., were sons of the Rev. Cyrus Liscomb of Irasburgh.

John A. Ryder of the 8th Reg. and Ziba Ryder of the 9th, are sons of Rev. Samuel Ryder of Coventry.

Aug., 1863.

The first Paper published in Orleans county was the "Northern Oziris," at Derby—the first number of which appeared Dec. 15, 1831. It was published by J. M. Stevens for the proprietors. After an interval of a month the second number appeared, in which it was said, "It will be published on every Thursday morning

during the year, and we have no good reason to doubt it will so continue to be published for the next half century." The final number, however, appeared Apr. 19, 1832.

"Lamoille River Express" commenced on Friday, June 1, 1838—J. W. Remington, publisher.

"The Yeoman's Record" made its first appearance at Irasburgh Aug. 13, 1845, edited and published by E. Rawson. It was purchased by A. G. Conant, who assumed the publication Sept. 29, 1847, E. Rawson resumed the control March 22, 1848, and the paper was discontinued March 20, 1850.

The "Orleans County Gazette" was first issued May 11, 1850. It was published by Leonard B. Jameson, and edited by him and John A. Jameson. At the commencement of the third volume, May 8, 1852, J. M. Dana became the sole editor and publisher. At the commencement of the fifth volume, June 17, 1854, George W. Hartshorn became the editor and publisher, and edited the paper during the remainder of its existence. With No. 29, the "North Union" was established June 10, 1854, by E. E. G. Wheeler and F. C. Harrington, publishers and editors. At the 16th No., Sept. 23 1854, Mr. Wheeler retired from the paper, and it was edited and published by F. C. Harrington. Vol. 3 of the North Union began on the 19th of June, 1856—ended about the first of October. With No. 3 it passed into the hands of stockholders—G. A. Hinman, editor. Of the fifth volume Sylvester Howard, Jr., became publisher, and published it till the close of the volume, having as partner for a few weeks A. A. Earle, and for the last 3 months H. D. Morris. At the close of the 5th volume the Gazette was united with the "North Union."

"White River Advertiser and Vermont Family Gazette" commenced on Wednesday Oct. 6, 1852.

"Orleans Independent Standard," commenced in 1856, at Irasburgh, A. A. Earle editor,—now published at Barton.

The "Newport News" was discontinued Dec. 8, 1864, and the materials and good-will were sold to the "Vermont Union," at Lyndon.

"Green Mountain Express" commenced at Irasburgh in 1863, (H. & G. H. Bradford, editors,) and after about one year passed into the hands of stockholders and finally sold to W. G. Cambridge, in Sept. 1864.

The "Newport Republican" was established Oct. 19, 1864, by W. G. Cambridge, editor and

proprietor, at \$2,00 per annum. It was discontinued Feb. 22, 1865.

The "Newport Express" commenced March 1, 1865, at \$2,00—D. K. Simonds and R. Cummings publishers, D. K. Simonds editor.

[Mr. White left his paper unfinished, and a foregoing leaf or paragraph seems to be missing here.—*Ed.*]

ADMISSIONS TO THE ORLEANS COUNTY BAR.

BY HON. E. A. STEWART.

March term, 1800, Moses Chase; November term, '01, William Baxter; August, '03, Ezra Carter; March, '05, Jesse Olds and Henry Works; March, '06, Hezekiah Frost; August, '06, Charles Reynolds; do. '07, Joseph H. Ellis; March, '09, Horace Bassett; August, '09, Roger G. Bulkley; August, '10, Joshua Sawyer; do. '11, John Wallace; do. 12, Peter Burbank; Marck, '13, Chester W. Bloss; August, '15, William Richardson; March, '16, Nathaniel Reed, Jr.; March, '17, Salmon Nye; Aug., '18, David Gould; September, '22, John L. Fuller; February, '22, Samuel Upham; September, '24, John H. Kimball, Geo. M. Mason; September, '25, James A. Paddock and Harvey Burton; October, '27, Isaac F. Redfield; August '31, Dan'l F. Kimball; December, '32, Carlos Baxter; December, '33, Franklin Johnson; June, '43, Elbridge G. Johnson; December, '34, Elijah Farr; June, '35, Charles W. Prentiss; June, '37, Timothy P. Redfield; December, '42, David Chadwick and Edward A. Cahoon; June, '43, John L. Edwards; June, '44, Wm. M. Dickerman, E. Winchester; December, '44, William T. Barron, Eben A. Randall; June, '45, Nathaniel S. Clark; December, '46, Isaac N. Cushman; June, '48, Thomas Abbott and Wm. M. Heath; Dec., '48, John P. Sartle; June, '50, Henry H. Frost; June, '51, Fernando C. Harrington; June, '52, Jerre E. Dickerman; June, '53, Don A. Bartlett and George Baldwin; Dec., '56, Frederick Mott; June, '57, Amasa Bartlett; Dec., '57 Healey C. Akeley and R. A. Barker; June, '58, Alonzo D. Bates, William G. P. Bates, Benjamin H. Staële and Edward A. Stewart; Dec., '59, Enoch H. Bartlett; June, 1860, Merrill J. Hill and B. F. D. Carpenter; June, '61, Charles Williams; December, '61, J. S. Dorman, Charles N. Fleming and John B. Robinson; June, '62, George D. Wyman, Lewis H. Bisbee, John Young and Elijah S. Cowles; June, '63, Geo. W. Todd; Dec. '64, Riley E. Wright; Dec., '65, Josiah Grout, Jr., June, '66, Charles B. Daggett, D. K. Simonds and

Henry C. Bates; Dec., '67, Solomon W. Dane; Dec., '68, George P. Keeler and Israel A. Moulton; October, '69, Leonard S. Thompson.

The Orleans County Court, in the fall of '69, proved a total failure, in consequence of the floods. Judge Prout did not arrive until a week after the time.

ORLEANS COUNTY, CONTINUED.

BY REV. S. E. HALL, LL. D.

This County is situated in the central part of northern Vermont; being bounded N. by Canada, E. by Caledonia, S. by Essex and W. by Frankliu and Lamoille counties. It was an unbroken wilderness till after the Revolutionary war, and inhabited only by Indians. Hunters had visited it, and soldiers had passed through some portions of it, in military excursions. A portion of Rogers' men, returning, after the destruction of St. Francis *Indian village* in 1759, passed through, from Memphremagog lake, by Lake Beautiful, in Barton, on their way to the foot of the Fifteen-mile Falls, on Connecticut river, or what was then called lower Coos. Marks made on the trees by these soldiers, it is believed have been discovered in several towns, and also a "*shirt of mail*" and the remnants of an "iron spider" have been found, that were probably left by them. A son of one of these soldiers was a resident in the county, after the lapse of more than a century? *

Many years later a military road was made through the south-west portion of the county, to Hazens' notch in the present town of Westfield. The traces of that road, though made during the early part of the Revolution, are still distinct in Greensboro, Craftsbury, Albany, and Lowell.

The county was incorporated Nov. 5, 1792, and embraced 22 townships and some gores. Craftsbury and Brownington, were constituted half-shire towns. When the new County Lamoille was constituted, 3 towns were embraced in the limits of that County, and the area of Orleans was diminished by more than 100 square miles. Irasburg was constituted the shire town in 1816. The number of towns remaining in the county is 19.

The physical geography, and geology of Orleans County are diverse from any other portion of the State. It is situated almost

* Mr. Joel Priest, Brownington.

wholly within the Y of the Green mountains. The geological formations of the County separate it into 3 divisions. 1. The talcose and chlorite schists characterise the four western towns, bordering on the Missisco river and its tributaries. 2. The central part lies wholly in the calcareous mica slate region, consisting of impure carbonate of lime, clay and hornblend schists, with occasional beds of both older and recent granite. The lime, clay and hornblend are interstratified. The changes from one to the other, in some places occur many times, within a few rods. 3. The eastern part of the County is almost wholly granitic i. e. granite, gneiss and sienite. The granitic rocks are more recent than the stratified rocks; fragments of these are frequently found embedded in the granite.* Veins of granite are often found projected into fissures of the older rocks. A very interesting exhibition of this may be seen at Coventry Narrows, described by Dr. Hitchcock, Geological Rep. p. 562, Fig. 290, nebular or concretionary granite described by Dr. H. p. 563, and illustrated by Fig. 292, is a great curiosity, though of no particular value, except for cabinet specimens. This variety is largely distributed in Craftsbury. The minerals of most interest and value occur in the Missisco valley. "The most striking features of this valley are the immense ranges of serpentine and soapstone. There are two ranges of the former, and two of the latter; extending from Potton on the north, to Lowell in the south end of the valley. The quantity of serpentine in Lowell and Westfield, is greater than in any other part of the State. The eastern range contains the veins of magnetic iron ore, which supplied the furnace at Troy. The quantity is inexhaustible; but the ore contains titanium, and is hard to smelt. The iron, when manufactured, is of the best quality, having great strength and hardness. It is finely adapted to make wire, screws, &c. It would make the best kind of rails for railroads. Should a railroad be constructed in the Missisco valley, this ore will be of immense value to the County and State. It might, even now, be wrought with profit to the owners. It makes the most valuable hollow ware and stoves.

In the serpentine range on the west side of the river, is found chromate of iron, a min-

eral of great value in the arts. The largest beds of it are in the eastern part of Jay, within one and a half miles of Missisco river †.

Small beds of chromate of iron have been found in the serpentine range, on the east side of the river, south of the magnetic iron ore, in both Troy and Westfield. Most beautiful specimens of asbestos, common and ligniform, are found in the serpentine at Lowell and Westfield. This serpentine might be wrought, and would be found of equal value to any in the State. It contains the most beautiful veins of amianthus and bitter spar. Some varieties resemble verde antique.

The soapstone which accompanies the serpentine, is generally hard, but no doubt might, in many places, be wrought to great advantage." ‡

The streams mostly flow northerly and north-westerly, towards the Memphremagog lake. The Missisco river flows northerly, till it enters Canada, and then turning westward re-enters Vermont, passing through the county of Franklin and pours into Champlain. But the upper valley of this stream is appropriately classed with others, the waters from which flow into Memphremagog. The latter lake, at no very distant geological period, no doubt, covered the low lands of the Missisco valley, as well as those bordering on Black, Barton and Clyde rivers. The highest land between the lake and Missisco valley is, in some places, probably not more than 100 to 150 feet.

The County is more abundantly supplied with lakes, ponds and streams, than any other portion of Vermont, if not New England, of equal area. Black, Barton and Clyde rivers are almost entirely limited to the County, also the head waters of the Missisco, and Wild branch. Several streams which flow north into Canada, and empty into Magog and St. Francis rivers, rise in ponds within the county.

A considerable portion of Memphremagog lake, Caspian lake, Willoughby lake, Morgan lake, Bellwater pond, or Lake Beautiful, are with a very large number of ponds, within the County.

These ponds and lakes furnished abundance of the finest fish, to the Indians, hunters and

* See Geological Report, p. 562.

† See Geol. Report, pp. 836 and 837.

‡ Sumner's Hist. of Missisco Valley.

early settlers.* They also were the home of numerous beaver and otter; while the meadows on the numerous rivers, furnished rich pasture to moose and deer, thousands of which were killed principally for their skins.

The face of the country differs considerably from other parts of the State. The general slope is northward; and though there is considerable difference in the height of arable land, the highest points are reached by a gradual rise, and the summits or ridges are capable of convenient cultivation. Precipitous cliffs and ledges are uncommon, except on the western boundary. From Hazen's notch to Jay peak, is a continuous mountain range, varying from 2500 to 4000 feet above the ocean. The summit of Jay peak, in the north-west corner of Westfield, is 4018 feet above tide water. The summit of Westmore mountain, in the extreme east part, is nearly 3000 feet. The elevation of several ponds, lakes and towns has been ascertained.

	<i>Ft. above ocean.</i>
Elligo Pond, Craftsbury, is	863
Hosmore Pond, "	1001
Bellwater Pond, or Lake Beautiful, Barton,	933
Salem Pond, Salem,	967
Pensioner's Pond, Charleston,	1140
Island Pond, Brighton,	1182
Morgan Lake, Morgan,	1160
Willoughby Lake, Westmore,	1161
Memphremagog Lake, †	695
South Troy village,	740
Irasburgh (Court House),	875
Barton village,	953
Derby (Centre),	975

* About the year 1800, Mr. Erastus Spencer, with Mr. Elijah Spencer, and two others residing in the east part of Brownington, went to a pond near the foot of Bald mountain in Westmore, and in a *single day* caught more than 500 pounds of trout, weighed after being dressed. They were obliged to procure oxen to carry home the avails of their day's work!

† The waters of Memphremagog lake being 695 feet above the ocean, would have to be raised only 500 feet in order to flow back, so as to unite with the waters of Island pond, in the county of Essex, and cover the site of Hosmer ponds Craftsbury, Salem pond, Derby pond, Pensioner's pond, Morgan lake, Willoughby lake, Bellwater pond, or Lake Beautiful, Runaway pond, formerly known as Long pond, and all the smaller ponds of the country. A barrier as high as that no doubt once existed near the present outlet of the lake and all these various lakes and ponds were once a part of that lake. Most of the villages in both the Missisco valley and the rest of the country are located in the bed of this lake, as it existed in a former age. (See Hall's Geography and History of Vermont, p. 16.)

	<i>Ft. above ocean.</i>
Derby, (Line),	1050
Craftsbury Common,	1158
Brownington (village),	1113

Cultivated lands in Holland, Greensboro, Craftsbury, Westmore and a portion of Glover, vary from 1100 to 1500 feet above the ocean. Most of the lands lying on the rivers, vary from 700 to 900. Much of the table land, lying between the streams, is of the best quality for cultivation and grazing. The meadows and intervals are unsurpassed by any in the State.

The soil differs materially in different parts of the County; by the character of the rock in place. The prevailing rock in the Missisco valley is talcose schist. This variety of rock contains very little carbonate of lime, and decomposes very slowly. The soil will, therefore, be deficient in lime, except on the intervals, or drift soil. The rock in the extreme eastern part of the county is mostly granite or gneiss. The decomposition of these rocks, is not rapid, but sufficiently so, to furnish some new materials of value to the soil. The remaining portion of the county is embraced in the calcareous mica slate region. These varieties of rock, limestone, clay and hornblend, are found interstratified, and all are inclined to very rapid decomposition, so that the soil will be constantly enriched by the addition of lime, and the other materials embraced in the rocks. Decomposed lime, hornblend and clay schists form the very best varieties of soil for wheat, grass, barley, &c.

In the northern part of the county the soil is generally a deep loam, resulting from drift agency, and in many instances, covering the rock in place to a great depth. This soil, originating in a region of purer limestone at the north, is rich in salts of lime and very highly productive. Troy, Newport, Coventry, Craftsbury, Derby, Charleston and Holland, contain many thousand acres of this variety of soil, of great excellence.

A prominent fact, in the entire calcareous mica slate region, is the immense growth of sphagnous peat or muck. This substance has already filled the basins of many original ponds, and those formed by beavers; and is rapidly accumulating on the borders of many others. Beneath many of these beds of muck, shell marl is found in large quantities, furnishing abundant material for manufacturing the best quality of caustic lime. When peat

or muck is combined with wood-ashes, or lime, in the proportions of two bushels of the latter to a cord of the former, it is more valuable as manure than any made at the barn. Nothing exceeds it in value, as a top-dressing for grass lands. The abundance and distribution of this substance is very remarkable. In one town the writer surveyed the beds of muck, and found more than 640 cords for each acre of land in the township. Many other towns have an equal supply. These beds of muck constitute the *future wealth* of the agriculturist. Most of the arable land in the county may be easily enriched to any degree desired. The natural soil is not inferior to that in any portion of New England, but these resources of indefinitely increasing its fertility, add immensely to its value.

Another part should be noticed. The numerous rivers and streams in the county furnish an immense amount of most valuable *water power*. Excellent sites for mills, factories, &c., abound;—only a *small part* of which have as yet been improved. This should excite no surprise, when it is remembered that but little more than half a century has elapsed since the Indian wigwam occupied the site of our smiling villages, and the "wild fox dug his hole unscared," in what are now our best cultivated fields, and where rural dwellings are scattered over hill, plain and valley.

Falls of great beauty exist on both Missisco and Clyde rivers. The principal falls on the Missisco, are in North Troy. Rev. Z. Thompson says, "here the river precipitates itself over a ledge of rocks about 70 feet. These falls and the still water below present a grand and interesting spectacle, when viewed from a rock that projects over them 120 feet in perpendicular height." Accurate measurement, might somewhat diminish Mr. Thompson's estimate, but would not lessen the grandeur of the scene.

The falls on the Clyde in West Charleston cannot be viewed from a position so favorable. The descent of the water is not perpendicular; but the fall is greater. Both are objects of great interest to the beholder. Many other falls on these streams furnish excellent sites for mills, factories, &c.

The climate does not vary materially from other portions of the State of similar latitude and altitude. The altitude is greater than that of the Champlain valley, but less than the upper valley of Connecticut river. The

Memphremagog lake and other large bodies of water modify the temperature, and the average range of the thermometer at Craftsbury, Brownington and Derby, is only a few degrees lower than at Burlington. The winters are long, and the cold somewhat severe. But the greater uniformity of temperature, from November to April than what is usual, either in Champlain valley, or the Atlantic slope, in the same latitude, is an important compensation. Men and animals suffer less from a continuous low temperature, than by frequent changes from a higher to a lower. The thermometer does not fall so low, as at places considerably further south. Early frosts are less frequent than in some parts of Massachusetts.

There are really but *two* seasons, summer and winter. The transition from one to the other is commonly sudden. The only real inconvenience to the agriculturist is the shortness of seedtime. The summers are generally sufficiently long and warm to mature corn—the exceptions being rare, in favorable locations. Domestic animals not only thrive and mature well, but have a decided preference in the market over those reared in many other sections of country. Better horses, oxen, or cows, than the average of those reared in the county, are not easy to find. The quantity of butter made from a cow, is not exceeded, if equaled, in any part of New England.*

The forest trees are similar to those generally in northern New England and Canada East. The *arbor vitæ* (white cedar,) is however more abundant, and of larger size than in any other portion of the Northern States. The sugar-maple is the glory of the forests, furnishing as it does in every town, an important revenue of saccharine secretions, conducive alike to health, pleasure and profit.

The noble pine, formerly abundant, has, alas, suffered so much from vandal extirpators, as hardly to have a representative now of its once towering height and gigantic bulk. Ruthless hands have laid this forest king in an untimely grave! True, here and there a scattered few remain, that feebly represent the glory of the fallen, as the Indian of this age does the Phillips and Tecumsehs of the former. Would that the insane cupidity of early settlers had spared a few of these mag-

*More than 200 pounds per cow, has been sold frequently from dairies of considerable size, beside the supplies of a family.

nificent specimens of the former forests. But all that our children can know of them, is learned from the large stumps that yet adhere to the earth which reared them.*

A few of the immense elms remain, and it is hoped may long be preserved, to exhibit a trace of the magnificence of the early forests.

The botanist finds the county very rich,—most of the plants given by Mr. Thompson in his History of Vermont are found in it, a few not found elsewhere in the State.

The first settlements in the County were made simultaneously at Greensboro and Craftsbury, in 1788. Most of the other towns were settled prior to the commencement of the present century. An account of the early settlers, their hardships and sufferings will be more appropriately given in the history of the several towns.

[We here omit a description of Glover and Runaway Pond, furnished by Hall, having a full account of it given in the history of Glover.—*Ed.*]

COUNTY SOCIETIES.

A COUNTY BIBLE SOCIETY

has existed many years, and has aided in supplying, not only the destitute within the county, but the State and country at large, with the Holy Scriptures. Many thousand dollars have been contributed for this object. Various religious denominations unite in this important work.

ORLEANS COUNTY BIBLE SOCIETY.

PRESIDENTS, IN ORDER.—Orem Newcomb, Esq., of Derby; Dea. Samuel Baker, Greensboro; Rev. J. N. Loomis, Craftsbury; Rev. S. Chamberlain, Albany; William J. Hastings, Craftsbury; J. H. Skinner of Derby; Dea. Loring Frost, of Coventry; Hon. E. B. Simonds, of Glover.

SECRETARIES.—Geo. Nye, Esq., Irasburgh; Jesse Cooper, Esq., Irasburgh; Rev. Joel Fisk, Irasburgh; Rev. A. L. Cooper, Derby; Thomas Jameson, Irasburgh; Rev. Sidney K. B. Perkins, Glover.

DEPOSITARIES.—Geo. Worthington, Esq., Irasburgh; Dea. Hubbard Hastings, Irasburgh; Jesse Cooper, Esq., Irasburgh; Amasa Bartlett, Esq., Irasburgh; Rev. S. R. Hall, Brownington; Rev. Thomas Bayne, Irasburgh; Rev. Pliny H. White, Coventry; Rev. Wm. A. Robinson, Barton.

*A pine recently felled in Coventry, yielded 4131 feet of inch boards!

At the organization of Orleans County Bible Society, Aug. 16, 1814, Officers chosen for the ensuing, or first year:—Elijah Strong, Esq., President; Luther Newcomb, Esq., Vice President; Ralph Parker, Esq., Hon. Royal Corbin, Thomas Taylor, Esq., Directors; Hon. George Nye, Treasurer; Thomas Tolman, Esq., Secretary.

AGENTS, IN THE TOWNS:—Greensboro, Asahel Washburn, Esq; Glover, Jno. Boardman, Esq; Barton, Jno. Kimball, Esq.; Brownington, Jasper Robinson, Esq.; Derby, Rev. Luther Leland; Duncansboro, Amos Sawyer, Esq.; Coventry, Peter Redfield, Esq.; Craftsbury, Augustus Young, Esq.; Hyde Park, Joshua Sawyer, Esq.; Morgan, Jotham Cummings, Esq.; Holland, Eber Robinson, Esq.; Navy, Stephen Cole, Esq.; Troy, Josiah Lyon, Esq.; Salem, Eph'm. Blake, Esq.; Westfield, Medad Hitchcock, Esq.; Kelly Vale, Asahel Curtis, Esq.; Eden, Rev. Joseph Farrar; Morristown, Samuel Cook, Esq.; Irasburgh, Nath'l. Killam, Esq.; Lutterloch, Aaron Chamberlain, Esq.; Wolcott, Mr. Seth Hubbell; Elmore, Martin Elmore, Esq. The first Annual Meeting of the Society will be holden at Brownington, in Aug. next, on the 2d day of the Court (Tuesday) 3 o'clock P. M. at the court-house.

Dec. 1814. Att. Tho's TOLMAN, Sec.

THE ORLEANS COUNTY NATURAL, AND CIVIL HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

was formed in 1853. The objects of this society are expressed in the first article of the Constitution—"To promote the study of natural history, primarily in Orleans County and Northern Vermont and to collect and preserve while the early settlers are able to furnish them the items of interest in the civil history of the county, which would otherwise be soon lost to the future historian."

For several years, this society was very active and made many valuable collections, and procured the writing of several town histories. Some of these have been published, and also a history of the Missisco valley by Samuel Sumner, Esq., and a brief notice of the county by Rev. S. R. Hall. Other town histories will be embraced in this number of the Vermont Historical Gazetteer.

The first president was the Hon. S. C. Crafts, for several years Governor of Vermont. After his death Rev. S. R. Hall, LL. D., was appointed to that office, and continues. So many of the early members have died, or re-

moved from the county, that the operations of the society were discontinued during the late war. It is proposed to re-organize during the present year (1869), and it is hoped with greater energy than formerly.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES.

Several societies have existed, at different times, some of which are still active in efforts to advance the improvements of agriculture. Much benefit has been the result of these organizations.

TEMPERANCE SOCIETIES.

The most successful temperance organizations have been the Good Templars. Town societies of this order exist in nearly every town, and have essentially advanced the interests of the temperance cause.

THE ORLEANS COUNTY TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION. has existed many years, and accomplished much good.

Rev. S. R. Hall LL. D. was many years president, and after his resignation, Rev. A. A. Smith was appointed and still continues in office. The constitution of this important society is as follows :

" *Whereas* the future welfare of our County depends upon the intellectual and moral culture of the people, and as the Common School, the ordinary place of learning for the mass of both sexes, is in too many instances sadly neglected ; and whereas we greatly need a higher and better standard of qualifications among our Teachers, and a deeper and more heartfelt interest among Parents and Pupils, and feeling that something should be done to remove existing evils, and permanently to advance the true interests of popular education, we the undersigned do unite for the accomplishment of these purposes, and adopt for our guidance the following

CONSTITUTION.

Article I. The name of this society shall be the *Orleans County Teachers' Association.*

Art. II. The object of this Association shall be the advancement of the interests of education in the County, and especially the improvement of *Common Schools.*

Art. III. The officers shall be a President, two Vice Presidents, chosen by the Association, and the Superintendents of Schools in the several towns *ex officio*, a Corresponding and Recording Secretary, Treasurer, Librarian, and Executive Committee of three ; said officers may be chosen annually, but shall hold their offices till others are appointed.

Art. IV. The Association shall hold its annual meeting in the month of October, at such time and place as may be fixed by adjournment, or may be called by the Executive Committee, with other meetings, quarterly or oftener, as thought best, and the notices of

such meetings shall be published in the County paper, by the Executive Committee at least two weeks before the time appointed.

Art. v. The exercises of each meeting shall be Lectures, discussions and reports by Committees previously appointed. The Executive Committee shall secure at least two lectures for each meeting, from some teacher or friend of education, and shall also present a series of subjects for discussion, and may appoint two persons to lead in the discussion of each topic.

Art. vi. Any teacher or friend of education may become a member of the Association by signing the Constitution and paying 25 cents. Females shall not be required to pay the initiation fee. The funds shall be appropriated to advance the interests of the Society, by the payment for able works on education, the payment of the expenses of lecturers invited from beyond the limits of the County, and for any other object judged expedient by the Committee ; all moneys shall be paid from the Treasury by their order, and they shall make an annual report of all moneys appropriated by them, the Treasurer shall also be required to make a similar report to the Association.

Art. vii. This Constitution may be amended at any annual meeting, but not so as to change the purpose of the Association."

ACADEMIES AND SCHOOLS.

At an early period, an academy or County Grammar school was established at Brownington. Of this school Rev. A. L. Twilight was for many years the able and successful principal. Under his able management and efforts, the seminary attained a high character and was highly successful. Many were fitted for college, who have since become eminently useful. Other able teachers, Rev. Mr. Woodward, Judge Porter and Rev. Mr. Scales, conducted the seminary a short time each. But Mr. Twilight conducted it longer than all the others.*

A similar institution was established a few years later at Craftsbury. It attained eminence among the academies of the State. In 1840, Rev. S. R. Hall assumed the charge of it, and aimed to make it a Normal school, or teachers, seminary, of high order, similar to the one he had conducted at Anderson, Mass. As Mr. Hall was pastor of the church, he was led to resign his connection with the school after a few years. Able and successful teachers have given the school high eminence. It has the richest cabinet and collections for a museum, of any school in Northern Vermont,

* For further accounts see biography of Mr. Twilight in the history of Brownington. *Ed.*

if not in the State. For many years, both of these institutions exerted a salutary influence. But after a part of the county funds were given to other schools, both of these declined. Others however have been commenced at Derby, Glover, Barton, Westfield, Troy and Albany. That at Derby is now eminently prosperous. A new building, highly creditable to that town, has been just completed, another at Craftsbury, is being completed.

In all the other towns mentioned and at Charleston and Irasburg, good buildings have been provided for academies or high schools. No county in the State surpasses Orleans, in the efforts made to provide for the education of youth. May these efforts continue and increase.

ORLEANS COUNTY MEDICAL SOCIETY.

BY J. M. CURRIER, M. D.

This society was organized at Orleans, (now 1869 Coventry) Aug. 15, 1843. The following were the first officers:

S. S. Kendall, M. D., president; J. F. Skinner, M. D., vice president; Daniel Bates, M. D., secretary; Geo. A. Hinman, M. D., treasurer; S. S. Kendall, M. D., librarian; Lemuel Richmond, M. D., J. F. Skinner, M. D., and Daniel Bates, M. D., censors.

The following names are found appended to the constitution as members:

Lemuel Richmond, Derby Line, J. F. Skinner, Barton, Daniel Bates, Lewis Morrill, Newport, Geo. A. Hinman, West Charleston, S. S. Kendall, Coventry, Geo. Damon, Dyer Bill, West Albany, Lewis Patch, Derby, H. P. Hoyt, Henry Hayes, Elijah Robinson, L. W. Adgate, Irasburgh, A. G. Bugbee, Derby Line, D. W. Blanchard, Coventry, John B. Masta, Barton, S. A. Skinner, Brownington.

Very few meetings were holden under this organization until Sept, 11, 1851, when there took place a re-organization, at Coventry.—The following officers were elected:

Lemuel Richmond, M. D., president; Dyer Bill, M. D., vice president; D. W. Blanchard, M. D., secretary; S. S. Kendall, M. D. treasurer; L. W. Adgate, M. D., librarian.

Meetings were regularly holden in the different towns until June 22, 1854, after which time none were holden until June 7, 1864, when there took place another re-organization. The following officers were elected:

Lemuel Richmond, M. D., president; J. F. Skinner, M. D., vice president; D. W. Blanchard, M. D., secretary; L. W. Adgate, M. D.,

treasurer; A. G. Bugbee, M. D., J. M. Currier, M. D., R. B. Skinner, M. D., censors.

Successful meetings have been holden up to the present time, (1869). The following names have been appended to the constitution as members, in addition to the above, viz. J. M. Currier, M. D., Newport, R. B. Skinner, M. D., Barton, F. W. Goodall, M. D., Glover, G. B. Cutler, M. D., Troy, W. B. Moody, M. D., Brownington, S. Putnam, M. D., Greensboro, N. Titemore, M. D., Lowell, George Woodward, M. D., Albany, S. R. Corey, M. D., East Craftsbury, T. H. Hoskins, M. D., Newport, C. G. Adams, M. D., Island Pond, N. Cheney, M. D., Beebe Plain, R. P. Johnson, M. D., Stanstead; S. E. Farnsworth, M. D., Lowell, Charles L. Erwin, M. D., Newport Centre, E. O. Ranny, M. D., Barton Landing, H. J. Miller, M. D., South Troy, J. M. Winslow, M. D., Brownington, C. L. French, M. D., Glover.

The following is the order of presidents of the society:

First president, S. S. Kendall; second, J. F. Skinner; third, Lemuel Richmond; fourth, D. W. Blanchard.

This society was formed for self-improvement, in which the members could report their cases, and receive as well as impart knowledge relating to the pathology and treatment of diseases. It has had an elevating effect upon the medical profession of the county, dispelling jealousy, hatred and self-cenceit, and inspiring confidence, respect, and love for research among its members.

THE ORLEANS COUNTY SOCIETY OF NATURAL SCIENCES.

BY J. M. CURRIER, M. D.

This Society organized Sept. 28, 1869, was designed to supercede the Orleans County Natural and Civil Historical Society, which was organized in 1853, and continued in active and efficient operation until 1859, since which time no meetings have been holden.

It has adopted mainly the constitution and by-laws of the Portland Society of Natural History, modified only to suit the different circumstances. The museum and library are located at Derby, Vt. The cabinet contains several hundred valuable specimens, mostly minerals, which will soon be properly labeled and catalogued.

The meetings are holden in the several towns in the county, as may be determined from time to time. There are six regular

meetings in a year, and the by-laws provide for special meetings whenever the interests of the society require them.

The society contemplates commencing a series of publications, under the title of "Transactions of the Orleans County Society of Natural Sciences," during the year 1870, and to continue them annually.

The following are the present officers of the society, (1870) viz.:

George A. Hinman, M. D., president; Rev. H. A. Spencer, first vice president; E. P. Colton, Esq., second vice president; J. M. Currier, M. D., Rec. and Cor. secretary; M. H. Fuller, A. B., treasurer; Hon. E. A. Stewart and M. H. Fuller, A. B., curators.

Honorary members: Rev. S. R. Hall, LL. D., Hon. D. M. Camp.

The Orleans County Natural and Civil Historical Society was organized in 1853. The following were the first officers:

Hon. Samuel C. Crafts, president; Rev. S. R. Hall, Rev. A. R. Gray, vice presidents;—George A. Hinman, M. D., secretary; S. A. Skinner, M. D., treasurer.

There were four regular meetings in a year, held in the several towns, as determined by the society, from time to time. The library and cabinet were kept at Derby Academy, Vt.

AGRICULTURE IN ORLEANS COUNTY.

BY HON. Z. E. JAMESON, OF IRASBURGH.

The geological character of each town will doubtless be given by other writers. It is a subject that attracts the attention of but few farmers, and needs no particular consideration, except so far as it affects the soil. This is so satisfactory, that many seem to regard their own estates as best.

Those upon the hills speak of their excellent pastures and great crops of grass: these alone are reliable sources of prosperity. But the valleys are often equally productive of grass, and being more free from stone, are easily tilled, and tempt the farmer to the free use of the plow, and the more extensive cultivation of grain and hoed crops.

As an example of the actual productions in this county, I give the statistics collected by school-district clerks, in 13 towns, in 1867.

The number of farms reported is 718, and the actual produce and number of acres are usually from the farmer's own estimate:

Acres wheat,	568
" oats,	2,287

Acres rye and barley,	66
" potatoes,	708
" corn,	348
" India or buckwheat,	600
" mowing,	16,903
" pasture,	22,207
Bushels of roots for cattle,	14,735
Number of oxen,	771
" cows,	3,128
Pounds of butter,	222,829
" cheese,	35,745
Number cattle less than 3 yrs. old,	2,297
" sheep,	14,065
Pounds of fattened pork,	377,400
Number of store pigs,	844
Bushels of apples,	9,219
Swarms of bees,	614
Pounds of surplus honey,	4,197
Number of maple trees tapped,	153,835
Pounds of sugar made,	350,745
Number of horses over 4 yrs. old,	924
" colts less than "	546

The yield per acre of the crops is somewhat variable, yet shows no failure; and in many cases the yield is large—as from 30 to 40 bushels of wheat, 50 to 80 bushels of oats—300 bushels of potatoes.

The wheat raised is not nearly enough to supply the home demand. When the country was first settled wheat was considered a sure and remunerative crop: but from perhaps 1840 to 1860 many fields were completely destroyed by midge, or what is commonly called weevil—especially on valley land that inclined to be sandy—but constant experiments gradually proved, that if spring wheat was sown very early on fertile land, a crop is almost certain. Winter wheat is not raised.

The oat crop is raised on every variety of soil, and with but little care; and, in the absence of a regular rotation of crops, oats are often raised 3 or 4 years on one piece of land: thus raised because oats are reliable, and are always in demand, and are a source of moneyed income. They are sown at any time after the snow leaves the ground until June 15.

Barley, rye, corn and buckwheat are only raised in small quantities, as will be seen by comparing the number of acres with the number of farms, reported.

Doubtless when the importance of feeding grain to all kinds of stock is fully appreciated, as well as the profit in fattening cattle and sheep, these kinds of coarse grain will be more extensively raised.

Potatoes average only about one acre to the farm; yet in towns where there are starch-factories, as in Albany, Barton, Coventry, Derby, Charleston, Lowell, and other towns, potatoes are planted in fields of from 5 to 20 acres, and yield, in some cases, over 400 bushels per acre,—and generally 200 per acre. The price paid at the factories, in 1868, was from 30 to 40 cts,—the highest price being for well-ripened, good eating potatoes, as such yield the most starch; from 7 to 8 lbs. to the bushel.

In Coventry, in each of 3 years, were received at the factory from 30,000 to 36,000 bushels. Three other years were received from 20,000 to 24,000 each year. The method of raising potatoes is usually to plow up a piece of pasture, or grass ground, and for a fertilizer use only a spoonful of plaster (gypsum) in each hill. The inferior kinds, however, will not generally rot, even if grown on rich ground. The second year of plowing, apply manure and sow grass-seed and grain. In this way land does not run out, and a cash income is secured. The products intended for market, such as oats, butter, cheese, hops and cattle, are bought by men who are called speculators, but who are of great assistance to farmers in making a home market for all surplus productions; and as the farmers usually take papers that report the markets, they know the value, and the prices obtained usually leave but a small margin of profit to the dealer; but his capital is returned so often that the risk is less. Every day express-matter can be sent to the city, and every week special butter-cars and cattle-trains accommodate the dealer.

No produce has been so variable as hops.—The crop in the field yields from 100 lbs. to a ton per acre; in price from 2 cents per pound to 75 cents. One day in October, 1868, it was reported that 150,000 pounds were delivered at Newport, at 15 cents per pound. In nearly every town there are a few acres still cultivated.

The sugar made in the county is not enough to supply the home wants, although there are quantities sent to all parts of the country to those who prefer the maple to all other sugars: yet it is evident the merchants bring in more than they send off. The average yield per farm is nearly 500 lbs. A good sugar-place is usually considered a valuable addition to a farm and worthy of preservation; yet it is doubtless true that an acre of good tillage yields a greater annual income than an acre of maples.

The cattle in Orleans county are mostly na-

tives, bred in a somewhat careless manner.—The males used for breeding being often inferior animals, and their stock remarkable for no particular excellencies. With some farmers the color was the chief thing. The ox or cow *must* be red, then, if it was otherwise valuable, so much the better. Such ideas led to the introduction of Devon stock; and in many parts of the county the cattle show the influence of Devon blood in color and build, but there is no herd of pure Devons, of long standing, known to the writer. At the fair in 1868, there were two exhibitors of Devons, E. A. Leach, Irasburg, and Geo. Nelson, Craftsbury.

Notwithstanding the popular feeling in favor of red color, there were a few persons who, from time to time, tried to introduce the Durhams.—Levi Brigham and brother, of Lowell, have had this stock for about 20 years, but have not sought especial notoriety. In 1858 Hon. E. Cleveland obtained of this blood three heifers from Kentucky and two from Canada, from which, with judicious breeding, a fine herd has been produced, and as this breed has continued to gain in public favor, the investment has financially resulted favorably, purchasers being ready to take all surplus stock at a good price. Whenever this herd has been exhibited at fairs, either State or county, it has received the favorable consideration of spectators and awarding committees. Its present high standing is as much due to the personal care of H. C. Cleveland, as to the natural excellencies of the breed for beef and milk.

Half-bloods, with good care, seem to grow to a large size and mature young. A few others are commencing herds of Durhams, but whether for experiment or permanency it is impossible to say.

The Dutch cattle are only represented by animals owned by T. Baker, of Barton, and A. M. Ripley, Coventry. They are recommended as superior milking stock; but the present indications are that their chief value will be in crossing with the common stock. Half-bloods sired by a Dutch bull, are produced of large frames, strong digestive organs, quietness and docility in feeding and management.

The Jersey cattle have been kept several years by N. T. Sheafe, Esq., Derby Line, with great satisfaction. They seem to sustain their usual reputation as good milkers.

There may have been occasional specimens of the Hereford, Ayrshire, Galloways, &c., but no herd of any of these breeds. The tendency for

several years has been, among large farmers, to devote their chief attention to dairying. Sometimes cows and team are all the stock kept; no young heifers growing up to take the places of failing cows. The income of a good dairy has often been from \$75 to \$100 per cow.

The sheep kept probably number 20,000.—Most of the large flocks are high grade merinos, a healthy, hardy sheep, well covered with excellent wool, yielding in fleece and lambs a satisfactory return for the shepherd's care.

To improve these flocks the best bred bucks have been obtained, at prices from \$50 to \$500. There are some good fine sheep in nearly every town; but there seems to have been the most attention paid to them in Coventry, where there are several large and choice flocks. Through the north-eastern towns there are many small flocks of large sheep kept for raising lambs for market, and the steadily increasing demand for these lambs has called more attention to their production, and a desire to increase their size by breeding with the choice English bucks, South Devon, Leicester and Coltswoolds.

This branch of farming has proved highly remunerative, and will, doubtless, be more extensively followed. A. B. Mathewson, of Barton, has kept, according to report, about 100 large ewes, from which 100 lambs were produced at \$5 each, and a fleece at \$2, making an income of \$700 from the flock. Small flocks are occasionally reported that give an income of \$10, \$12, and even \$15 to each sheep wintered.

The surplus produce of the county is nearly all shipped at the depots in the county on the Connecticut & Passumpsic road, although some of the eastern towns occasionally deliver produce at Island Pond, on the Grand Trunk R. R.—The main highways are usually kept in good condition, and follow streams or take the levellest route; and while all admit the value of railroads to the farmer, it is evident that extensive manufactories that would employ a large number of persons, who would use here what is now transported, would be of still greater advantage to the county and cause a greater degree of prosperity than has yet been attained.

There was an agricultural society in Orleans county about 1849 that held an annual fair about ten years in succession in different villages near the centre of the county. The premiums were paid by the help of a State appropriation and the sale of membership tickets—the fair being held in open ground free to all.

Then a fair-ground company was formed, that prepared and fenced a ground near Barton Landing, made a good track, and charged an entrance fee. From some cause it became unpopular, and the idea of a "horse-trot" prevailed, therefore the show was discontinued 15 years.

In 1867 a county agricultural society was formed, and held a fair at Barton Landing on the old ground. It was very successful. There were 429 articles entered, and \$766.26 received, and, after premiums were paid \$444.89 was left in the treasury.

The officers in 1867 and 1868 were: Mark Nutter, Barton, president; Wm. J. Hastings, Craftsbury, J. B. Wheelock, Coventry, vice presidents; Z. E. Jameson, Irasburgh, D. F. Bisbee, Newport, secretaries; and one executive committee from each town in the county.

In 1868 the fair was held on a new fair-ground near Barton village—a beautiful place, and well prepared, by a company who furnish its use free to the society for 5 years. The number of entries at the fair were 510, of which 110 were horses and colts. There were specimens of Durham, Devon, Dutch, Ayrshire and Jersey cattle; but the first class were the most numerous, and the herd of H. C. Cleveland, of Coventry, attracted especial attention, also the Dutch of Thomas Baker, of Barton.

The officers for 1869 are M. M. Kelsey, Derby, president; A. M. Ripley, Coventry, Thomas Baker, Barton, vice presidents; Z. E. Jameson, Irasburg, Geo. W. True, Coventry, secretaries; \$1200 offered in premiums.

ALBANY.

BY NORRIS M. DARLING.

The charter of this township was granted to Col. Henry E. Lutherloh and Maj. Thomas Cogswell, and their associates, viz.:

Gen. Joseph Badger, Col. Ebenezer Smith, Col. Antipas Gilman, Noah Dow, Charles Clapham, Richard Sinclair, Gen. John Tyler, John Tyler, John Tyler, Jr. James Lord, Nathaniel Coit, Hezekiah Lord, John Mott, Nathan Geer, Joshua Stanton, Abiel Fellows, Andrew Lester, Noah Holcomb, Ruluff Dutcher, Nehemiah Lawrence, Rachel Fellows, Elisha Sheldon, Jr. Elijah Stanton, David Whitney, Correl Merrill, Samuel B. Sheldon, Calvin Ackley, Andrew Carney, Elisha Lee, Timothy O'Brien, Joshua Porter, Jr., Nergalsharezzer Rude, James Jordan, Frank Moore, Authur Frink, John Wheeler, Jacob Galusha, Samuel Moore, Jr., Ebenezer Fletcher, Jacob Vosburgh, Moses Rinesdale, Ebenezer Reed, Gabriel Dutcher, Isaac White, Andrew Frink, John Park, Samuel Hull, Gid-

son Smith, Ezra Crane, Jr., James Holmes, John Fellows, Caleb Nichols, James Parks, John Russel, Joshua Fitch, Jr., Isaac Peck, John Caton, Thomas Selleck and Elias Lord.

Granting to them the ancient and honorable township of Lutterloh—the same being 6 miles square—reserving five equal shares for specific purposes therein named. The outlines of the town were surveyed out, and the corners noted Sept. 23 and 24, 1788. The conditions of this charter are as follows :

—That each proprietor of the township, his heirs or assigns, shall plant or cultivate five acres of land, and build a house at least 18 feet square on the floor, or have one family settle on each respective right or share of land, within the term of four years from the time the outlines of said township shall be known and established, as the law directs—on penalty of the forfeiture of each respective right or share of land in said township, not so improved or settled, and the same to revert to the freemen of this State, to be by their representatives re-granted to such persons as shall appear to settle and cultivate the same.

In testimony whereof we have caused the Seal of the State to be affixed, this 26th day of June, A. D. Seventeen Hundred and Eighty-two, in the sixth year of our Independence.

By his Excellency's command,
Joseph Fay, Sec'y.

THOS. CHITTENDEN.

The provisions and conditions of the foregoing charter were such, that but few, if any, received any lasting benefit from it. As will be seen, the outlines of the town were surveyed six years subsequent to the grant of the charter. Then, after four years, all that did not comply with its provisions must forfeit their respective rights. According to the tenor of this charter, the most of these shares fell back to the freemen of the State, to be by them re-granted to such as would occupy them; or, in the language of the charter, "to such freemen as shall appear to settle and cultivate the same." The liability to loss and forfeiture of rights in this town, served materially to retard its settlement. Disputed titles, and a partial survey, operated to drive away some that would have staid. The want of schools for their children prevented many from coming into town. The few inhabitants, and scattered locale of the few, made it impracticable to have schools at this stage of the town's history: for it is a matter of history, that the centre, and almost every corner of this town were taken up about the same time, and when the population did not exceed 10 or 15 families, nearly all quarters of the township were being settled. Hayden and

Jesse Rogers were in the S. W. part, on the old military road—David P. Cobb was in the N. W. corner, on the old county road—the Chamberlins, Eli and Aaron, were 3 miles N. E. from the Centre—and Silas Downer, near the S. E. corner, close to Mindon line, (now Craftsbury)—while the Fairfields, Cogswells, and the Neals and Skinners, were scattered all along the centre road from Irasburgh line towards the south.

The town of Lutterloch (now Albany,) was organized March 27, 1806. The notice for this meeting was issued by Thomas Cogswell, Esq., upon the petition of Wm. Hayden, Jesse Rogers, Eli Chamberlin, Joseph Fairfield, Benj. Neal, Walter Neal, Jacob Fairfield and Daniel Skinner. The business of this meeting was

"1st. To choose a moderator to govern said meeting.

2d. To choose a Town Clerk for the year ensuing.

3d. To choose Selectmen, Listers, Constable or Collector, and Surveyors of highways.

4th. To see how much money the town will raise to defray town charges.

5th. To see what method the town will take for the support of schools, and to transact," &c.

At this meeting Thomas Cogswell was moderator, and Benjamin Neal "town clerk"—Silas Downer, Eli Chamberlin and Thomas Cogswell, selectmen and listers.

Benjamin Neal constable and collector; Walter Neal, Willam Hayden and Silas Hubbard, highway surveyors.

"Forty dollars was raised to repair and make highways and bridges," and nothing for schools. Joseph Fairfield hog-constable. Officers all sworn. Benj. Neal, Town Clerk."

At a town-meeting, held March 27, 1807, David P. Cobb was elected grand jury—the first in town—also,

"Voted, to pay a Bounty of *three dollars* a head for all bears that may be killed by the inhabitants of the town—said bears to be started in said town."

The first record of births was as follows :

"Cynthia Neal, daughter of Benj. and Lucy Neal, borne Feb. 18, 1804 : Augusta Neal, borne May 29, 1805 : Anny Neal, borne June 27, 1806.

Attest, Benj. Neal, Town Clerk."

"The first Grand-List of the town of Lutterloh, taken A. D. 1807.—the selectmen being the first listers.

Eli Chamberlin,	\$58,00	Isaac Lougee,	20,00
Aar'n Chamberlin,	75,12	Benj. Neal,	86,75
Thos. Cogswell,	105,00	Walter Neal,	58,00
Silas Downer,	81,50	Daniel Skinner,	46,50
Joseph Fairfield,	76,50	Joshua Stanton,	20,12
Henry Gale,	39,75	Jesse Rogers,	70,00
Wm. Hayden,	60,00	David P. Cobb,	46,50
		Erasnius Ballard,	33,50

This may certify that the above is a true list of the ratable property in Lutterloh, for the year 1807. Eli Chamberlin, Daniel Skinner, Thomas Cogswell, } Selectmen of Lutterloh.

A true copy,
Attest, Benjamin Neal, Town Clerk."

The first record of Deaths is as follows :

"Died, at Lutterloh, July 25th, 1808, Anny Neal, daughter of Benj. and Lucy Neal, aged two years and one month—and Orpha Gale, aged two years and seven months."

The first freemen's meeting in town was held the first Tuesday in September, 1807, at which time "Hon. Isaac Tichenor received one vote for Governor, and Hon. Israel Smith nine : and Hon. Paul Brigham had 9 votes for Lieut. Gov. Benj. Swan had 10 votes for Treasurer. For town representative none.

Attest, Benj. Neal, Town Clerk."

Up to this time the number of tax-payers in town did not exceed 15 ; and the freemen were probably less, as the record shows but 10 legal voters in freemen's meeting. During this year John Fairman and John Skinner came into town, and Isaac Longee and David P. Cobb had moved out.

In 1809 William Hayden, Stephen Scott and Ithiel Smith came into town ; and the next year D. P. Cobb came back to town, and James Harlow, Ebenezer Harlow, Moses Kelsy, Abijah Reed and Luther Scott, came in and settled in different parts of the town. During the next 2 years various changes were made—some taking leave, some returning, and a few new settlers came in—among the last Isaac Jennie and William Rowell ; both of these settled in the east part of the town.

From 1811 to 1814 there seems to have been but few added to the number. Mr. Thomas Cogswell, who has figured so largely in the town affairs, appears no more on its records—for war had been in the land, and among the killed was Corp. Thomas Cogswell of Lutterloh, one of the earliest settlers in town, and first appointed justice of the peace in and for the county of Orleans, in Lutterloh. Mr. Cogswell was a man of undaunted courage—large, stout, athletic. It is said his skill at single combat, hand-to-hand fight was exhibited with major Hamilton, his commander. Some matter of dispute brought them to blows. The grit of both never blunted they fought till separated by friends—neither willing to give up till parted. The whole affair was hushed up, and major and corporal were again on good terms. Mr. Cogswell fell in the skirmish near Shatagree River : he

was shot in the forehead by a musket-ball. A firm friend in need, he was lamented by his comrades. It is said he was emphatically a military man, better qualified to command his regiment, perhaps, than the then commandant. Erect as he was, and imposing in appearance, his bearing was more like a Colonel than a Corporal, and would have been a fit contemporary with Ethan of old. Let his faults and foibles go down with him to his lonely grave—his virtues let us cherish and emulate. The writer of the above acknowledges his indebtedness to "unkle Sam" Russell, a comrade in arms with Mr. Cogswell, and witness of what is written. Mr. Cogswell's widow remained in town a short time, and then went to parts to the writer unknown.

During the year 1815 two families moved out and only one came in—Mr. Fulsam Bean. The grand-list was reduced from \$1567.25, in 1814, to \$1536.46 in 1815. The freemen's meeting shows but 19 votes : whereas the year before there were 20.

"At the meeting of the assembly" of Vermont this year, the name of the town was changed from Lutterloh to Albany. It is said that there was great excitement among the inhabitants upon this matter of a name, some proposing one name and some another. In some instances the discussions warmed up to a white heat. Nearly all were for a change.—Some would call the town Adams, after the renowned John Q. Adams—but Albany prevailed, and Albany it is.

The first public document on record, dated as at Albany, was the constable's return, as made at Albany, Feb. 6, 1816, on what was then familiarly known as a summons to be served on some specified person within named, to depart said town. Under this date I find the collector makes his return of service, of similar character, upon Moses Delano—and what is a little peculiar in this summons is, that it "summons Moses Delano, now residing in Lutterloh, to depart said town, *with all his family.*" This is put into the hands of the then youthful "Constable and Collector" to be served. This service was deferred from April to the 6th of February following—when, perhaps, as he was on a visit to his dulcena, "on a sly," he left the copy of the summons at the "last and usual place of abode," &c. How soon after this official business he made known his attachment for the girl, officially, is not a matter of record. Tradition says that one day this same officer

came and arrested this captivating lass—"for that she had stolen his heart;" and for the recovery of which, and for want thereof, he was authorized to "take the body." This was the first wedding in Albany known to the writer—there may have been some in Lutterloh.

During the year 1816 there was an increase in population and of the grand-list. This year Josiah Coolidge bought out James Harlow, and moved into town—at whose house were held the town and freemen's meetings for a year or more. During this and the subsequent year large additions to the legal voters in town were made, and the grand-list stood \$2,000. There seemed to have been an impetus given to the settlement of this town. The year following, viz. 1818, the first company of militia was organized, consisting of 11 officers, 2 musicians, and 34 privates. This formidable array of martial men and officers, it appears, had all of 19 guns. The first officers of this company were William Hayden, captain; Enoch Rowell, lieutenant, and John Fairman, ensign; Henry Skinner, 1st sergeant, Joseph Chamberlin, 2d do. Simeon Spaulding 3d do. and Frederick Delano 4th do.; William Hanson 1st corporal, Jonathan Clifford 2d, Theodore Lee 3d, and Harvey Skinner 4th corporal. Of this company 9 were returned equipped *at this time*. The next year the increase of legal voters in town was unprecedented in the town's history: ten were added to the number of voters, and the grand-list looms up to \$2638,50.

Among those that came in this year, I notice some of those who are here to-day—worn, and scarred, and seared, by time—they are relicts of other days, and may with many others be regarded as among the fathers of the town. Among them I see the name Jonathan Norris, whose youth, manhood and old age has come and almost gone, in the history of this town. The partner of his life has but just stepped through the bridge of time, just where a plank was up—and onward he is traveling alone.

About this time our aged and respected Doctor Bill, with his family, moved in, and settled near the center of the town: and such has been the hold of the Doctor upon the attachments of the people, that many have tried in vain to supplant him here in his profession. Among the many others are Anson Hand, Joel Cheney, James M. Darling, Dea. David Hardy, of whose christian experience and ministrations, and labor of love, connected with the early history of the religious interest in

the place, the writer intends to speak in connection with some of the churches in town.—Also, at this time, I find the name of Stephen Cory, the owner of the first, and for a long time the only mill in town—a respectable citizen, and the father of Dr. Simeon R. Cory, now of Craftsbury. There was not only an increase in population, the whole number being 253, but there is an increase of the grand-list, which this year amounts to \$2,750. There is also a general appearance of thrift since the war and the cold seasons of 1816 and 1817, individual grand-lists having nearly doubled, and the aggregate nearly quadrupled.

During the next 2 years, large numbers were added to the number of freemen. In these years we notice the arrival of Jabez Page, from Cabot, Dea. E. Carter, from Peacham, David Saxton who, about this time, was appointed the first deacon of the Congregational church, which appointment was soon followed by the appointment of a second deacon.—Ephraim Carter, late of Peacham. John Culver, also, was among the new arrivals. Mr. Culver had a numerous and interesting family, having 6 children at this time between 4 and 18 years of age. Mr. Culver soon commenced to build the first saw-mill, in the west part of the town, on the river. The location of the dam, across the stream, proved bad on one shore, and the result was that the whole thing was abandoned, or moved up stream about 100 rods—after a few years of useless endeavors to secure that dam. It was within the flowage of this pond, where the last family of beavers had been captured in 1808, by Capt. Hayden and a man from Craftsbury. This family, four in number, were taken during the winter of that year, for food, and were the last, known to live on Black River. This may appear out of place; nevertheless it is history.

Joseph Chamberlin also came into town this year, from Craftsbury. Their family was quite large. They reported 8 at one time, between 4 and 18 years. Soon after this family came into town, they were severely afflicted by the accidental scalding, and almost immediate death of a little boy. The little fellow sat down into a tub of boiling suds. "Oh!" said he, "Mamma, I thought it was a chair!" were his last words, uttered even in the agonies of death. This Chamberlin family are all scattered away—many of this numerous

family, 16 in number, have seen the ups and downs of life.

Ralph Corey, too, came in about this time. He settled upon the river, as many did about this time. Mr. Corey subsequently lost one of his limbs, his being the first case of amputation, known to the writer, to have been performed in town.

There is still another circumstance connected with this family, that at the time proved to be a singular, natural (perhaps) curiosity. It is said of Mrs. Corey, that at the age of 25 or 30 years, she was small of stature, slim and delicate, and withal, good looking. But about this time, or a little later in life, she commenced to grow—regularly she gained.—When first apprised of the fact, she would abstain from food till almost famished with hunger, with a view to stop it, but all to no purpose. Her physicians informed her that it was useless to try to starve it down. She grew tall and large; even the nose of her face assumed huge dimensions, and her hands—no man in town had such a pair of hands as hers: and this growth continued to the end of life. She was more than 6 feet tall, and of a large frame, though thin of flesh. She lived several years in this way, laboring hard all of the time. She died about 1838, I think.

Prior to 1822 Darius Wilcox moved from Craftsbury to this town and settled upon the center road. George Youran also came here from Tunbridge; and also the Haven's, from Barnet, and settled upon the river. Joseph Hyde, Roger Willis, John Whipple, Jess. Bosworth, Samuel Russel and Levi Warren, besides many others, made their entrance here before the end of 1822.

All these additions to the numerical force and physical strength of the town, served also to change, materially, the moral and religious elements. Large additions were made by letter to the Congregational church, probably the only one in town, and foundations for others were being gathered together. Along with this interest generally goes a corresponding interest in education; hence, we find the town regulating their school-districts, bounding them, and for the first time, numbering them, at this time from 1 to 8 inclusive. These several districts, as per reports, numbered from 25 to 41 scholars, from 4 to 18 years of age.

About this time Cha's and Millen Seaver, then young men, proposed to present the town with a public common, located near the then

center of business in town, and near the geographical center of the town. This liberal proposal was finally accepted, and a town-house erected on or near the same. The building of this house was put in specifications and let to the lowest bidder. It appears that John Culver took the contract to build the same, for \$389.00. It also appears he did not build, or at least, finish this house, for subsequently we find the town voting as to dimensions altering its size from 30 by 30 feet, to 30 by 33. This last vote was taken March 13, 1823.—Jan. 13, 1824, at a meeting "called to see what the town would do in regard to accepting the town-house," "provided Mr. Corley will give competent bonds that the house shall be completed by the first day of June next." At this meeting it was voted "To accept the house, provided Mr. Corley gets it done by the first day of June." And further, "Voted to raise one hundred and seventy-four dollars and fifty cents, in grain, and forty dollars in money, to pay for said house." And at the same meeting, "Voted to have the said house done by the first day of June."

We see from these proceedings that the town was willing to do what was fair with the builders of this house, if they would come to time. At a town meeting held in March following, it was "Voted to move the town meetings to the town-house." The next we hear of this matter, is a vote taken at a subsequent meeting, called to "See if the town would accept and pay for the town house, as they shall agree." The vote of the town on this subject, is as follows: "Voted that Corley Shall Take Thirty dollars less, than was agreed, at first."

It appears from the history of this important transaction, that the town intended to have it all their own way, or else the builder had been slow as to time, of finishing up the house, and the town was willing to make him pay thirty dollars for being dilatory. This old town-house has stood the storms of many winters, and much strife, political and otherwise. It has witnessed the excited and silent breathings of expectant aspirants for office, as the chairman of the meeting calls attention to the result of their exciting balloting, the heart droopings of the defeated, and buoyant look of the successful competitors. More than this; it has witnessed the earnest appeal of the ambassador of the Mighty Ruler of the universe, who has stood there and repeated

the words of his master, to the erring and rebellious—"Choose you this day whom ye will serve. If the Lord be God serve him. If Baal, then serve him:" and many here have made the decision, and have chosen that part that Mary chose, "while others made a wretched choice, and rather starve than come."

This now dilapidated old house has been town-house, temperance-hall, school-room and meeting-house. But now is seldom used except for town and freemen's meetings. One or two more reports from these town meetings and I will close.

At a meeting called to be holden Aug. 27, 1825, one specified article reads as follows:

"To see if the town will let Mrs. Hadley have the old man, Samuel Hadley, to support, during his natural life, as she has proposed."

The action of the town is expressive in words following:

"Voted not to let Mr. Samuel Hadley, go, to live with his wife, agreeable to her proposal."

What this grew out of, or what grew out of this, the writer knows not.

During the 2 years last past, there have been several additions to the list of prominent men in town, both from the majority of young men resident in town, and also from immigration. Among the former may be seen the name of Luthur Delano, who has served the town so well, and so long as town clerk. Among the latter the name of Chester Tenney, who moved from Hanover, N. H., to this town and purchased on the river. He was a man of refined sensibility and fine sense, and his abilities were appreciated by his fellow-citizens while he was able to mingle in public gatherings. His usefulness was limited on account of ill health, and he finally passed away, in 1833, leaving a widow and three small boys, and a large concourse of friends to lament his early departure. Another of those who came in about this time was Daniel Lawrence, from Troy, N. H. Mr. Lawrence settled on the center road, near the "Center," on a small farm, where he lived till his death—44 years on this farm, and died, aged 87 years, leaving the wife of his youth, and a numerous family of children, grown to man and womanhood, to lament their loss.

The years 1825, '26, found many new names added to the list of business men in town, among which are the names of Wells Allen, who came from Brookfield to this town, and who filled several town offices a number of

years, and was representative 2 years; and B. H. Reed, who was a carpenter and joiner of "ye olden time."

The next year still greater additions were made to the solid men, among which Rufus B. Hovey and Sila Hovey and their families, from Brookfield, Orange county. These men and several other Hoveys, that then or afterwards came here were the sons of Rufus Hovey, late of Brookfield. (A more full account of this family may be found in connection with this history.) Also we find the name of Capt. Benjamin Aiken, who, for a number of years, enjoyed the confidence of the people. He was for a number of years one of the first magistrates in practice, and was a radical leader of the Democratic party. In financial affairs he was not quite equal to the emergencies of the times. An accident crippled him for life. He died last spring (1869) at an advanced age, having seen much of the vicissitudes of life. Just before this time Jabez Page had erected mills and commenced business at wool-carding and cloth-dressing—the first of the kind in town. It appears also that John Culver had sold out his mill to J. Rogers, who started the first grist-mill in town.

Among the arrivals this year was also the Rev. Elias W. Kellog. Mr. K. at this time was a very acceptable preacher of the Congregational order. He was ordained January, 1827, and in March following was elected town clerk, in place of John R. Putnam, who had so long and so well fulfilled the responsibilities of this important office. This year was added likewise to the list, John Paine, Jr., who bought a farm upon the river, and still lives on the same farm, and is among the wealthiest farmers in town. Jonathan Fitz, who came here from Craftsbury and commenced the business of tanning at Albany Centre, and continued this business, in connection with the boot and shoe business, by himself or with his sons while he lived. Soon after his death the old place was sold out, and the business of manufacturing leather in town abandoned. Mr. Fitz was for many years postmaster here.

About this time we also find the name of Simeon S. Hovey, so long the popular school-teacher in this and surrounding towns. Mr. Hovey was a practical surveyor, and lines and roads surveyed by him were *called all right*. Mr. Hovey was the younger brother of R. B. and Silas Hovey. He was a minor when he came to town from Brookfield, as a part of

R. B. Hovey's family, together with one sister, afterwards Mrs. Phelps, and two younger brothers. Simeon married for his first wife the daughter of Eli Chamberlin, Esq., and settled on a farm. This wife soon after died, which so disarranged his plans that he afterwards sold his farm and went into the mercantile business, at Albany Centre. He lived to marry the second time and also to enjoy the confidence of the people. He represented the town 2 years, and died the February following, very suddenly, leaving a wife and 2 small children, and a large community of friends and townsmen to lament his early death. A more extended account of this friend might be deemed appropriate to this work, but time will fail the writer to speak of all at length.

In summing up this history we find the population of the town in 1830, 683; the grand list \$3,704. But the reader must remember the grand list was not made up on the same rate per cent. then as now. With all the gain of property the present (1869) grand-list is but about \$200 more than then.

From 1830 there is a noted increase of the population, very many changes among neighbors, and a steady appearance of thrift.—Roads had been laid out, and made, centering into the different places of business. School districts had been organized, and school houses built. Small farms, full of stumps, dotted every section of the town. Log cabins, or small houses were very common, especially on the river road. There was occasionally a good house and out-buildings, but they were few and far between. No rich old charterman occupied a prominent position among the denizens of Lutterloh or Albany. Col. Lutterloh, who gave the charter name to the town, was either too poor, or else unwilling to pay the charter expenses, and consequently lost his chance to monopolize the larger proportion of the proprietors' rights, and by that means control the public affairs.

Equality and independence seem to have been the general characteristics of the early Albanians. Scarcely a family came into town from the date of the organization till 1820, but what was peremptorily ordered to depart from the town with their family. Property or respectability was of no account. The selectmen treated all alike.

From 1830 to '33, the religious interest appears to have created quite an excitement.—

Additions were made to some of the then existing churches. To the Congregational church 35 were added, and their prospects appeared to be bright. The building of a meeting-house was in contemplation by this church at this time. A division among the members as to location, postponed the work—schisms crept in, their minister left, and the church was very much weakened. This state of affairs with this church, offered a fine opportunity to the Methodists to start the work of building them a house. This element had been very much strengthened by immigration for several years past. These forces were now consolidated, and the result was that in 1833 they erected the first meeting-house in this town. Much dissatisfaction existed touching this matter, and many years went by before the attempt was made to build another meeting-house.

However, in 1841, the Congregational society erected a house of worship at the centre of the town. This house they occupied about 5 years, when it was burned down. This was an exceedingly heavy drawback to the prosperity of the church.

In 1842 the Baptists, who had heretofore occupied the town-house some, and the Methodist chapel some, when they were not able to supply the pulpit all the time, having received additional strength from time to time, erected a church for their use, at the place now known as the Albany Village, on the river road.—After 4 or five years, when the new house at the Centre was burned down, it was proposed to sell a part of the Baptist house to the Congregational society, which proposition was accepted, to the general satisfaction of both societies, taking the circumstances of both into the account. To be sure some on both sides were not quite satisfied. This joint ownership and occupancy of this house continued about 20 years, when the partnership was dissolved, and the Baptists took the old house, paying therefor the stipulated price. This house they thoroughly remodeled and repaired the same year.

One year later the Congregational society erected for their use their second house, in the same village, and near the Baptist house.—While these doings were being enacted in the Center and west part of the town, the people of the north and east part were not religiously idle. The "Free-willers," as they are called, commenced and erected a very pretty

nouse, on the creek road, about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Irasburgh common. This house was built about the year 1858. Prior to this latter date, the Wesleyan Methodists, a sect that drew off from the Episcopal Methodists, in Radical Anti Slavery times, began to gather into a society, in the vicinity of South Albany, a small village in that part of the town. This society, at first small, at length succeeded in erecting a very convenient, though small house of worship, and now they have gathered in a working church. Their peculiar mission seems to be, to battle against sin, in all its forms, whether in cottage or in *hall*.—all political iniquities, all evils, social, secret, civil and religious, feel the force of the battle-axe of this religious order. But this is not all; there are also, in the east part of this town, the Catholics,—this people, so peculiar in their habits,—and they have a strong-hold upon some of the best farms in the eastern and central parts of the town; and last year they commenced to build a church. They have the house up, and the out-side finished; and the priest tells them when they pay in full for that, he will cause the inside to be completed, which will probably be accomplished this present year, 1870. A more thrifty or industrious class of people, perhaps, cannot be found in town: and with a few exceptions, they are “dacent” people, and most of the families take pains to send their children to school, though I am sorry to say some do not.

I have thus hastily sketched this chapter, upon the various religious elements and what they have done, and are doing, hoping to be able to connect with this history a more extended and special account, statistical and otherwise, of each of these churches.

The reader will recollect that we left the political history of the town in the year 1830. From this time to the present there were great and permanent improvements in all the industrial interests pertinent to a new settlement. Population increased; new families moved in, and some moved out. New farms were taken up, and older ones improved. The little log-cabin, so useful to the early settlers in this climate, soon began to be superceded by the more tidy-looking and commodious dwellings occasionally seen, even in this day, what are called “low-wide” houses, with their fire-places and large brick-chimneys—and these, by the stately and well-proportioned dwellings of more modern times.

Suffice it to say that Albany is deemed to be a fine agricultural town, hard to be beat, in the neatness and arrangement of its farm-dwellings and out-buildings, especially along the Black River valley road. The prospect this valley affords to those who are passing over the well known “Old Centre Road,” of a pleasant summer’s day, can seldom be equalled in the State.

Other parts of the town exhibit equal evidences of thrift and wealth. Their forests of cedar, and apple and sugar-orchards, their rich and fertile soils, their inexhaustible beds of the richest muck and shell-marl, open up to those parts of the town the means of present profit, and future fertility and wealth. Industry and economy are the marked characteristics of the inhabitants, spiced strongly with the usual amount of generosity and hospitality of rural life; and interwoven with these may readily be detected the refinements of genuinely refined society. The rough edges of pioneer life and settlements have been rounding off, and more congenial and conciliating temperaments succeed the old-fashioned, “rough and ready” style of neighborly intercourse.

There are insurmountable barriers to a concentration of business. There are three or four prominent centres of business. These points are designated by their post office name, in this history.

ALBANY VILLAGE

is situated on the river road, and contains 34 dwelling-houses, 2 churches, 2 stores, 1 school-house and academy, 1 hotel, 1 post-office, 2 blacksmith-shops, 1 shoe-shop, 1 tin-shop, 1 tailor-shop, 1 millinery-establishment, 1 saw-mill and 1 planing-mill, 2 carriage-makers, 5 cattle, horse and sheep-brokers, 1 horse-trainer, and other agencies and interests too numerous to mention. Two mails leave this post-office: the Northern, dialy, and the Southern, three times a week.

EAST ALBANY.

There is not much show of a village, as the arrangement is comparatively new. They have several dwellings, a church, a school-house, 1 store, 1 post-office, 1 saw-mill, 1 starch-factory, 3 cattle, horse and sheep, and produce-broker, and the place seems destined to increase.

About 2 miles north of this post-office is another mill, several dwellings, a school-house, and a church.

SOUTH ALBANY

is situated near the S. E. corner of the township, and consists of 1 school-district, contain-

ing something over 30 families. The principal business is agriculture, some of the best farms in town lying here. The outlet of Hartwell Pond runs through this little village, upon which are mills. There is also 1 store, 1 church, 1 school-house, 1 blacksmith-shop, 1 painter and paper-hanger, besides other industrial interests. South Albany post-office is their address here.

THE CENTER

of the town has some fine residences, 1 church, 1 school-house, 1 hotel, the town-house, &c.—This is the place of town and freemen's meetings. There is no water-power, nor other prominent business interest. The inhabitants are mostly interested in agricultural pursuits. The Methodist church and a fine parsonage are located here. The post-office address is Albany.

SCHOOLS.

We find it recorded, that in one of the first town meetings they raised nothing for schools. The first vote on record of money raised for schools, was taken March 16, 1814. "Voted to raise one cent on the dollar, for the use of schools." Two years subsequently to this, two cents was raised on the dollar, on the grand-list, for the support of schools. The first school tax, as above, amounted to \$15.67. In 1817, at the annual March meeting, M. Cheney, F. Delano, Eli Chamberlin, Jr., Wm. Rowell, Harvey Skinner, W. Bean and A. Bosworth were appointed a committee to divide the town into school-districts, which, it appears, they accomplished, as we find a record of their description and boundaries, five in number. Also, at the same time, it was voted to raise two cents on the dollar, for schooling. It will be recollected that at this time the grand-list was as 2 to 20, a young man without property paying taxes on a list of \$20. Agreeably to the foregoing arrangement, we find on the 9th day of April following, a list of scholars in the Centre district, total, 19 over 4 and under 18 years. Also, April 20, same year, the number of scholars in the S. E. district between 4 and 18 years to be, total, 17.

In March 12, 1820, at the annual meeting of the town, it was voted to raise 2 cents on the dollar of the grand-list, for the support of schools in said town; and "That each district should lay out their proportion of money as they see fit, to school their children." At this time the population of the town was about 250, and, perhaps, got for reasons before given, we find, but 36 scholars, returned in town, those not having regular district schools, not making any returns.

Subsequent to 1820 the school interest increased and the titles to land became permanently fixed. The liberal donation to colleges and public institutions of learning, of many lots of land within the limits of this town, which lots could be leased for all time by paying an annual rent of from \$7 to \$18 a year, afforded a fine opportunity for adventurers of limited means to procure good farms, with a small capital—and all served to hasten the more general settlement of this town. Population rapidly increased, and from time to time, new school districts were organized, and also an increased interest and enlargement of the old schools, till, at the date of this writing, 1870, there are 15 school districts in town, and with the exception of one or two districts, all have first-class school-houses, and some of them have large, commodious playgrounds.

Aside from the common schools, there is a regular chartered academy, located in Albany village, in which one or more terms of school are taught in each year. This school has a small permanent fund. The school for the last two years has been under the tuition of W. W. Miles, Esq., of this town. The public money distributed among the several school districts, amounts to about \$450 yearly, aside from the amount raised by direct tax in each district.

GEOGRAPHY AND GEOLOGY OF THE TOWN, TOGETHER WITH THE MAIN ROADS.

Albany, formerly called Lutterloh, is a township, near the central part of Orleans county. It is 36 miles north of Montpelier, and about 45 miles easterly from St. Albans, in Lat. 44°, 43'. It is bounded northerly by Irasburgh, easterly by Glover, south by Craftsbury, and west by Eden and Lowell. This township is watered by Black river, and some of its principal branches. The creek, as it is called, waters the eastern part, and in its course northerly affords several mill sites and falls into Black river in Irasburgh. Black river rises in the Great Hosmore and other ponds in the eastern part of Albany, and runs south-easterly about 5 or 6 miles into Craftsbury Lower Village. Soon after passing this place it takes in the outlet of the Eligo pond, partly in Craftsbury and partly in Greensboro, when turning in the north-easterly direction it flows on towards the western part of Albany. In passing through this town the river receives several considerable branches from the west. Some of these streams have falls of considerable note, and

there is a small stream in the S. W. part of the town that plunges down a fall of nearly 200 feet, almost perpendicular.

The Rogers brook affords a succession of falls and rapids both wild and romantic. The Phelps brook also exhibits a curious commingling of water and rocks for a distance of some 40 rods, falling some 150 feet. As may be inferred there are several natural ponds in this town. The principal are the Great Hosmer, Heartwell, Page, Heart and Duck ponds. The two latter are near the River road. There are no mountains in town, except in the N. W. corner, where a spur of the Green mountains is cut off from the main chain by the Phelps brook. This mountain is familiarly known as Hovey's mountain. The general surface of the town is uneven or hilly. The Black river valley is very fine and broad, almost any variety of soil from sandy loam to clay may be found in this valley. Excellent tillage, meadow or pasture land can be found in this locality. East of the river the bed rock is mostly lime stone, while on the west the rock is usually clay slate, or talcose slate and quartz. There is a vein of clay slate that were it not for the occasional appearance of small cubes of sulphate of iron, might easily be wrought into roofing. In the central and eastern part of the town there are several rich beds of muck and shell marle. Some fine ledges of granite rocks. There is also a very fine ledge of granite in slabs of almost any desired thickness, and if you want it thinner it can be split—very fine rock for building purposes. The timber is made up of the varieties usual in northern Vermont. Beech, birch, maple, pine, spruce, hemlock, cedar, tamarac, fir, butternut, white and brown ash are the principal.

The settlement of this town commenced just prior to 1800, at which time the population did not exceed 12. The first road through this town, crossed the south-westerly corner, and is nearly the same as now leads from Craftsbury to Lowell,—in its general direction. This road was opened in the summer of 1779, by Gen. Hazen with a part of his regiment. It is said that the pretended object of this road was a thoroughfare from N. H. to Canada, but was in reality simply strategical. This road crossed Black river about 200 rods north of Craftsbury line, ascended the mountain, up the Rogers brook

valley, running about 3 miles in town. Some of the old road has been abandoned, but the main direction is retained and is the same as used to this day. The Center road was for many years the most important road in town. This road led from Irasburgh south to Craftsbury and other southern towns in what was then Orleans county. East of this and parallel to it is the creek road. Upon this road are several fine farms and some public buildings. On this road near Craftsbury line was the first and only whiskey still ever operated in town. This still dried up long before my day. I think it did not run but a very few years to curse the people or the land. About 1834 or 5 the road running up and down the river in this town began to attract attention. This road had been laid out a little at a time to accommodate those who had ventured to settle in this valley, and as I was saying this road began to be looked at with a view to save some of the hills upon the center road. And the result was that this road was continued up the river through Craftsbury, and became the main thoroughfare to Burlington from the central part of Orleans Co. About the year 1806 a petition was presented to Thomas Coggsell, Esq., to call a meeting of the inhabitants of the town to meet for organization. For petition, &c., see 1st page of general history.

JESSE ROGERS AND A SMUGGLING STORY OF "YE OLDEN TIME."

Jesse Rogers and his wife came into this town in the Spring of 1806 from Greenfield, N. H. They had at this time two children, Robert and Sally.

They came in on the old military road and settled in the S. W. part of the town upon the well known Rogers farm, the same as occupied now by Mr. Jesse Rogers of to-day. They brought grain and some of the other necessaries of life with them; but when they got out of grain which they did before harvest, Mr. Rogers was obliged to go to Newbury to get a supply. The nearest mill for grinding was at Hardwick, a distance of about 18 miles. At this mill he would call on his way home and get his grain ground. In a short time, however, a mill was built in Craftsbury, just above South Craftsbury village. To this mill many of the early settlers of Albany were indebted for their grinding. But to return—Mr Rogers bought him a cow, and in just 21 days the cow fell down a steep

hill and broke her neck. This, to them at this time, was a great loss. To this family were added two sons and one daughter, born in town. Their advantages for school were somewhat limited. Molly Wiley opened a school just in the edge of Craftsbury, and to this school those in this part of the town sent their scholars. To the nearest neighbors down the river, at this time, it was about 4 or 5 miles, while towards the south there were several families not very far away. Mrs. Rogers was a remarkable woman, tough and sprightly. She says she used to go down the river meadow, nearly to Irasburgh line, for her cows, who would sometimes stray off. Her route lay through an unbroken forest of every variety of timber, from the tag-alder to the sturdy elm, interwoven with the spontaneous growth of vines and weeds, perhaps higher than her head, her only guide being the certain, or uncertain, trail of her cows. Sometimes even she was overtaken by night, made hideous by the shrill and oft' repeated calls of birds and wild beasts, as they reverberated from hill to hill. Mr. Rogers was successful in his efforts to make a farm. This land was good and productive, and what was better to him, his title was all right. About 1813 smuggling was carried on in this locality to a considerable extent. Mr. Hayden, who had been custom officer, had, for some reasons, lost his appointment, and there was no officer nearer than Irasburgh. On one occasion Robert Rogers, then a lad, had been out in the timber, where he detected a large drove of cattle on the line of what was then called Cory's smuggling road, cut through from Craftsbury under the mountain towards Lowell, coming into the Gen. Hazen road, nearly west of Albany center. Young Rogers was where he got sight of this drove of beef on the way to feed the British army in Canada. Robert hastened home, and then to Irasburgh, to see Major Enos, then U. S. officer of customs. The Major, taking the boy up behind him, started in hot haste for Craftsbury, where, gathering up a posse of determined loyal men, taking the Gen. Hazen road by Rogers's, and he and Robert in company, on they went for Lowell. A herd of hungry cattle are not rapid locomoters. Our boys came up to them at Curtis's tavern near Lowell corners. The drovers were just baiting their cattle. It is said, by the way,

that at this time there were lots of the men then in Lowell, that would throw up their hats as high as anybody when they were over the line. This gave confidence to the smugglers, and when our Major politely informed the drivers of these beeves that Uncle Sam had sent him to secure this fine lot of beef, and that he was under the necessity of taking them back over the mountains for the use of our own men, they refused to let the cattle go. Two men were posted at the bars with orders to shoot down the first man that should touch one of the bars. What was to be done? The Major, or his posse, had not so much as a horse pistol, but he had *men*. Mr. Joseph Chamberlain and Mr. Onios Skinner, each with an ample cane in hand, uplifted high, quickly strode up to these men, and with looks and voice said, "Hold! the first man that fires a shot shall be the first in hell." At this juncture Mr. Wyram Mason of Craftsbury, stepped up and coolly took out all the bars, laying them by, one by one. Through these bars the cattle were driven, and started back. It is said that the Major even offered to compromise the matter with the owners, proposing to all go in company to Burlington with the cattle, when he said the men should receive for their beef government contract prices. This offer they spurned, thinking to be able to rally forces enough to return the cattle that night, but their efforts proved abortive. The cattle, 110 in number, were taken to Craftsbury common, by the Hazen road, and watched by the citizens till morning, when they were started for Burlington. They were met by Capt. Patridge on the route. Several skirmishes for the recovery occurred on the road, the last of which was in Underhill, where, it is said, some blood was let. A suit was afterward instituted to recover the value of these cattle, and the Rogerses were summoned to Windsor to the trial, but the case was thrown out of court, and thus ended one of the most exciting and interesting seizures in this locality.

Mr. Rogers and his sons put in the first grist-mill in town. This mill was situated where the mills now stand near the village. Mr. Rogers kept a hotel for some time about 1830, and after a few years Robert Rogers, the eldest of the family, went to New York, where he amassed a fortune, and has since lived in Burlington, Vt., and now lives in New Jersey. James, with his numerous fam-

ily, 15 in number, went West, where he died some years since. Jesse, his father's namesake, and Mrs. Beede, still live in this locality. Mr. Rogers died in 1838. Mrs. Rogers lived to a good old age, retaining her faculties to the last. In her youthful days she was somewhat poetical, and her patriotic or smuggling songs were both pointed and cutting, but I have no specimens. She died about 1865, nearly one hundred years old.

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.

The Congregational Church in the town was organized Aug. 16, 1818, by Rev. James Hobert of Berlin, and Rev. James Parker of Enosburgh, at the dwelling-house of Moses Delano; and consisted of Aaron Chamberlin, Moses Chamberlin, Theodore S. Lee and Mrs. Hannah Skinner. David Sexton was appointed the (first) deacon, in March, 1822—Jabez Page in June, 1823; Ephraim Carter in November following; Joseph B. Chamberlin Dec. 6, 1830; Dea. Durkee, Sen., about 1836; Moses Pearson in March, 1841; Orin Austin in 1842, and Nathan Skinner and Wells A. Hyde in December, 1869. Of the above deacons J. B. Chamberlin died in town, and all the rest moved away, except deacons Page, Skinner and Hyde, who still remain here.

This church did not enjoy stated preaching for a number of years. Rev. Mr. Hobert, and the Rev. Mr. Chapin, and several others, supplied here occasionally till April, 1826, when Elias W. Kellog commenced to preach for them stately. In January, 1827, he was ordained over this branch of Zion. Up to this time about 40 members had been added to the church. During the ministrations of the Rev. E. W. Kellog, which continued up to 1834, there were added to this church 69 members: 36 of these were added in the noted revival year 1831.

From 1834 to '39 the church was supplied partially by Revs. Lyman Case, Reuben Mason and Moses P. Clark. During this time 18 were added to its membership. At this time Elias R. Kilbey began to supply, and was ordained in March of the next year. In 1841 the Congregationalists erected a house of worship at the center of the town. This house was burned in February, 1846, as before stated in the general history. In April following this church and society purchased one half of the Baptist meeting-house, on the river-road, the Rev. Mr. Kilbey preaching the one half of the time until the day of his death, in February, 1851. Dur-

ing his ministry 39 were added to the church. After Mr. Kilbey's death the church was supplied by Mr. Lyman Case and the Rev. Mr. Kidder for about one year—after which the Rev. Phineas Baily supplied them, commencing in December, 1852—continuing 5 years. The total number added during this time was 13.

In August, 1858, the Rev. A. R. Gray became acting pastor, and continued this service until January, 1866, and 8 were added to the church. During this year the copartnership that had so long existed between this church and the Baptist, in the ownership of the meeting-house was dissolved, and the following year the new Congregational meeting-house was erected and dedicated March 5, 1868. During this year the church was supplied by theological students and others—and 4 were added to their number. In January, 1869, the Rev. John P. Demeritt began to supply, and has continued so to do to this date, (February, 1870,) and 16 have been added to the church.

This church has passed through severe trials and disappointments. At the time of their greatest apparent prosperity, they have been compelled to adopt the language of the Psalmist and say: "Thou hast lifted me up and cast me down." Their numbers have been reduced very low by emigration and death. Still "The Lord will provide," has ever been illustrated in their history.

The writer acknowledges his indebtedness to the Rev. J. P. Demeritt and Hon. L. P. Tenney and his lady for the minutes of the history of this church.

THE BAPTIST CHURCH.

The Baptist element began to develop itself quite early in the history of this town. Deacon David Hardy and his wife, widow Lydia Delano, Josiah Slack and his wife, had been in town for a number of years. Delano's house was open for meetings of all Christian denominations. Deacon Hardy used to exhort the people, and his labors have not been lost.—Those primitive meetings had their influence. By them the rough edges of pioneer life were rounded off, and a regard for religion was cultivated. Elder Marvin Grow of Greensboro, preached in town some, performing missionary work, by trying to guide the moral and religious sensibilities of this then new place.

Up to 1832 there had been no organized body of Baptists. This year a church was formed, consisting of the following persons, viz. Dea.

David Hardy, Rebecca Hardy, (his wife) Polly Hovey, Polly B. Hovey, Mahitable Havens, Chastina Allen, Hiram Chafey, Aseneth Chafey and Horace N. Hovey. The ministers present to organize this church were Elders John Ide, Coventry, Marvin Grow, Greensboro, Edward Mitchell and N. H. Downes of Troy. There were also delegates present from Craftsbury, Coventry and Irasburgh. The church was recognized Sept. 13. 1832. H. N. Hovey (now Rev.) was the first church clerk. In 1834 Dea. M. Darling moved into town from Groton—was united to this church by letter, and was appointed the first deacon the same year, which office he has held to this day of writing (1870).

During the early history of this church there were added to its numbers as follows: From 1832 to '35, 14; during the year 1835, 30; to 1843, 11; during '43, 39; from '43 to '49, 6; and from '49 to '70, 35.

The records show but few expulsions from the church. But the last few years have drawn heavily from their numbers by death and emigration.

THE MINISTERS

during the first 8 years were Revs. Prosper Powell, Moses Flint, Amos Dodge, I. D. Newell, D. Burroughs and S. B. Rider. In 1841 Stillman Fisher, a graduate of Oberlin (O.) College, was ordained to the work of the ministry over this church. In about 2 years Isaac Waldron was here ordained as pastor, and continued his labors nearly 2 years. During the year 1845 Rev. H. N. Hovey was by this church ordained to the ministry, and was pastor of the church about 6 years—when desiring to travel he was let go, and Rev. H. I. Campbell was preacher for them about 1 year, when Rev. Mr. Hovey returned and again assumed the pastorate, except at short intervals, up to November, 1864. From this time James Furguson was with them nearly 3 years—after which Rev. A. Norcross ministered to this people till Jan. 1, 1870.

THE DEACONS

have been Deacons M. Darling, R. B. Hovey, Silas Hovey, Hiram Chafey and Clark O. Lamphere. Of these deacons the 2 Dea. Hoveys are dead: the others are still with the church.

Two members of this church are in the ministry. Among those who are or were members are whole households: Dea. R. B. Hovey and Polly his wife, with all their children, 7 boys and 3 girls, are or were members, and all living now except the Deacon, who died in 1844.—Five of this numerous family are settled in the West—mostly in Iowa.

This church has had times of prosperity and adversity; and the record says, "we are praying, watching and believing, that the Lord will do and defer not."

Our contributions abroad are not large, on account of home-work. \$187 have been raised for various purposes outside of the church, within the year.

The writer is indebted to D. F. Marckris, clerk, for much of this sketch of the B. church.

METHODIST CHURCH.

Of the earliest class of Methodists in town I cannot write from personal knowledge. I only know of them; that early in the settlement of the town, the Methodist element was well represented. Some of the Chamberlins, most of the Rowells, the Hydes, some of the Seavers, the Wilcoxes, Blaisdels, the Mileses, Paines, Haydens and others were among the number. I have no date of the time of the first class, but it was prior to 1830; though not till 1833 were they thought to be strong enough to build a house of worship, which year the chapel was erected at Albany Center. Up to this time they had held their meetings in school-houses, dwelling-houses and barns, also in the town-house, after its erection. In 1834 Brother Liscom preached to the people,—since this time a succession of ministers, some years all the time, and some years only one half of the time. Usually at such times the other denominations supplied the pulpit the balance of the time.

Among the ministers who have preached here are the Revs. George Putnam, O. G. Clark Brother Clark, Blake, Smith, Brother Aspinwall, Elder Ball, Hopkins, Hadley, Spinney and Fales, besides many others. Some of the principal stewards of this church were Eli Chamberlin, John Paine, Jona. P. Blaisdel, Ezra Wilcox and Stephen Vance. In connection with the chapel is a fine parsonage, convenient to their meeting-house, together with a small farm.—This church, like most churches, have had troubles, trials and dissensions. Like Paul of old, they have had trials among ministers, and trials among false brethren: but "out of all the Lord will deliver his people," &c., "while they look not on things temporal, but upon things eternal."

[Written from recollection. It was intended to have this history furnished by Rev. Mr. Fales, present incumbent, but could not get a word from him.—N. M. D.]

Sometime, down in the early ages, there came two brothers to this region of hills and timber, by the name of Chamberlin, Eli and Aaron.—

Long before the town was organized they lived here. These two men figured largely in the organization, and helped materially to form the business affairs of the youthful town. Mr. Eli Chamberlin was one of the first of the selectmen and representatives, in 1812. He had one son and four daughters, and died about 1830.—His son, Eli, succeeded to his farm, and lives there to this day. Eli, Jr., was early the constable and collector of the town, and has filled almost all of the important offices. His family consisted of 6 boys and 2 girls—Ellen and Violet. The former married John B. Hovey, and Violet married Dr. Scott, of Lyndon. Of the boys, William, Wilber, Heman and John are respectable farmers living in town. Schuyler is a mechanic, in Nashua, N. H., and the youngest, Charles, studied medicine, and is now in practice in Barre.

Mr. Aaron Chamberlin's family numbered 10 boys and 3 girls: of these boys 7 have died in the prime of life, and 3 still live, 2 of them on the old farm, and 1, Samuel B., is in Massachusetts. Of the girls, 2 are living, and 1 is dead.

Soon after this family moved here, Mrs. C. planted a sap-trough of earth with apple-seeds, saying as she did it, that she did not expect to eat of the fruit. She told me in after life that she had lived to eat of the fruit of that orchard for more than 30 years.

Soon after this family came here there was a terrible tornado passed over the place where they lived. Such was the force of the storm of wind, that whole sections of timber were uprooted or broken down. This gale came down from the west, and bore all before it.—Mr. Chamberlin's cows were in the woods, and were hemmed in, but fortunately were not injured, though such was the destruction of timber around them, it was several days before they could be released from imprisonment among the fallen trees.

Among the sons of this family who have died are Dr. Moses Chamberlin, late of Jamaica, Vt., and Dea. Joseph B. Chamberlin, late of this place. Mr. Aaron lived to a good old age. He was one of the four to compose the Congregational church at its organization.—He was town clerk for a number of years.—It is said that once in "ye olden time" when John Skinner, Esq., was tything man, that Mr. C.'s potatoes were frozen into the ground by an untimely freeze; that upon a Sunday the frost came out of the ground. Now said Skinner knew that his neighbor's potatoes

were in the ground, so up he comes to see what was Chamberlin at, and lo, and behold, there he was digging potatoes. Says Mr. Officer, "Is this the way you keep the Sabbath?" "Yes," says Chamberlin, "and if you had been at home reading your Bible, where you ought to be, it would be better for you, and as well for me,"—and raising his hoe, says he, "vacate my fields,"—and he vacated.

This little innovation ruined the neighborly feeling between these men. Mr. Chamberlin died about 25 years ago. Mrs. Chamberlin survived him about 16 years, and died very old.

DAVID COBB.

Among the earliest settlers of this town was Mr. David Cobb. He made his first pitch on a lot in the south-west corner of the town, just south of the Gen. Hazen road. This place was soon abandoned, and a ministerial lot in the N. W. corner of the town taken up. This lot lay on or near the old county road leading through Albany Centre to Westfield and Troy, in the Missisco valley. To this man was born Fanny Cobb, the first female child born in this town. Their family consisted of 4 sons and one daughter. These people lived to make several new settlements in different parts of the town, and so, perhaps, proved themselves to be among the most valuable of pioneer settlers. Mr. and Mrs. Cobb lived to a good old age, and went to their graves in peace, having endured hardships and affliction that seemed to ripen them for the harvest of death.

MR. WILLIAM HAYDEN

was among the early settlers of Albany. He was a native of Braintree, Mass. He moved from Braintree to Covington, in the same State, and from there to Albany, Vt., in the year 1801. He commenced on that same lot now included in what is known as the Wm. Hayden farm. Mr. Hayden married in 1798, Silence Dale, of Bridgewater, Mass. In 1804 he sold out his betterments, as the saying then was, and began on Lot No. 4. On this farm he lived for nearly 30 years. Mr. Hayden, as appears, was a man of wealth and influence, noted for his shrewdness and success in business. He opened and kept the first public house licensed in town; was the first military captain, having been elected at the organization of the militia company in this place. He was the only man ever appointed collector of customs here. He also erected the first cloth-

manufacturing establishment, having engaged largely for the times in the manufacture of cloth, employing several women and girls in spinning and weaving—and his was the first store within the limits of this town. Success attended all his efforts to amass wealth, and but for his willingness to help others, he might have retained his business and home.

By signing as surety he lost heavily, and was at last obliged to leave his farm and family, go to jail, and "swear out," which term, once so common, is now almost obsolete, and perhaps needs explanation.

From Albany Mr. Hayden went to Potton, P. Q., in 1830, hoping to better his condition, with varying success. He staid there until the rebellion in Canada, known as the Radical Rebellion of 1837, or '38. In this war he favored the party opposed to the crown. His early characteristics displaying themselves, he soon became obnoxious to the friends of royalty, was threatened, and left Canada and took up his abode in Troy, Vt. Trusting some of his old Canadian friends, he was one day decoyed back to Potton on pretense of important business, arrested, and started for Montreal jail, but failed to get there for reasons never fully divulged. At all events, he came back to Troy, over the mountain from Richford, about the fourth day after his arrest.—In this affair he lost a fine farm and other property. From Troy he removed to Farnsboile, N. Y., where he died in 1846, aged 69 years.

Mr. Hayden's widow still lives, and at this date, 1870, 92 years old and very smart.—Their family consisted of 5 sons and 4 daughters. Two of the children died in infancy.—Wm. Hayden, Jr., the eldest, married Azuba, daughter of John Culver, and is now living on the farm first taken up by his father. This farm is situated in the south-west part of the town on the river road, and is the largest and most valuable farm in town, containing 700 acres of valuable land. This is one of the few farms in town that have not changed hands or gone out of the original family name. Mr. Wm. Hayden, the present owner, is now about 70, and, excepting that he has nearly lost his sight, retains much of that indomitable spirit that actuated him in the prime of life, and by which he has succeeded in laying up quite a competence. His history as a R. R. contractor, both in the States and Canadas, has never been tarnished by any act of

meanness or injustice to those who have labored for him; even now the essence of human kindness may be drawn from him, but it cannot be done with a blister. His family consisted of 5 children, one son and four daughters. The second daughter died while quite young. The rest of the children all lived to grow up,—were married and settled in this town, except the youngest, who resides in an adjoining town; and are all heads of families of children, more or less numerous.

ENOCH ROWELL AND BROTHERS came into town from Plainfield, N. H., about the year 1813. They settled on the farm previously occupied by Silas Downer. On this farm was the whiskey still—first and last in town. Mr. Rowell contracted to pay so many gallons of potatoe whiskey towards the farm. This still was run until the contract was up, and then stopped. Mr. Rowell was a farmer of the old school—a firm, substantial, reliable man; was not easily excited, nor easy to forget injuries. He held responsible offices in town while he lived, and was respected by his neighbors. He had four brothers who soon followed him here.

WILLIAM came in very soon after his elder brother, and settled on a farm adjoining his. William's family of children were not so numerous as Enoch's. He succeeded in laying up money, and soon had some to let. In this matter he was very accomodating, and seldom lost.

ELIPHALET came soon after William and bought a farm near South Albany, upon which he still lives enjoying the fruits of his labor.

Uncle DANIEL ROWELL, (as he was familiarly called,) another of these brothers, bought a farm on what is called Chamberlin Hill, and lived there many years. His judgment was deemed to be good, and his honesty unquestionable. He was extensively employed in buying cattle and other farm stock, and in other important agencies. He was taken away in the midst of his usefulness.

CONVERSE, the younger of these brothers, who used to keep school winters, in his younger days, married Orpha, daughter of Aaron Chamberlin. They lived for a short time on the farm with his brother Daniel, but afterwards bought a farm on the Creek road.—Mr. Rowell and his wife, still on their farm, are surrounded with the needful in abundance. From these five brothers has grown up the

largest family circle that has been raised in town.

LEVI WARREN

came into town from Peacham about the year 1821, and settled on the then only road leading from Irasburgh, south, to Craftsbury and other southern towns in Orleans County.—Being what were called good livers, and having a commodious house for the times and place, they soon began to entertain travelers; and in 1828 raised the sign so well known on that road.

Warren's hotel was remarkable for three things: the first, a good table; second, a good stable; and third, a social host. It is difficult to tell which of these peculiarities brought them the most custom, for the eccentricities of the host exceed the power of my pen to describe.

Mr. Warren kept this house about 20 years, and then passed away; and the old house, like its former owner, has out-lived its usefulness, and stands to-day, but a wreck of its former greatness, unoccupied.

Mr. Warren's family of children consisted of 5 sons and one daughter:

LEVI, JR., was a cloth-dresser by trade—at that time an important business—and owned, in company with Nathan Beede, Esq., the wool-carding and cloth-dressing mills, near the present site of Albany Village, on Black River, the first and only establishment of the kind within the limits of the town, and occupied the present site of the circular-saw-mill. In this mill, Levi, Jr., sold out his interest and moved to Craftsbury, on to a farm, where he died of cancer several years ago.

ORIN W., the second son, studied medicine with Dr. Holman, (botanical,) of Portsmouth, N. H. Dr. O. Warren went to Pittsfield, N. H., and practiced in that vicinity, where he was, it is said, very successful, and very otherwise. During the last 15 or 20 years he has been in California, where he went for repairs, and rumor says he has made "his pile" out there.

BENJAMIN F. WARREN, the fourth son, was a brilliant young man. He obtained a thorough education at the schools, (for he would be satisfied with nothing less,) studied medicine and surgery after the most approved style, obtained celebrity as a physician and surgeon, and is a respected citizen and physician at the present time in Concord, N. H.

KNIGHTS W. left home when young, went to Portsmouth, N. H., where he has since resided, doing a trafficking business, with varying success.

WILLIAM W., the youngest of the family, is now a respectable farmer, resident in this town.

The daughter married, lost her husband, and in a few years returned to her father's house, a childless widow, and lived to soothe the declining years of her aged parents for some time, till called to her eternal home.—She, together with her parents, were worthy and excellent members of the Congregational church.

JOHN N. HIGHT

moved here from Barnet about 1823. His wife was Laura Livingston, of Peacham.—Their children were Emily, born in 1821; Dennis, Mary Jane, Alice, Lydia, James, John, William B., Wallace and Amorette.

I cannot write particularly of all the children of this most interesting family. When Mr. Hight came into town the place was new and population sparse. He bought a small farm near the centre of the town, and for a time succeeded in securing a livelihood for his family, but as his family increased, his farm was too small. Hoping to better his condition, he disposed of his farm and removed to the east part of the town. This exchange proved disastrous. Circumstances beyond his control compelled him to go in debt; and debts must be paid. The cold seasons, and the terribly hard times during Van Buren's administration, from 1836 to '40, so deranged his financial affairs, that in spite of his unconquerable spirit and indefatigable efforts, poverty stared them in the face. His crops were cut down by untimely frosts; creditors could not, or would not wait, and in the general crash he went down.

His farm and property was gone, his credit limited, and his family large, and most of them too young to help much; and but for his unconquerable spirit, his history would have ended here. However, he moved his family into a shanty near the south part of the town, on the center road, and by working out for a few years managed to sustain his family and keep them together. To do this he was compelled to be absent most of the time from his family, which was not quite congenial to a man of his social temperament.

An opportunity offering, he concluded to buy a lot of timber-land and try and make him another farm. This farm lays in the west part of this town, on the well known Gen. Hazen road. A small opening was made and a house erected. I well recollect that one corner of this house stood upon a stump. Into this house the family was moved. The eldest boy, Dennis, was now about 16 or 17 years of age, and proved to be a great help to his father in clearing up his new farm. They would chop and clear from 5 to 10 acres a year without a team, besides working for their support and to meet their payments for their land. Success attended their efforts.—His other children began to be some help, and prosperity and plenty came in at their doors.

During the years of his adversity, such was his integrity, that he was appointed to offices of profit and trust, and, to the honor of the man, and to the honor of the town, he served as justice of the peace, selectman, and was elected representative of the town two years. In politics, Mr. Hight was a whig of the old school, and a Republican of the new—in loyalty he excelled.

About this time Dennis came to his majority, and soon made arrangements to leave for the West. He started for Sante Fe, New Mexico, engaging to drive an ox-team from Independence, Mo., across the plains. The train consisted of about 40 men, and from 2 to 300 head of cattle, mostly freighted with whisky, coffee and sugar. They were overtaken by a terrible storm of rain and snow some time in November; and so severe was the storm and cold, that 150 of their oxen perished before morning, inclosed as they were in the kraal made with their wagons.—They were 500 miles from the habitations of men, with the snow a foot and a half deep; the cold intense; their cattle all dead or dying, of starvation. A council was called, and it was decided that a part should remain by the wagons, and the rest should start for the States. Among those whose lot it was to stay were Dennis, and W. H. Johnston, his brother-in-law, and four other boys from this town, two brothers, sons of Orange Hovey, and David and Luther Bailey.

Such a winter of suffering, from cold, starvation and thirst; after the snow was gone, of constant watching for fear of Indians, who hung around them almost constantly, and who burned the grass up to their kraal, seldom

falls to the lot of man to endure,—and what, with the wolf meat they were compelled to eat, and the whisky, which answered the double purpose of fuel and drink, so changed their natures as almost to make demons of them:

“Of earth, Heaven or hell, they recked not,
Nor yet of friends, or home, thought they;
But simply thought of *me*.”

The middle of April came at last, and with it men and oxen, to take their wagons to their destinations. Before the next winter Dennis and Johnston returned to this town, After stopping at home a few months, Dennis started for California, and for a number of years no reliable news reached his friends from him.

MARY JANE, the 2d daughter, was one whose smiling face and labors of love will long be remembered by a large circle of friends. She died very suddenly of small pox, in February, 1864.

ALICE married John Merrill of Craftsbury, and went directly West to Columbus City, Iowa. Just before the wedding, Mrs. Laura Hight, the mother, died, leaving her family entire. She departed this life in peace, having a hope that entered to that within the veil. The loss of the mother to this family was *that*, and *more*—for, with her went home and home-scenes. The father soon broke up house-keeping, sold his farm, and the family being mostly grown up, soon began to scatter away. The heart-feeling, under these circumstances, are better illustrated by B. Wallace Hight's beautiful production, entitled, “My Childhood Home,” than by any thing I can write:

MY CHILDHOOD HOME.

My childhood's Home! that blest retreat,
My happy home of yore;
O, how I love thy precincts sweet,
Where oft I've roved with careless feet—
Bright thoughts of thee with joy I'll greet,
Till life's short dream is o'er.

My childhood's home! my heart still clings
With pleasure dear to thee—
Fond memory, recollection brings
Of early days and many things
That o'er thy scenes of beauty, flings
A charm that's dear to me.

My childhood's home! I love it well—
The dearest spot on earth
Is home—the place where dear friends dwell •
Be it on mount, or in the dell—
The place where fondest bosoms swell,
Is by the fire-side hearth.

O, how my memory loves to turn
 And view the past once more:
 The fires may glow on friendship's urn
 As long as life's faint embers burn;
 But days once passed can ne'er return,
 As they once came, of yore.

My early youth and dreams have flown
 A-down oblivion's stream;
 And now life's storms I brave alone—
 A home no longer is my own—
 The past to me has lessons shown,
 Which seemeth like a dream.

As once again I cast my eyes
 The scenes of childhood o'er,
 A thousand sorrowing thoughts arise—
 That home's the place I dearly prize;
 The dearest spot beneath the skies,
 Can be my home no more.

In future days, when age hath come,
 And sorrow marred my brow,
 Perhaps again my feet may roam
 Around my pleasant childhood's home;
 But with time sad'ning change will come
 To all I cherish now.

Of many things I may not speak—
 I've thoughts that ne'er can die;
 Enough to make the strong heart weak,
 And life's broad way seem drear and bleak,
 That bring a paleness to the cheek,
 And tears unto the eye.

B. WALLACE HIGHT, Albany.

This production of the pen of B. W. Hight was written when very young, and is the only specimen I have of his poetic effusions. Had I more of them I could at least select. This young man commenced his academical course at the Albany academy, then under the direction of Dr. A. J. Hyde, and pursued and completed his course at Morrisville, Vt.; entered Burlington College in 1859. When the Rebellion broke out he enlisted in the 2d Vt. Reg't, and served faithfully to the close of the war—He was in the first battle of Bull-Run—had his face blistered by the too near approach of a solid shot, and the fragment of a shell partially disabled his arm for the time. He was promoted to the lieutenantcy, an office which he held when mustered out. On account of injuries received in his eyes, he did not re-enter College. He studied law in Burlington, and is now in the practice in Wisconsin.

James Hight went West several years before the war of 1861—5. He enlisted into one of the Iowa regiments—was in several engagements with the rebels, and finally wounded badly in the battle of Shilo, and taken prisoner. After suffering in several prisons for want of proper care, he was so far reduced that he

died a few days after he was exchanged, at Annapolis, Md.

He was a young man of brilliant intellect—studious and industrious, and yet of modest and retiring habits. He also had some talent at poetry.

A FRAGMENT FROM THE POETRY OF JAMES S. HIGHT.

In the realms of thought
 He swept a seraph's wing, and on the heights
 Of contemplation, where the gems of truth
 Lie bright and sparkling as the jeweled sands
 Of rich Golconda—here he loved to roam,
 And felt that knowledge, too, was with him. Truth
 And knowledge had a kindred birth and walked
 The fields of light in sisterly embrace.
 He loved the breathings high of Poesy,
 And o'er the page of genius poured its glance;
 He hung in deep enchantment. Genius grand
 Received perpetual incense, and his soul
 Blended its offerings with the muses' tribute.

Of the remaining children of this family, one daughter is in Massachusetts, and the rest are in Iowa.

JOHN is a lawyer, and has been celebrated as an impromptu speaker and advocate.

Having thus hastily touched upon scenes and characters of interest connected with this, one of the most interesting families raised in this town, the writer will only further add, that the father, after the death of his wife, before referred to, spent most of his time with his children, either in Albany, or in the West, and was found dead in bed in the morning, while stopping with his son-in-law, John Merrill, of Columbus City, Iowa, in the fall of 1867, aged about 75 years.

BENJAMIN PEARLE

came into this town from Peacham in the year 1826, and settled on a farm on the river, west of the Center. He lived on this farm until 1834, when he sold out to Dea. M. Darling, of Groton, Vt., and bought a farm where a part of Albany Village now stands. He soon sold out this place, and has since owned several of the best farms, in different parts of the town.

In 1837 the most sad calamity happened to this family that it falls to our lot to record, in connection with the the history of this town. At this time the family consisted of Mr. P., his wife, 4 children, and a niece of about 12 years. The house they occupied was small, having but one room below, and one out-side door, which was covered by a temporary shed. The family retired to rest at night as usual—The two eldest boys, from 6 to 9 years of age,

slept up stairs, as also did the girl; and the two younger children in the trundle-bed in the same room with their parents. In the midst of the night Mr. P. was awakened by the crackling of fire and smell of smoke. He sprang from the bed and rushed for the door leading to the shed, which, with its surroundings, were all on fire,—rushing out through. He hoped to be able to extinguish the flames, which up to this time were all out-side of the house. The intense heat through which he passed made it impossible for him to close the door after him, or to return by that way to his room. Once inside of the door, the fire seemed to have been aided by demons. Mrs. P. in the mean-time had left her bed, and babes below, and gone to the chamber, to awaken the children, and in the hurry and fright of the moment, failed to shut the chamber-door after her. She, as appears, succeeded in awakening the girl, but before she could arouse the little boys, the forked flames had so far advanced as to cut off her retreat down stairs; and, terrible as was the alternative, she was driven to leave the children in bed, to perish, and seek her own safety by flight, or perish in her vain attempts to arouse them. Nearly suffocated with smoke and scorched with fire, she threw herself from the chamber-window to the ground. The little girl attempted to follow her, but failed to get to the window before the destroying element had her, and she perished just under the window. The little boys, as afterwards appeared, never awoke so as to leave the bed.

While this awful scene was being enacted up stairs, Mr. P. was active below. When all hopes to extinguish the flames were fled, his thoughts went after the security of his family: and springing to a window that lighted his room, he smashed it in, and seized the two younger children, together with some of their bedding, and threw them out of the window, and quickly followed them; putting them beyond the reach of the fire, he began to look for the fate of the balance of his family. He found his wife beneath the window where she had fallen, stunned and bruised, unable to move without help. But his little boys and the girl! where were they? Not a sound was heard—choked and smothered in the smoke, or else, locked fast in sleep, they passed away. Neighbors and friends began to gather around, the living were cared for, and in the morning the ashes of the dead were gathered up and

buried,—the sympathies of the people were aroused, and displayed themselves in substantial aid. The fall from the chamber window, and the terrible anguish of the mother at the loss of her beautiful boys, nearly crushed Mrs. Pearle for a long time. Long weeks of pain and sorrow followed before she could resume the care of her fragment of a family.

The eldest of the two surviving children graduated at Burlington, and is no other than Silas H. Pearle, the well known and popular teacher of the State Normal School, at Johnson, Vt. Mrs. Pearle died about 2 years ago, leaving two sons and two daughters. Mr. P. still lives, with his son-in-law, George H. Keniston, and is a hale, hearty-looking, well-to-do farmer, an exemplary christian, and has filled several responsible offices in town.

RUFUS B. HOVEY AND BROTHERS

were the sons of Rufus C. Hovey, of Brookfield. His wife was Polly Kendall. They came to this town about the year 1827, and with them came several of his younger brothers, and others soon followed. Among them were Silas, Simeon S., Asahel K., Laura, and Horace N., the youngest. These brothers bought farms on the river-road, which were by them cultivated for a longer or shorter time. The two oldest of these brothers were appointed deacons of the Baptist church, and the three youngest were school-masters in their day, and, as pedagogues, were popular. The youngest, H. N. Hovey, took his academical course at Derby, and entered the ministry in Albany about 1844 or '45.

Several years subsequent to the arrival of the brothers, as above, another of these brothers came and settled here. From these brothers have arisen a large concourse of descendants, the most of whom have left their native town and settled East, South and West.

This family held important offices in town affairs while they resided here. Of them all, not one is left in town, except the widow of R. B. Hovey, and five of their children.

NATIVES OF ALBANY.

Connected with this history of the town is the record of the names of some of her sons, who are now in active life in the various professions, in different parts of our country.

The first I will mention is Dr. Orin Warren, and his younger brother, Dr. Benj. F. Warren, brothers, already mentioned in the account of Levi Warren.

Dr. A. B. Hovey, son of Dea. Silas Hovey, of this town, went into the practice of medicine in the West, and has attained great celebrity as a physician, and especially as surgeon. He is now in Tiffin, Ohio.

Dr. Philo. Fairman, of Wolcott, Vt., is the only surviving member of his family, except a half-sister. His father was the only son of John Fairman, Esq., who was among the earliest settlers, and lived to a good old age.

Dr. Curtis Bill, son of Dr. Dyer Bill, studied medicine, and went into practice in Tennessee, some few years ago. When the Rebellion broke out, he, in common with many other northern men, was driven away from his property and business; but as soon as circumstances would allow, went back, and still remains in practice in that State.

Dr. G. B. Bullard is the only son of Jonathan Bullard, a respectable, retired farmer of this village. Dr. Bullard pursued a thorough course of studies at Newbury Seminary; studied medicine at St. Johnsbury, and finally settled there.

Dr. A. J. Hyde, son of P. Hyde, Esq., commenced his academical course at Derby, and finished at Johnson; attended medical lectures in Burlington, Vt., and in New York City. He went into practice in Hardwick.

Dr. Charles Chamberlin, son of Eli C., Esq., commenced and pursued his academical course at Newbury; studied medicine with Dr. Scott, of Lyndon, and went into business in Barre, Vermont.

Dr. Daniel Dustin Hanson was the third son of his mother, and she a widow. Of his rise and progress, I only know rumor gives him great celebrity.

This, I think, makes up the list of M. Ds. that are now living and in active life, and, I am not writing their biographies, yet, I leave them to finish the record of their lives, history, hoping that like *Abou Ben Adhem*, it may be recorded of them, "that they loved their fellow-men."

Among those who chose the legal profession perhaps the name of Willard Rowell, Esq., son of Converse Rowell, should stand at the head. Mr. Rowell was educated at Newbury, and some 18 or 20 years ago went to California. He has been engaged in pioneer life most of the time, under the patronage of the government. He is now at home for the first time for 18 years.

John Hight commenced his academical course at the West Albany Academy, then under the tuition of Dr. A. J. Hyde; pursued his studies in various places, and finally went West, studied law, and went into practice in Iowa.

B. Wallace Hight, brother to John, studied law in Burlington and went West. [See Hight family.]

Josiah Livingston, son of Wheaton Livingston, is one of 15 children. He studied the sciences and law at Morrisville, and has gone into practice of the legal profession at West Topsham.

Hiram Blaisdell, son of Jonathan Blaisdell, was educated at Newbury; studied law with Hon. T. P. Redfield, of Montpelier, and Heath, of Plainfield, where he now is.

DR. MOSES CHAMBERLIN, son of Aaron Chamberlin was one of the earliest settlers in this town. When his father came into town, Moses was a small boy, and of course, was subjected to the deprivations incident to the settlement of a new place. Battling against surrounding circumstances, and improving the golden opportunities that presented themselves, he finally mastered a practical education; afterward graduated at Middlebury College, and entered the practice of medicine in Jamaica, Vt. Dr. Chamberlin studied medicine with Dr. Atchinson, of Saxton River Vill, Vt., and entered the practice, &c. Dr. M. Chamberlin died in 1845, aged about 45 years.

DR. SIMEON R. CORY, son of Stephen Cory, who was among the early business men in town, commenced his academical studies at Derby, about the year 1841 or '42. He was remarkable as a young man, for steady habits, industrious, studious, made great proficiency in the sciences, and finally mastered the study of medicine, and entered its practice in East Craftsbury and vicinity, where, it is said, the Doctor has constantly increased his hold upon the affections of his friends, and has added many to the list. He has secured the confidence of the town politically, I think, for I see he has had the honor of representing that ancient and honorable town for two successive terms. The Doctor is now nearly 45. May he long live, a blessing to those who are ready to perish.

DR. GEO. NELSON TENNEY was the second son of Chester and Pamela Tenney, born about 1823. He obtained a

thorough common-school education, at the old red school-house. His father died when he was about 11 years of age. When out of school, he labored very hard with his elder brother, now Hon. L. P. Tenney. Being of a slender constitution, it was soon apparent that he was not designed to labor on a farm. To complete his education seemed to be the highest ambition of his life. Arrangements were accordingly made, and he commenced and pursued his academical course at Derby, with the intention of entering college at Dartmouth; but failing health prevented.—A short voyage at sea was recommended, and resorted to with good results. His friends advised him to give up his college course and proceed to the study of medicine, which he studied with Dr. Nelson, of Bellingham, Mass. He contracted disease while in the dissecting-room, at the lectures in New York, and died there very suddenly, Nov. 23, 1847, aged about 24 years, beloved and respected by all who knew him.

LONGEVITY.

The following persons have died in town at the advanced age of 85 years or over. Those whose age is supposed to be known, are marked:

Widow Jesse Rogers, 93; Joseph Chamberlin, 91; Mrs. Eunice Kendall, 93; Mr. Isaac Jenney, over 90; Widow Hand, over 90; Mrs. Joseph Pierce, about 90; Widow Bickford, over 90; David P. Cobb, Mrs. D. P. Cobb, Joshua Johnson, nearly 90; Widow Daniel Skinner, 85; Mr. and Mrs. True, Widow Hanson, Dea. David Hardy, Mrs. D. Hardy, Mrs. Delano, 87; Daniel Lawrence, 87; Widow Enoch Rowell, 85; Widow Aaron Chamberlin, over 85; Widow Eli Chamberlin, nearly 90, and William Farwell, 87, whose mother died at the advanced age of 112 years, but not in this town.

There are several very aged people still living in town, remarkable for their vigor of body and mind: Mr. Roger Willis and his wife, both smart. I think Mr. Willis walked about two miles to the store and purchased a dress for his wife, on his 92d birth-day.

Mrs. Lucy Davis, now 86 years old, has planned and woven more rag-carpets, probably, this year past, than any other woman of her age in Vermont. Then there is Mrs. John Fairman, and Aunt Miriam Rowell, her twin sister, now about 86 years old, and yet quite smart; the Widow Lawrence and Widow

Wilcox, as neat and tidy as girls,—besides perhaps, others, to the writer unknown; and yet others, whose labors and infirmities have brought them to their second childhood this side their graves. From the contemplation of scenes of the past, brought up by recalling those old familiar names, we pass to notice the

BUSINESS MEN

of the town at this date, (1870:) Albany post master, Martin B. Chafey. *Merchants*—H. W. & M. B. Chafey, Hamilton & Wheeler. *Farm stock brokers*—Wm. & Wm. H. Hayden, John C. Dow, Albert C. Dow, Alfred Dow, Alexander Frasier and Joshua B. Rowell. *Butter lumber, and produce dealer*—Isaac H. McClary. *Hotel and livery*—A. B. Shepard. *Dealer in stoves, hollow-ware, and manufacturer of tin-ware*, J. B. Darling.

East Albany: post-master, Guy E. Rowell; *Acting postmaster*, Byron Moore. *Merchant*—B. Moore. *Butter broker*—J. B. Freeman. *Farm stock brokers*—Enoch Rowell, Freeman & Rowell and E. C. Rowell—manufacturer starch, Burbank & Co.

South Albany: post master, K. W. Rowell. *Merchant*—K. W. Rowell. *Painter, glazier, and paper hanger*—Tyler Rowell, Ira Smith, Daniel Cobb—manufacturer lumber, W. W. Williams.

GRADUATES.

Dr. Moses Chamberlin now deceased, graduated at Middlebury College; Silas Pearle, of Johnson, of the University of Vermont; Sam'l Shonyo, of Barnston, P. Q., University of Vermont: Col. Solon Sanborn, residence unknown, of Dartmouth; Prof. Albert Sanborn, Waterbury, college unknown; Arthur J. Hovey, Newton, Mass., of Brown University; Edson Davis, residence unknown, of a college in Conn.

ADDITIONAL NAMES OF PHYSICIANS.

Dr. Moses Chamberlin, son of Aaron C.; Dr. S. R. Cory, now in Craftsbury, was the son of Stephen Cory, educated at Derby. Dr. John T. Emery, son of Chellis Emery, was a surgeon in the Army from N. H.—of the eclectic school. Dr. Marcus Lord, son of E. Lord, now in the West. Dr. Lord studied medicine in Montpelier, attended lectures in Philadelphia, Pa.—is of the homeopathic school—his present residence unknown.

TOWN CLERKS AND REPRESENTATIVES.

First Town Meeting, March 27, 1806.

TOWN CLERKS.	REPRESENTATIVES.
1806, Benjamin Neal,	At a freeman's meeting
'07, " "	held at Lutterloh, on the
'08, " "	first Tuesday of Sept. 1808,
'09, Thos. Cogswell,	Thos. Cogswell was chosen
'10, Benjamin Neal,	first Rep. to the assembly
'11, " "	"this Fall" as the record
'12, " "	stands.
'13, James Harlow,	Eli Chamberlin,
'14, " "	None.
'15, " "	John Skinner,
'16, " "	" "
'17, " "	Daniel Skinner,
'18, A. Chamberlin,	William Rowell,
'19, " "	No record.
'20, " "	Simeon Spaulding,
'21, " "	William Rowell,
'22, Parley Carley,	" "
'23, " "	Eli Chamberlin, Jr.
'24, " "	No record.
'25, John R. Putman,	Eli Chamberlin, Jr.
'26, " "	Joseph B. Chamberlin,
'27, " "	" "
'28, E. W. Kellog,	Dyer Bill,
'29, " "	" "
'30, " "	John Fairman,
'31, " "	No record.
'32, " "	Jabez Page,
'33, Luther Delano,	" "
'34, " "	John N. Knight,
'35, " "	Rufus B. Hovey,
'36, " "	John N. Knight,
'37, " "	Rufus B. Hovey,
'38, " "	Wells Allen,
'39, " "	" "
'40, " "	Simeon S. Hovey,
'41, " "	" "
'42, " "	William Rowell,
'43, " "	" "
'44, " "	William A. Boyce,
'45, " "	No record.
'46, " "	" "
'47, " "	" "
'48, " "	George Putnam,
'49, " "	" "
'50, " "	William Rowell,
'51, " "	Hiram Moore,
'52, " "	No record of election.
'53, " "	No choice.
'54, " "	Eli Chamberlin,
'55, Parley Hyde,	" "
'56, Luther Delano,	J. C. Rowell,
'57, " "	" "
'58, " "	None.
'59, " "	M. C. Chamberlin,
'60, " "	" "
'61, " "	L. P. Tenney,
'62, " "	" "
'63, " "	Charles Waterman,
'64, " "	Byron A. Moore,
'65, " "	" "
'66, " "	Dyer Bill,
'67, " "	" "
'68, " "	T. C. Miles,
'69, " "	" "

SELECTMEN OF LUTTERLOH.

1806, Eli Chamberlin, Silas Downer, Thomas Cogswell; 1807, Eli Chamberlin, Daniel Skinner, Thomas Cogswell; 1808, Walter Neale, Wm. Hayden, Daniel Skinner; 1809, Daniel Skinner, Eli Chamberlin, Thomas Cogswell; 1810, Daniel Skinner, Thomas Cogswell, Jesse Rogers; 1811, Benj. Neale, Eli Chamberlin, John Fairman; 1812, the same; 1813, Wm. Rowell, John Fairman, Stephen Scott; 1814, Wm. Rowell, Aaron Chamberlin, Stephen Scott; 1815, Daniel Skinner, Aaron Chamberlin, John Fairman.

SELECTMEN OF ALBANY.

1816, Aaron Chamberlin, Moses Delano, Enoch Rowell; 1817, Enoch Rowell, John Fairman, Aaron Chamberlin; 1818, the same; 1819, Enoch Rowell, Aaron Chamberlin, John Skinner; 1820, Aaron Chamberlin, Enoch Rowell, John Fairman; 1821, Walter Neale, Harvey Skinner, Eli Chamberlin; 1822, Wm. Rowell, Eli Chamberlin, Stephen Scott; 1823, the same; 1824, Stephen Cory, Daniel Rowell, Jabez Page; 1825, Stephen Cory, Samuel English, Theodore S. Lee; 1826, Wm. Rowell, Samuel English, Wm. Hidden; 1827, the same; 1828, Wm. Rowell, Joseph B. Chamberlin, John N. Hight; 1829, John N. Hight, Rufus B. Hovey, Ira Grow; 1830, Rufus B. Hovey, Wells Allen, Chester Tenney; 1831, Wells Allen, Chester Tenney, Luke Story; 1832, Wells Allen, Luke Story, Luther Delano; 1833, Rufus B. Hovey, John Fairman, Horace Durkee; 1834, the same; 1835, Parley Hyde, Converse Rowell, John N. Hight; 1836, Parley Hyde, Converse Rowell, Daniel Rowell; 1837, Samuel C. Allen, Silas Hovey, John B. Maxfield; 1838, Rufus B. Hovey, Wm. Rowell, Enoch Rowell; 1839, Wm. Rowell, T. C. Miles, Eli Chamberlin; 1840, Parley Hyde, Nathan Beede, Zuar Rowell; 1841, the same; 1842, Parley Hyde, Eli Chamberlin, Erastus Fairman; 1843, the same; 1844, Erastus Fairman; Ezra Wilcox, John Paine; 1845, Edward Flint, Seth Phelps, Wm. B. Gates; 1846, Wm. Rowell, Isaac H. McClary, Shubal Church; 1847, Wm. Rowell, Chester Hyde, Eli Chamberlin; 1848, Luke Story, Isaac H. McClary, Jabez Page; 1849, Guy E. Rowell, Silas Hovey, John Sanborn; 1850, Guy E. Rowell, Silas Hovey, Charles Waterman; 1851, Charles Waterman, Joshua C. Rowell, Orson R. McClary; 1852, the same; 1853, Nathan Beede, Luke Story, Orange

Hovey; 1854, Nathan Beede, John N. Hight, Chester Hyde; 1855, Chester Hyde, John Paine, Luke Story; 1856, Nathan Beede, John Paine, Ezra Wilcox; 1857, Ezra Wilcox, Guy E. Rowell, Stephen Roberts; 1858, Stephen Roberts, Luther Delano, Daniel Lawrence; 1859, Luther Delano, John Walbridge, Zuar Rowell; 1860, John Walbridge, Zuar Rowell, H. S. Cooledge; 1861, H. S. Cooledge, L. P. Tenney, Byron Moore; 1862, L. P. Tenney, Byron Moore, Daniel Lawrence; 1863, L. P. Tenney, Wm. Chamberlin, Levi Rowell; 1864, Nathan Beede, John C. Dow, Guy E. Rowell; 1865, Guy E. Rowell, John C. Dow, O. V. Percival; 1866, John C. Dow, Daniel Lawrence, jr., John Bean; 1867, Daniel Lawrence, jr., Enoch Rowell, John B. Hovey; 1868, Enoch Rowell, John B. Hovey, A. G. Cheney; 1869, John B. Hovey, A. G. Cheney, J. B. Freeman.

SOLDIERS IN THE WAR OF 1861—1865.

<i>Names.</i>	<i>Reg.</i>	<i>Co.</i>	<i>Age.</i>	<i>Mustered in.</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
Aiken, Benjamin O.	1st V.C.	I	24	Nov. 19, '61.	Trans. to Co. F; must. out Aug. 9, '65.
Ames, Azro	15	I	19	Sept. 22, '62.	Re-en. Feb. 9, '64, Co. G, 17th Reg; died Nov. 10, '65, at Annapolis, Md. from wounds rec'd in battle of Wilderness.
Annis, George H.	"	"	21	Aug. 5, '62.	Mustered out July 3, '63.
Annis, William K.	"	"	18	Oct. 22, '62.	" Aug. 5, '63.
Bumps, Seth	6	D	52	Oct. 15, '61.	Died Dec. 21, '61.
Bumps, John S.	"	"	18	"	Died Dec. 21, '63.
Brewer, Charles W.	"	"	18	"	Died Jan. 18, '62.
Bee, Louis	"	"	24	"	Deserted Aug. 23, '63.
Brooks, Reuben E.	1st V.C.	I	20	Nov. 19, '61.	Mustered out Nov. 18, '64.
Bumps, Alden O.	11	F	18	Dec. '63.	Taken pris. Jan. 23, '64; died Sept. 20, '64, at Florence, S. C.
Bartlet, Thomas	"	"	45	Dec. 3, '63.	Died in hospital Aug. 26, '64.
Badger, Chas. M.	"	A	24	Dec. 16, '63.	Trans. to Co. D; must. out Aug. 25, '65.
Blaisdell, George	4	G	28	Aug. 27, '61.	Died Nov. 29, '61.
Beede, Jesse	11	F	34	Aug. 6, '62.	Mustered out Aug. '65.
Baro, Charles	15	I	18	Oct. 22, '62.	" Oct. 5, '63.
Cutler, Aaron P.	3	E	21	July 16, '61.	" July 27, '64.
Clifford, Joseph	11	L	18	July 11, '63.	Trans. to Co. C; must. out Jan. 24, '65.
Crowley, Divine	"	F	18	Dec. 16 '62.	Taken pris. June 23, '63; died at Andersonville Aug. 25, '65.
Crowley, John	"	"	21	Aug. 30, '64	Mustered out June 24, '64.
Cobb, Carlos M.	"	"	25	Dec. 16, '63.	Died March 12, '65.
Chandler, Wilber F.	15	I	22	Oct. 22, '62.	Mustered out Aug. 5, '63.
Clough, David A.	"	D	18	"	Died Aug. 6, '63, at Burlington, Vt.
Cobb, Daniel R.	"	I	25	"	Mustered out Aug. 5, '63.
Critchett, Martin C.	"	"	18	"	" "
Critchett, Wm. B.	"	"	25	"	" "
Colburn, Henry H.	3	B	21	June 1, '61.	Wounded severely at battle of Wilderness.
Chafey, Russel	11	D	29	Aug. 19, '62.	Died Dec. 10, '63.
Dix, Mahlon C.	9	E	20	Aug. 13, '64.	Must. out June 13, '65.
Dewey, George W.	11	F	29	Dec. 16, '63.	Taken pris. June 23, '64; died of ill treatment at Annapolis, Md. Dec. 3, '64.
Dix, Samuel N.	15	I	23	Oct. 22, '62.	Dis. June 16, '63, for disability.
Dix, Mahlon	"	"	18	"	Must. out Aug. 5, '63; re-en. as above.
Durkee, Joseph C.	11	F	23	July 16, '62.	Died March 21, '63, in camp.
Estus, Richard O.	"	C	36	July 18, '62.	Wolcott.
Estus, George R.	8	A	18	Dec. 19, '63.	
Estus, Lewis	8	A	"	"	Killed at Cedar Creek Oct. 19, '64.
Farr, Albert L.	11	F	18	Dec. 12, '63.	Discharged April 15, '64.
Freeman, Chas. W.	9	E	20	July 9, '62.	Taken pris. at Harper's Ferry; must. out June 13, '65.
Green, David	11	E	45	July 26, '64.	Wounded at Cedar Creek, Va.
Hight, Bradbury W.	2	"	22	June 20, '61.	Pro. to Serg't Major March 17, '63; pro. to 2d Lieut.; must. out June 29, '64, having served 3 yrs. 9 mos. 9 days.
Hood, Charles	"	C	44	Aug. 17, '64.	Mustered out June 19, '65.
Hunter Hiram W.	6	D	23	Oct. 15, '61.	Severely wounded before Richmond in '62; discharged Mar. 27, '63.

<i>Names.</i>	<i>Reg.</i>	<i>Co.</i>	<i>Age.</i>	<i>Mustered in.</i>	<i>Remarks.</i>
Haladay, Wilber E.	8	B	18	Feb. 12, '62.	Re-en. Jan. 5, '64; pro. Serg't July 1, '64; must. out June 28, '65, served 3 yrs. 7 mos. and 5 days.
Higgins, Milo	8	E	28	Feb. 18, '65.	Must. out June 13, '65; served 3 mos. 25 da.
Haines, Thomas B.	11	F	18	Dec. 16, '63.	Died March 22, '64.
Hunt, Willard	15	I	33	Sept. 5, '62.	Discharged.
Johnson, Oscar R.	4	D	22	Sept. 20, '61.	Dis. for disability June 4, '62.
Johnstone, Wm. H.	15	I	44	Sept. 3, '62.	Rec'd his com. as Capt. Sept. 26, '62; resigned and came home Jan. 12, '63.
Kizer, Hiram S.	8	C	34	Feb. 18, '62.	Died, time unknown.
Kelley, John D.	"	I	18	Feb. 10, '65.	Mustered out June 28, '65.
Kirk, John	"	"	19	"	"
Kizer, Charles	11	M	21	Oct. 7, '63.	Deserted Feb. 20, '65.
King, Chester	"	L	18	July 11, '63.	Died Feb. 13, '64.
Kendall, Henry L.	15	I	26	Oct. 22, '62.	Pro. to orderly Nov. 14, '62; must. out Aug. 5, '63.
Lounge, Carlos	3	E	22	July 16, '61.	Taken pris. July 27, '63; confined at Andersonville &c. 20 mos.; came to Vt. on parole, and died Jan. 13, '65.
Livingston, Wm. S.	6	D	24	Oct. 15, '61.	Pro. to Serg't Mar., '64; killed in battle of Wilderness, May 5, '65.
Leonard, Willis R.	8	K	18	Feb. 18, '62.	Re-en. served 4 ys. 1 mo. 23 days; must out Jan. 28, '65.
Livingston, W. Jr.	"	B	28	Feb. 12, '62.	Re-en. Jan. 5, '64; pro. 1st Lieut. Aug. 21, '64; must. out Jan. 28, '65.
Lounge, Joseph	11	L	18	July 11, '63.	Wounded at Coal Harbor June 1, '64; died July 2, '64, of his wounds.
Lord, Marcus M.	"	F	20	Dec. 16, '63.	Mustered out May 13, '65.
Lounge, Isaac	15	I	19	Oct. 22, '62.	" Aug. 5, '63.
Lounge, James	"	"	24	Sept. 3, '62.	Re-en. Aug. 23, '64 in Co. E 9th Vt.
Mason, Charles H.	3	B	18	Apr. 12, '62.	Re-en. March 29, '64; des. May 8, '64; taken pris.; confined at City Point; broke jail, joined his Reg.; fought and bled at Shenandoah; must. out July 11, '65.
Miles, Lorenzo D.	"	E	22	July 16, '62.	Must. July 27, '64; in all battles of army of the Poto'c except the 7 days fight.
Martin, John S.	"	C	18	Apr. 12, '62.	Wound. July 3, '63, at Gettysburg in ankle; re-en. in V. R. C. May 10, '64; killed on N. Y. and Erie R.R. trans. reb. pris.
McClary, Ira D.	6	D	20	Oct. 15, '61.	Pro. to 2d Lt. Dec. 29, '61; dis. for disability Apr. 11, '63; appointed 2d Lt. V. R. C. Dec. 8, '63; must. out Dec. '67.
McGuire, Henry H.	"	"	21	"	Discharged Sept. 30, '64; pro. to V. R. C.
Miles, Ephraim L.	Vt. Cav.	I	28	Nov. 19, '61.	Wounded in arm; must out Nov. 18, '64.
Mitchel, Simeon	"	"	21	Sept. 28, '62.	Re-en. Jan. 5, '64; taken pris. Jan. 29, '64.
Martin, Nelson	8	B	18	Feb. 18, '65.	Mustered out June 28, '65.
McGuire, James H.	9	E	21	Aug. 16, '64.	" June 15, '65.
Marckriss, E. M.	11	F	19	Sept. 12, '63.	Killed at Coal Harbor Jan. 1, '64.
Moxley, Charles	"	"	28	Sept. 1, '62.	Mustered out May 13, '65.
Martin, Joseph	"	K	18	Dec. 1, '63.	" Apr. 16, '64.
Magoon, James N.	17	H	18	May 19, '64.	Deserted June 13, '64.
Nowel, Francis C.	9	A	39	July 9, '63.	Trans. to some other Co. June 13, '65.
Niles, Asa	"	E	22	"	Deserted his Reg. at Chicago on parole Jan. 27, '63; gave himself up to Vt. State officers, Apr. 17, '63, was imprisoned for a time and entered the 2d Reg.; must. out Sept. 12, '65.
Norris, Ward J.	"	"	19	Aug. 22, '64.	Trans. to 2d Reg. Co. C, Jan. 20, '65; must. out June 19, '65.
Norris, Almond E.	15	I	26	Oct. 22, '62.	Mustered out Aug. 5, '65.
Phelps, George H.	6	D	22	Sept., '61.	Lieut.; died at Camp Griffin Jan. 2, '62.
Perkins, Seth T.	"	"	23	Oct. 15, '61.	Re-en. Dec. 16, '63; killed at Spottsylvania, Va. May 12, '64. In 16 battles.
Powers, Frederick A. 1st V.C.	"	"	18	Sept. 16, '62.	Taken pris. Mar. 1, '64; died in reb. pris. same year.
Putnam, Oramel H.	8	B	20	Feb. 18, '62.	Mustered out June 22, '64.
Phipps, Josephas	"	E	32	Feb. 18, '65.	" June 28, '65.

<i>Names.</i>	<i>Reg.</i>	<i>Co.</i>	<i>Age.</i>	<i>Mustered in.</i>	<i>Remarks.</i>
Powers, Lewellyn	"	I	19	Feb. 10, '65.	Mustered out June 17, '65.
Paine, Henry H.	9	E	23	Aug. 13, '64.	" June 13, '65.
Redding, Dennis	3	I	19	July 16, '61.	" July 27, '64.
Reed, John	1st V.C.	"	44	Oct. 19, '61.	Killed April 1, '63 with Capt. Flint.
Rowell, Charles S.	11	F	28	Dec. 16, '63.	Trans. to Co. D, Jan. 24, '64, to Co. C June 24, '65; wound. at Petersburg; must. out Aug. 25, '65.
Shonyo, Merrill	3	B	21	July 16, '61.	Wounded in foot at battle of Wilderness; must. out July 27, '64.
Shonyo, Frank	"	"	24	"	"
Sweetland, Samuel	"	D	28	July 30, '61.	Killed at Lee's Mills Apr. 16, '62; he was the 1st Albany man killed.
Stiles, Benjamin W.	6	"	19	Oct. 15, '61.	*Died May 21, '62.
Stiles, Oliver T.	"	"	22	"	Pro. Serg't Dec. 15, '63; re-en. Dec. '63; pro. to 2d Lieut. May 15, '64; to 1st Lieut. Co. B, 6th Reg. '64; wounded severely in battle of Wilderness; dis. Oct. 12, '65.
Stiles, Franklin C.	"	"	23	"	Died April 17, '62.
Stiles, Wilbur A.	"	"	19	"	Discharged Oct. 28, '64.
Skinner, George E.	1st V.C.	I	"	Nov. 19, '61.	Mustered out Nov. 4, '64.
Shaw, Lowell	9	E	20	Aug. 17, '64.	Re-enlisted; mustered out June 13, '65.
Spinner, Felix	11	M	18	Oct. 7, '63.	Sick in General Hospital Aug. 31, '64; discharged Nov. 12, '64.
Spennard, Benjamin	"	G	21	Dec. 16, '63.	Trans. to Co. A June 27, '65; he had one leg shot off in battle of Coal Harbor.
Stiles, Milo B.	"	F	28	"	In Gen. Hos. from Aug. 31, '64 to June 24, '65, when he was discharged.
Shaw, Lowell	15	I	19	Sept. 22, '62.	Must. out Aug. 5, '63; re-en. Aug. 17, '64
Somers, Andrew	"	"	19	Oct. 22, '62.	Mustered out Aug. 5, '63.
Scott, Leander	17	G	18	Apr. 12, '64.	" July 14, '65.
Story, Warren	"	"	23	"	"
Tucker, Willard	9	E	27	July 9, '62.	Was surrendered with his Reg., pr'sr of war at Harper's Ferry; must. out June 13, '65.
Wright, Truman W.	3	B	21	Dec. 22, '61.	Died May 10, '62.
White, Hanson R.	4	H	28	Aug. 15, '64.	Trans. to Co. C, Feb. 25, '65; dis. July 5, '65.
Watson, Calvin S.	1st V.C.	B	29	Sept. 26, '62.	Discharged June 3, '63.
Williams, Thomas	11	F	19	Sept. 1, '62.	Died Sept. 28, '62.
Willson, Samuel	"	I	45	Dec. 10, '63.	Sick in Gen. Hospital Aug. 31, '64; trans. to Co. A, June 24, '65, to Co. D, Aug. 10, '65; must. out Aug. 25, '65, and died in 10 days; in service was detailed to many places of trust.
Williams, William			21	July 27, '61.	Enlisted on board U. S. Ship Fear-Not, was at the taking of N. Orleans and forts below; must. out at N. Orleans Aug. 26, '62.
Williams, William	11	F	22	Dec. 16, '63.	Re-en. and was must. Dec. 16, '63; taken pr'sr at the Weldon R. R.; was in almost all the rebel prisons 6 mos. trans. to Co. C, June 24, '65; pro. July 16, '65; must. out Aug. 25, '65.
Walcott, Asahel	"	"	45	"	Discharged April 15, '64.
Whitcher, Orange C.	1st V.C.	I	22	Dec. 14, '63.	" with his Regiment.
Way, Horace	11	D	17	Nov. 9, '63.	Mustered out May 16, '65.

The following men were drafted and paid commutation, or procured substitutes as per record:

Bill, George A.	Paid commutation	\$300	Page, Chester M.	"	300
Davis, Edson W.	"	300	Spaulding, Alonzo J.	"	300
Harvey, John C.	"	300	Wilcox, Schuyler C.	"	300
Moore, Byron	"	300	Rogers, Cornelius E.	Procured sub. at	325

RECAPITULATION.

Total no. of men furnished by Albany,	117	That had tried prison life in rebel prisons,	7
Died of disease in Camp and Hospital,	13	Deserted,	5
Died in rebel prisons,	4	Whole no. that had rec'd town bounty,	51
Killed in battle,	6	The town p'd in town bounties about	\$12,200

LIEUT. GEO. H. PHELPS,
son of Seth and Laura (Hovey) Phelps, was born in 1840. He early gave evidence of superior intellectual ability. His lessons at school were mastered with a will and always ready at the time, and he entered upon his Academical course, at the West Albany Academy, then under the direction of Dr. A. J. Hyde, in 1855. This Fall term seemed to arouse new energies, and the next Spring finds him pursuing the student's course at Morrisville Academy, studying and teaching alternately. He became popular as a scholar and teacher. From Morrisville, he went to Newbury Seminary where he fitted for college and entered Dartmouth a year in advance.— During his Collegiate year, he enlisted in the 6th Vt. Reg., Co. D. Mr. Phelps was elected lieutenant of his company, and served during life. He died in camp near Washington D.C. of typhoid fever, Jan. 2, 1862, aged 22 years, and his remains now rest, with the evergreen sprig, in the beautiful cemetery near his native village. Lieut. Phelps, as an officer, was respected and beloved by his men. He was a scholar and a gentleman. The news of his early death sent a thrill through the whole loyal community. Multitudes gathered at his funeral, and his memory will stay long with those who knew him.

OUR POWERS.

BY ANDREW J. HYDE, M. D.

"EVE," synonym of beauty, grace,
Of form and love,
Of which the muse may richly speak,
From these the surest subject take
To passions move;
And yet *his* hands, by marble wrought
Can deeper passions move, untaught.

"GREEK SLAVE!" an image sweet of those
In bondage bound;
Philanthropists may tempt to move
The chains that bind to aid through love
And free the bound;
His genius hands with stone can deeper start
The chords of pity in the heart.

"THE FISHER BOY!" A rural sign
Of happiness,
A fancied thought, can picture joy,
Or romance may her skill employ
To speak of bliss;
His artist hands can mould a fairer joy
And give the truer fisher boy.

"AMERICA!" An emblem of
Our native land,
No tongue may tempt, though great its fame
To thus idealize our name—
Our power—command;
His mind comes forth on marble cold
In statuary, all to mould:

It—genius—comes from nature pure;
Yes, from our Powers;
From him it comes in shades of gold,
In order, beauty, half—untold—
All native—ours;
The pearls and diamonds in the sea,
Reflecting scenes and beauties free,

Not like the many does he live,
Not like the rest;
Who lives so near the muse's heart,
Who lives a master of his art.
Lives not unblest,
Who lives and reigns with genius free
Half-way 'tween man and Deity.

BARTON.

BY THOMAS MAY.

Barton, bounded N. by Brownington, E. by Westmore and Sheffield, S. by Glover, W. by Irasburgh and Albany, containing 36 square miles, was granted Oct. 20, 1781, to William Barton and his associates, Colton Gilson, John Murray, Ira Allen, Daniel Owen, Elkanah Watson, Charles Handy, Henry Rice, Peter Philips, Wm. Griswold, Benjamin Gorton, John Gorton, Joseph Whitmarsh, Elisha Bartlet, Richard Steer, Enoch Sprague, John Holbrook, Benjamin Handy, John Mumford, Benjamin Bowen, Michael Holbrook, Asa Kimball, Ephraim Bowen, Jr., Joseph Gorton, Elijah Bean, Joshua Bleven, David Barton, Paul Jones, Elijah Gore, and five shares to be appropriated for public uses, as follows: one for colleges, one for the first settled minister, one for grammar schools, one for common schools and one for the support of the ministry. The town is lotted in 160 acres, two lots to one right.

The settlement of Barton was commenced by Asa Kimball, in the Spring of 1795. While clearing his land and raising his grain he lived in a cabin, constructed of poles and bark. The first grain that was raised was harrowed in with a cow and a steer. One of his steers failed for work when he got his land ready to sow and he yoked his cow with the other steer and harrowed in his grain. There was a family by the name of Eddy, who lived in Barton the Winter of 1795, '96, but left in the Spring of '96.

David Pilsbury and John Ames moved their families into Barton about the 10th of March, 1796: Asa Kimball and James May moved their families in the first day of April, 1795. Jonathan Allyn, Jonathan Robinson, David Abbot, Samuel Lord, James Redmond and Daniel Young also moved their families

in the same year. The first saw-mill was built by Wm. Barton in the summer of 1796, near where the railroad crosses the river at the Mansfield farm. The first grist-mill was built by Asa Kimball, in 1797, on the spot where the chair-factory now stands and a saw-mill was built by Asa Kimball in 1798, near where the grist-mill now stands.

The first child born in town was Amelia May, Oct. 3, 1796, daughter of James and Elizabeth May. The first male child was George Abbott, born June 3, 1797; died July 20, 1797. The first adult person that died in town was D. Pilsbury's hired man, Paul Blount, Sept. 1798.

The town was first organized March 28, 1798 Asa Kimball, moderator; Abner Allyn, Jr., was the first town-clerk; Jonathan Allyn, Asa Kimball, Jonathan Robinson, Selectmen; David Pilsbury, Treasurer; James Redmond, constable; David Pilsbury, sealer of leather; Asa Kimball, pound-keeper; Oliver Blodget, grand juror; Samuel Nichols, hayward; Oliver Blodget, tything-man; James May and David Pilsbury, surveyors of highway and fence viewers; Jeremiah Abbott, hog-reeve; Jonathan Allyn, sealer of weights and measures.

The voters in town when first organized, were David Abbott, Jonathan Allyn, Abner Allyn, John Beard, James Beard, Oliver Blodget, John Ames, Asa Kimball, Samuel Lord, James May, Samuel Nichols, David Pilsbury, John Palmer, James Redmond, Jonathan Robinson, Peter Taylor, Solomon Wadham and Daniel Young.

"Barton, March 7, 1798.

We the subscribers, inhabitants of the town afore said are of the opinion that it would be for the advantage of the inhabitants of said town, to have the town organized the present season, and hereby request you to notify the inhabitants of said town, as the law directs, to meet at some convenient time and for the purpose of choosing town officers, and any other business that may be necessary.

To JONATHAN ALLYN, Esq.

David Pilsbury,	David Abbott,
Oliver Blodget,	Samuel Lord,
Asa Kimball,	Samuel Nicholds,
Paul T. Kimball,	James May.

Whereas a number of the most respectable inhabitants of the town of Barton have requested me to warn a meeting of the inhabitants of said town, for the purpose of organizing said town, I hereby notify and warn all the inhabitants of said town that qualified as the law directs to transact such business, to assemble together at the dwelling-house of Mr. David Pilsbury on Monday the 26th

day of this instant, March at one o'clock in the afternoon for the purpose of choosing such town officers as the law requires and to transact any other business that may then be found necessary.

Given under my hand at Barton this 10th day of March, 1798.

JONATHAN ALLYN, Justice of the peace."

FIRST FREEMAN'S MEETING IN BARTON.

Agreeable to the warrant, the freemen met on the first Tuesday in September, 1798 and gave their votes as follows, viz. His excellency Isaac Tichenor had 20 votes for governor, and his honor Paul Brigham, Esq. 20 votes for lieut. governor; Hon. John Bridgeman had 14 votes, Hon. Daniel Cahoon, Esq. 14, Samuel Cutler, Esq. 14, Hon. Ebenezer Crafts 14, Hon. Wm. Chamberlain 14, Elijah Dewey, Esq. 14, Hon. Timothy Follet 8, Hon. Stephen Jacob 14, Timothy Hinman, Esq. 6, Hon. Beriah Loomis 2, Hon. Cornelius Lynde 14, Hon. Timothy Todd 14, Hon. Noah Smith 14, Hon. Samuel Williams 12, for counselors. Hon. Samuel Mattocks had 13 votes, Hon. David Wing, Jr. Esq. 2 votes, for treasurer.

"The following appeared in open town meeting and were approbated by the select men, and took the freemen's oath viz. Peter Clark, James Luddon, Samuel Lord, James May, Capt. Peter Porter, Jonathan Smith, Justus Smith, Major Samuel Smith, Samuel Smith, Jr., Obediah Wilcox and Solomon Wadham, all of Brownington, excepting Messrs. Lord, May and Wadham who are of this town.

"The following is a true list of all the ratable property in the town for 1798, viz. 18 polls, 26 acres of improved land, 3 houses, 18 oxen, 8 three year old steers, 20 cows, 9 two-year-olds, 8 horses, 1 horse two-year-old, 1 yearling colt, 2 watches, total \$946."

At the next town meeting, March 1789, met at the house of David Pilsbury, to choose town officers and see what the town would do to the two bridges over Barton river, one near Kimball's grist-mill, the other near Redmond's saw-mill, and what with the school lots. The same officers as the year before were filled, also, Abner Allyn, Jr. appointed overseer of the poor. The article for repairing the bridges was dismissed, and a vote passed empowering the selectmen to lease out the school lots, moreover Samuel Nichols and David Pilsbury were approbated for inn-keepers.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN :

To warn all the Freemen of the town of Barton to meet at the dwelling-house of

David Pilsbury, inn-holder in said town, on the 27th day of March instant, at one of the clock, Afternoon to give in their Votes for 13 such persons as they would choose a council of censors in this State as provided by the constitution. Barton, 7th March 1799, James Redmond, constable.

"Barton 27th March, A. D. 1799.

I then proceeded to open this meeting according to the within warning and was there ready to receive the votes, but there was not any person that appeared in order to vote.

Attest. JAMES REDMOND, Constable."

Per record—a freeman's meeting was called Sept. 3, 1789, to choose a representative and attend to other town matters, for which the constable reports :

"State of Vermont,
Caledonia Co.

Barton, September 3d A. D. 1799.

I this day appeared and opened the freemen's meeting, agreeable to the above warrant, and at the close of said meeting there appeared to have been no votes brought forward.

Attest. JAMES REDMOND, Constable."

"State of Vermont,
Orleans Co.

Barton, 7th March, A. D. 1800.

To Hon. Timothy Hinman, Esq.—Sir, we the subscribers of the town of Barton aforesaid, do hereby request you as a justice of the peace for the county aforesaid to Issue your Warrant for, and to Warn the Inhabitants of said Town, to Assemble together at some convenient time and place within said Town in the present month of March, for the purpose of organizing said Town (anew) as the law directs and in such a manner as will not affect or nulify the former organization, which we believe will and ought to be held sacred ; yet there having been disputes concerning the legality of said organization which we consider to be without a sufficient foundation, as a number of other Towns in the same predicament have not been noticed as illegal, and to prevent any further disputes in future we have thought it best to request you to call a new Meeting, and also that you will preside until a moderator is chosen, and that you will administer the necessary oaths, or affirmations to the Town Officers which the law requires when chosen :

Stephen Dexter,	Welcome Brown,
James May,	David Pilsbury,
James Salisbury,	Lemuel Surtevant."

"State of Vermont,
Orleans Co.

Derby, March 8th, 1800.

Whereas some suggestions have been made that the Town of Barton, in the County of Orleans has not been Legally organized and application this day made to me in writing by sundry of the Inhabitants, of said Town, to call a Meeting of the Inhabitants of said Town of Barton, in conjunction with the selectmen of said town.

This is therefore to notify, and warn the Inhabitants of the town of Barton aforesaid that they meet at the dwelling-House of Mr. Jonathan Allyn, in Said Barton on Saturday 22, Day of this Instant, March at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, then and there to choose their necessary officers required by law for the year ensuing and any other legal business found necessary when met.

TIMOTHY HINMAN, justice of peace."

"State of Vermont,
Orleans Co.

Barton, March 8th 1800.

These are to notify and warn all the Inhabitants of the Town of Barton, who are qualified to act in Town affairs to meet on the 22d of this Instant, March at 10 o'clock in the forenoon at the place specified in the above Warrant signed by Timothy Hinman and to act on the business therein mentioned. Jonathan Allyn, Asa Kimball, Jonathan Robinson, Selectmen."

"The Inhabitants of the Town of Barton met agreeable to the two Warrants above recited, one signed by the Hon. Timothy Hinman, Esq., and the other signed by the Selectmen of Said Barton, and made choice of the following officers :

Viz. Lieut. Lemuel Sturtevant, moderator ; Abner Allyn, Jr., town clerk and register ; Lieut. Lemuel Sturtevant, treasurer ; Jonathan Allyn, Esq., Messrs. Asa Kimball and John Baird, selectmen ; Mr. Oliver Blodget, Ensign, Jonathan Robinson and Lieut. Lemuel Sturtevant, listers ; Mr. Stephen Dexter, constable ; Messrs. Oliver Blodget and John Brown, grand-jurors ; Messrs. James May, Jonathan Robinson and James Baird, surveyors of highways ; Messrs. Welcome Brown, Solomon Wadham and James Redmond, fence viewers ; Mr. Asa Kimball, pound keeper ; Mr. Stephen Dexter, sealer of leather ; Jonathan Allyn, Esq., sealer of weights and measures ; Mr. Joel Benton, tythingman ; Mr. Welcome Brown, hayward ; all the aforesaid officers which are required by law, have taken the affirmation of office and allegiance to this State, excepting Mr. James Redmond who has neglected to take said affirmation. Lieut. Lemuel Sturtevant and Messrs. James Bard and James Salisbury Were appointed a committee to audit and settle accompts with the former Town Treasurer for the two years past, and Messrs. John Baird and Abner Allyn, Jr., were duly appointed by the town after being duly nominated by the proper authority of said Town, to serve as Grand jurors to attend the supreme and county courts when called for. Messrs James Baird, James Salisbury, James May, David Blodget, Asa Kimball, Stephen Dexter and Jonathan Allyn were duly appointed by the town after being nominated by the proper authority of Said town, to serve as petit jurors to attend the Supreme and county courts when called for."

Jonathan Allyn was appointed Justice of peace in 1797 ; John Kimball, in 1803 ; Oli-

ver Blodget, in 1810; Abisha Goodel, in 1810; Joseph B. Leland, in 1812; Jonathan Allyn, appointed justice of peace in 1797, represented the town in the general assembly in 1802, '03 and '04; Joseph Owen, in 1805 and '06; John Kimball, in 1807, '08 and '09; Oliver Blodget, in 1810; Jonathan Allyn, in 1815; Joseph B. Leland, in 1812; Samuel Works, in 1813 and '14;

The following is the true grand list taken by us the subscribers, listers for the town of Barton, 1800:—23 polls, 224 acres of improved land, 7 houses, 28 oxen, 11 three year old steers, 49 cows, 8 two year olds, 15 horses, 1 two year old colt, 2 yearling colts, 2 watches, \$1621.40.

LIST FOR 1801.—27 polls, 173 acres of improved land, 10 houses, 36 oxen, 5 three-year old steers, 46 cows, 18 two-year olds, 19 horses, 2 two-year old colts, 1 one-year old colt,—\$1857.60.

LIST FOR 1802.—35 polls, 276 acres of improved land, 14 houses, 33 oxen, 60 cows, 10 three year olds, 16 two year olds, 30 horses, 1 two-year old colt, 105 sheep,

LIST FOR 1803.—polls 39, improved land 302 acres, 13 houses, 22 oxen, 60 cows, three year olds 13, two year olds 21, horses 30, two year colts 1, sheep 120,—\$2496.11.

LIST FOR 1810. Polls 81, acres improved land 300, oxen 77, cows and three year olds 168, two year olds 47, horses 60, two year old colts 6, houses 14, and 1 clock,—amount \$37,387.00.

March 15, 1799, Joel Benton moved his family into town, and Samuel Sturtevant his family on the 16th of the same month. Joseph Owen and Ellis Cobb came to Barton, June 1803, this season the smallpox prevailed to considerable extent. We had 3 pest-houses. There was but two deaths from this disorder, one a child of David Blodget and a child that came from Glover.

Ellis Cobb built a fulling-mill for dressing cloth in 1803.

Joseph Owen set up a still for manufacturing whiskey in 1804.

Lemuel Sturtevant opened a store of goods in 1801, but continued the same only a short time.

In 1800, Mrs. L. Sturtevant made a quilting and invited all the women in four towns, Barton, Brownington, Irasburgh and Glover. They all attended but one; two from each town except Barton.

TOWN CLERKS.

Abner Allyn, Jr., was town clerk from 1798 to 1803; John Kimball from 1803 to 1808; Ellis Cobb from 1808 to 1809; John Kimball 1 year; Aberha Goodel, 1810, '11, '12; Robert Rogers, 1812 to 1815; John Kimball, 1815 to 1831; T. C. Cobb, 1 year; John Kimball, 1832 to 1838; A. C. Robinson, 1 year; John Kimball, 1839 to 1842; Horace Pierce, 1842 to 1848; Wm. Graves, 1848 to the present, 1868.

The first barn was built by Daniel Pilsbury. The raisers came from Lyndon, finished the raising in the morning, and went back to Lyndon for breakfast.

Oct. 6, 1806, at the raising of a building in this town, they had the body of the frame up, but the beams not entered, when a gust of wind struck the frame and blew it down, killing one young man instantly, while not so much as breaking the skin. He had been drawing up a beam, and stood in a brace when the gale came. He jumped, but the plate struck across his shoulders. His face was jammed into the ground. He gasped but once after he was taken from under the timber.

HARDSHIPS.

The first settlers had to go to Lyndon and St. Johnsbury for all their milling and groceries, 20 to 30 miles, no road but spotted trees, and bring them mostly on their backs.

Joseph Eddy, who wintered in Barton in 1795 and '96, used to be employed to transport their supplies. He brought for J. Robinson one time a five-pail kettle and half a bushel of meal, on his head. When most through he stopped at a spring and set his kettle down to drink and to rest awhile, and thought to leave the kettle by the spring and return for it. But, he stated, after starting a little way he could not keep his balance without the kettle, and returned for it and brought it through.

In October, 1796, Daniel Owens, a young man about 25 years of age, started on horseback one afternoon to go to Lyndon. Night overtaking him, he tied his horse to a tree, took his saddle for a pillow, and camped out.

Two girls, Sally Haines about 16 years of age, and Almira, about 7 years, set out, near sunset, to go from Mr. F. Matthews' across the woods to Mr. B. Starkey's, about three fourths of a mile distant. When about half way through the woods they lost their path,

and wandered until dark, when Sally sat down and held the little girl in her lap till morning. They had a large dog that kept with them, and they were found in the forenoon of the next day.

The first coach came into this town in 1806. Hon. Daniel Owen and wife came to visit their children in a coach, and it was more of a curiosity to see than the locomotive of the present day.

In the Spring of 1809, the wolves were very troublesome among the sheep. There have been three wolves and quite a number of bears killed in this town. One year there were four bears killed in James May's cornfield and the woods near by. And there used to be moose in the woods east toward the Connecticut River. Joseph Abbot says he went out one time to bring in some moose meat. It was so far he could not get back the same day. In chopping a tree to build a fire to camp by, he broke his ax and had to camp without a fire, with only the moose-hide for a covering; and it was so cold he was afraid of freezing.

In the early settlement of this County, Daniel Young lived near the south corner of Barton, in the edge of Sheffield. He had one son, a dwarf, not so bright as some children. He went into the woods at one time to cut a whistle. His mother—upon missing him—started in search; but, her voice echoing beyond him, he only strayed deeper into the woods, and it was four or five days before he was found. All the men in Barton, Sheffield and adjoining towns, turned out to search the woods for him. When found, he had built him a house of small sticks, and was dancing round it. How he had subsisted is quite unknown; but he was certainly in fine spirits, and when asked, to frighten him, if he was not afraid of the bears, he said, "Georgie Miller has caught all the bears."

SELECTMEN.

The following have officiated as selectmen: viz., Richard Newton, jr., James Salisbury, Philemon Kimball, Jonathan Robinson, S. S. Hemenway, Samuel Works, Lyndon Robinson, Orin Cutler, John Colby, F. S. French, Thomas Baker, John G. Hall, I. K. Drew, Samuel Drew, Harris Smith, Abram Smith, Joseph Owen, jr., Wm. P. May, Daniel Smith, J. F. Brown, George Ireland, Cyrus Eaton, W. C. Parker, and Benjamin Mossman.

EARLY MERCHANTS.

Col. Bangs and Capt. Bigelow opened a store in 1805; Samuel Works in 1806; Abisha Goodel in 1809; R. Rogers went into trade with S. Works in 1809 and traded until 1812.

PHYSICIANS.

Elihu Lee commenced practice in 1802; Abner Phelps in 1809; F. W. Adams in 1813; Dr. Gregory in 1817; Silas C. McClary in 1819; Dr. Hoyt in 1823; Daniel Bates in 1836; F. W. Adams, who had some years before removed, returned here in 1821 and practiced until 1836; Anson Pierce practiced here in 1840; Hiram P. Hoyt came to the Landing to practice in 1841; George Fairbrother, Dr. Fisk, and Dr. Ranney have all practiced at the Landing. J. F. and R. B. Skinner have practiced in Barton since 1853. Rugles (homeopathy) has been in practice here 2 years.

GRADUATES.

John H. and John Kimball graduated at Dartmouth; Thomas Scott Pierson at Middlebury College; Cephas Smith entered the University of Vermont, but died before he finished his studies; Woodbury Lang entered the University of Vermont, but left before he finished his studies.

LAWYERS.

The first lawyer that came to reside in town was Asa King, in 1811, who only staid about 6 months; Charles Davis, the second, came in 1816, and staid about 2 years; J. H. Kimball opened his office in 1824; George Mason practiced in 1830; Thomas Abbot in 1846; John P. Sartle in 1850; George Tucker in 1857; W. W. Grout in 1858; Jonah Grout, jr., in 1865; John B. Robinson in 1865; Samuel S. Willard in 1870.

REVOLUTIONARY SOLDIERS.

There were quite a number of the first soldiers of the Revolution. Jonathan Robinson, David Pilsbury, Wm. Gould, Ebenezer Cross, Joseph Graves, Paul Seekins, John Brown, Joel Benton, Lemuel Sturtevant, John Merriam, Abraham Whitaker, Elias Bingham, David Abbott, Samuel Thacher, John Parlin, Joseph Hyde, David Hamlet, Capt. Samuel Wells; and George Keyzer and John Adams, who lived in this town and died in Glover.

SOLDIERS OF THE WAR OF 1812.

Royal Cross, Daniel Horham, Elisha Parlin, Peter Cross, Nathan Gould, and James Gould were called out as militia for 3 months.

Abraham Whitaker, Alexander Benton, and Seymour Benton were one year's men. Andrew Folsom lives in town, who served in the Florida war. John Folsom went into the Mexican war; has not been heard from since. There were a number of soldiers of the war of 1812, that enlisted from other towns, that have lived in this town, and died here: viz., Richard Newton, Moses Spaulding, Philip Colby, Laban Cass, Otis Peck, and Moses C. Varney. There are but two soldiers of the war of 1812 now (1868) living in town—Alexander Benton and Enoch Fisk.

SMUGGLING.

In the month of March, 1814, the U. S. custom officers received information that a company of smugglers had crossed the line, intending to pass through this town. Accordingly, calling to their assistance some of the inhabitants of this town and Irasburgh, they went out to meet them; which they did near the north line of the town, on the "Willoughby Hill." There they had quite a hard battle. Several were severely wounded, on both sides. But the smugglers proved too strong a force for the custom officers and their party, and they drove through; having taken the precaution to send two ahead to see if there were likely to be any more obstructions in their way. After getting almost to Sheffield, they met their scout returning with the information that there was, at Sheffield, a force ready to meet them; and they turned round and came back to the village, called at that time "Barton Mills."

Their load consisted of cloths, steel, wire, and various other things. They managed to secrete some of it. The custom officers seized a part, and took two prisoners. The prisoners were placed under keepers and taken to the inn of Jonathan Robinson; whence they managed to escape the next day. A man drove into the yard, and going into the house left his team without hitching. The prisoners rushed out, and, jumping into the sleigh, drove off, not stopping until they had crossed the boundary.

In August, 1814, a drove of cattle was seized by the officers of the customs, and put into a back pasture, on Jonathan Robinson's farm. A party of men came from Canada to rescue them. In the darkness of the night, while hunting for them, one John Weare was accidentally shot in the leg. He was taken on horseback and carried to the first house in

Brownington, where his limb was amputated by Dr. F. W. Adams; using a beech with for his tourniquet, and a razor and sash-saw. The rest of the company made their escape to Canada.

In April, 1814, there were two pairs of saddle-bags, filled with steel, secreted by David Pilsbury. While the soldiers were stationed in town he informed the commanding officer when it was going to leave, and where to set a guard to take it. A corporal and one private were directed to go south into the woods, in Sheffield, and waylay them.

When the men arrived, the soldiers stepped from behind a tree, and ordered them to dismount. The men begged the soldiers to let them go; but were told they must go back to camp. The soldiers drove the men, forward of them, back so far as Dexter's tavern; when the men asked the soldiers if they would take a drink; and stepped into the tavern and brought out each a tumbler of sling, handing it to them. While they were drinking, the men snatched their guns and knocked them from off their horses, breaking one's jaw and arm, threw the saddle-bags off and mounted their horses, and cleared for Barnet. The soldiers pressed every horse in the neighborhood that was fit to travel, and pursued them. When they came in sight of the house where the men were, the men leaped through a window in the back side of the house, and made their escape.

During the embargo there was a herd of cattle seized by the officers of the customs, and tied in E. Chamberlain's barn. Two men were placed in the barn to guard them. The smugglers, who were on the alert, waited till they heard the guard snoring, when one of their party slipped in and turned out the cattle, and drove them off.

ASA KIMBALL

built the first grist-mill in 1797. It had but one run of stone. The bolt was in the lower room with a spout carrying the meal from the curb into the head of the bolt. He built a new grist-mill in 1809, with two run of stone, on the spot where the mill now stands. This mill had an elevator to carry the meal up into the bolt. He built a saw-mill in 1798, just above where the grist-mill stands. He sold his mill to Col. Ellis Cobb in 1816 or 1817. He was a resolute and persevering man, and soon after he came into town opened a public-house and kept tavern as long as

he lived in Barton. He removed in 1816, to Candor, N. Y. where he stopped a few years and removed to Burlington, Ohio, where, in a few years, he died.

COL. ELLIS COBB.

Who bought out the mills of Kimball, was a native of Hardwick, Ct. He came to Barton in June, 1803; purchased at first just land sufficient to set a fulling-mill upon, and the next year half an acre more for his dwelling house, barn and a place to set his tenter-bars. In 1807, he purchased the land and privilege to set up a carding-machine. A man by the name of Barret furnished the machine, and Col. Cobb put up the building 15 by 15 feet, and carried on the carding upon shares. The first season Barret came round in the fall and Cobb bought the machine in 1813. He built the building now occupied for the carding-machine in 1814. He bought the mills and what real estate, Kimball had about the Falls in 1815. He also built a mill for hulling oats, but never did much at the business. Afterward Mr. Cobb went into company in the mercantile business with a Mr. Boardman. The first article they offered for sale was Turk's Island salt at \$5.00 a bushel. They traded one year when Cobb bought out Boardman and traded one year alone and then took in Mr. S. Chamberlain as a partner and traded awhile with him and sold out to him. He was one of the first members of the Congregational organization in 1807, and its first clerk. He built the first meeting-house in 1820, and sold the pews. He represented the town a number of years and was justice of the peace a number of years; was town clerk one year; sheriff one year; and post master at the time of his death. Ellis Cobb and Abigail Chamberlain were married in Danville, Oct. 27, 1805: Timothy C. Cobb was born Oct. 27, 1806; has been town treasurer for the last 25 years.

JAMES MAY, ESQ.

BY HON. I. F. REDFIELD.

James May was one of the earliest settlers in Barton, he came with his wife and one child to settle in this town on the first day of April 1796. He came in company with Mr. Asa Kimball, whose wife was a sister of Mrs. May. There were but two families in town before they came, Another family came the same month, making five in all. It is not important to enter much into the details of the hardships and privations endured by

them; they were similar to those experienced in most undertakings of the kind by the first settlers of this country.

Mr. May came from Lyndon upon snow-shoes a portion of the way, certainly,—his family and stores being drawn upon sleds through a continuous forest of more than 20 miles. The entire County and some of the adjoining ones were then an unbroken forest without roads or dwellings except in a few places; with no supplies for man or beast, and no means of obtaining any except from the earth itself. This spare and discouraging manner of subsistence continued through a long period. Many towns that had been considerably settled before the war of 1812 and the cold season that followed, were so completely exhausted and discouraged thereby that they fled for shelter and support to more genial regions and never returned. The snows at that time fell very deep and continued to cover the ground much longer than at the present day.

But friend May continued to meet all vicissitudes with the same unruffled calmness and composure. His wife was the daughter of Hon. Daniel Owen of Rhode Island, a man of character and distinction in his day, who held the offices of Lieut. governor and judge of the supreme court of that State, at different periods, and whose family had been tenderly reared and elegantly educated. Mrs. May had become devoted to the doctrines and usages of, and had united with the Society of Friends, the followers of George Fox. With this sect who are more commonly known as Quakers, her husband was connected after 1816. She was a lady of great energy and force of character and of very uncommon ability and a high degree of culture, and did very much, unquestionably, to form the character and ensure the success of her husband whom she survived a few years, and deceased at the advanced age of nearly 93 years on Aug. 28, 1865. Friend May lived to see great changes from an unbroken wilderness throughout almost half the northern section of the State. He lived to see it one of the most fertile and highly cultivated regions in New England, and from having no communication with the outer world whatever, he lived to see a railway train passing his own door almost hourly, whereby distance was almost annihilated and the most of commerce brought to him instead of being wholly inaccessible,

as for many years of his residence in this town. He had been a magistrate for nearly half a century,—probably trusted and confided in by all—and was almost always selected as a talesman upon jury in the higher courts, if present when such was required. He very often served on the petit and grand jurors in court and tried probably as many causes as court and juror, as almost any man in his county and was never suspected of any prejudice or passion in his decision. He went to his rest at the age of 88 years, just 67 years, to a day, from the day he came to reside in Barton. They had a numerous family, nine of whom came to maturity, but more than half of whom deceased before their parents. The writer feels that his intimate and confidential relations with the family, may in some degree have disqualified him from forming an entirely dispassionate estimate of the character of the parents or their family. They were surrounded by influences and subjected to a kind of training that was calculated to keep them quite aloof from the ordinary strifes and ambitions of social life, but they were on that account more free from extraneous and perverting appliances and might naturally therefore be expected to exhibit the fair results of innate faculties and domestic training. They were a family especially formed upon original models, and least of all subject to the slavish effects of conventional laws. But the writer believes that no family in northern Vermont was more exemplary in conduct, or more unexceptionable in character; but is aware that their isolation and pertinacious adherence to parental training did not always commend them to the admiration of those who regard themselves as subjected to a kind of serfdom as long as they are compelled to walk in any prescribed routine, although defined by the spirit of inspiration itself. The nature of our institutions and the arbitrary dictation of conventionalities in every department of social life has a tendency to render those who disregard its dictation less agreeable and less sought after by the mass of society, who are industriously pursuing the opposite course, and it is this very trait of following conscience rather than convenience, which so endeared friend May and his family to the writer. It is so rare now to find such a family, and it is so difficult for any one to maintain such a course with quietness and consistency, that we deem the few who con-

scientiously attempt it, and especially those who fairly maintain such a course, worthy of all praise.

JUDGE JOHN KIMBALL.

BY REV. WM. A. ROBINSON.

Worthy of more than passing notice among the strong, clear-headed, and capable early settlers of Barton, is the subject of this sketch.

His life is one of the many illustrations afforded by the records of pioneer settlements, to show the usefulness and influence of self-made men, to whom their very deprivations and hardships were made the means of discipline and culture. He was born Oct. 3, 1769, in Concord, N. H. His father, Dea. John Kimball, came originally from Bradford, Mass.—His mother's maiden name was Annie Ayres, of Haverhill, Mass. Of the boyhood and youth of Judge Kimball, we have little record beyond the fact that he enjoyed the limited common-school advantages which the then village of Concord afforded her children. His father was a deacon in the original Congregational church of Concord, and his own boyhood was passed under the ministry of Rev. Timothy Walker, who has well been styled—The father of the town. When he was 21 years of age, he settled on a wild lot of land in Vershire, Vt. After keeping "bachelor's hall" a few months, he secured a companion in his wilderness life, in the person of a school-mistress from Strafford, Miss Eunice White, to whom he was married Dec. 6, 1792. With her he enjoyed nearly 50 years of married life, and by her he had 12 children. Judge Kimball spent 4 or 5 years in Vershire subsequent to his marriage, and then moved back to Concord, where he remained till 1801, when he removed to Barton. His family then consisted of 4 children, Annie, born in Vershire, March 2, 1794; John Hazen also born in Vershire, Aug. 30, 1795; Lucretia, born in Concord, May 19, 1797, and Mary, now the widow of Rev. Ora Pearson, and still living in Peacham, Vt., born in Concord, May 16, 1799. Soon after coming to Barton, he buried successively, a pair of twins and another child in infancy. Jan. 7, 1804, Frederick White Kimball, now living in Glover, Vt., was born; Feb. 19, 1806, Eliza was born; Nov. 5, 1808 Sylvester Dana; and Nov. 11, 1810, Clarissa, who as the wife of Milton Barnard, Esq., still lives in Barton. Of these children besides the three still living, Annie died in Barton, May 15,

1815. John H. who was a prominent lawyer and citizen of Barton for many years, died Feb. 23, 1858. Lucretia, married in 1817, Jesse Kimball of Bradford, Mass. where she died Dec. 6, 1823. Eliza, died Oct. 1, 1820. Sylvester Dana, also a prominent and honored citizen of Barton, died Oct. 9, 1856.

Judge Kimball was a man highly respected by his fellow citizens and selected by them to fill many positions of trust almost from the first of his residence in town. He was chosen town clerk in 1803, which office he occupied till 1842, excepting 9 years during which at different times the office was in the hands of others for brief periods. He was also chosen justice of the peace the same year, and his name appeared in the list of justices from that time to the time of his death. He also held the office of selectman at various times and for many years in the aggregate. He represented the town in the State legislature in 1807—'08—'09, and in various subsequent years, in all more than any other one man since the organization of the town. Between 1820—'30, he was for several years judge of probate for Orleans Co., and between 1830—'40 for 3 or 4 years assistant judge in the county court. While he was thus honored with the esteem and confidence of his fellow citizens, he was not inattentive to the honor that cometh from God. He was one of the original 18, who united in forming the present Congregational church, Sept. 24, 1817. He acted as moderator of the infant church at many of its meetings before any deacon or pastor had been chosen, and was a strong and influential member as long as he lived. He died May 9, 1844, at the age of 74.

Such is a brief and somewhat imperfect sketch of one of the early settlers of Barton, to whose lot it fell to endure many hardships and perform many labors, whose influence may not now be rightly estimated, but to whom the present generation in this town owe a debt they cannot expect to pay, save as they avoid his errors and imitate his virtues.

GLOVER POND IN BARTON.

When Glover Pond was let out, June 6, 1810, the water rushed with such force upon us as to take the trees up by the roots on the meadow the whole length of the township; and in some places the water spread 100 rods wide, and in other places rose 25 feet,—heaping the timber in large piles, some 30 feet

high. It swept every bridge from the stream, and one saw-mill. There was a log-house on the meadow 100 rods below where Roaring brook empties into the river. The family, consisting of a man and his wife, had started to go over the river to the mills. They had to cross the river on a log, and had got upon the log over the river, when they heard the roar of the water, and turned and made their escape. The water came nearly to the eaves of the house. There was a pan of milk upon the table. After the water had passed off, they found the pan of milk safe on the table, though the water moved the house about two feet. A large elm stump, below the house, prevented it from going off.

PONDS, RIVERS, ORES, ETC.

Lake Crystal—first named by the French *Belle Lac*, is a beautiful sheet of water in the south part of the township, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles in length and $\frac{1}{2}$ mile in width.

Fuller Pond, in the west part of the township, covers a surface of about 100 acres, and there is another small pond upon the east, that lies partly in Barton and partly in Sheffield and Sutton.

The principal rivers are Barton River and Willoughby. Barton River, the chief, runs through the town north and south.

This town is not surpassed in New England for water power for mills and factories.—There are five dams within 100 rods below Crystal Lake. There are good falls on the stream that runs from Parker Pond in Glover; good falls on Willoughby River, that runs from Willoughby Lake in Westmore; two sets of falls on Barton River between Barton Village and the lower corner of the town, besides the falls at Barton Landing. The brook that runs from the east corner of the town has good falls all the way to the lake. This stream is called May Brook, from its emptying into the lake on the May farm. There are two saw-mills on this brook. The greatest curiosity in this town is the stone flume in this brook. About half a mile from the lake there is a channel in the granite rock, 150 feet or more in length by 8 feet wide and 20 deep. There is a saw-mill built over it.

The rock in this township is mostly granite, with some lime in some places. The soil is fertile and well adapted to the growth of all kinds of grain. The hills make the best of pastures; and the meadows up and down

Barton River are as productive as any in the State. The woodland hills are covered with hemlock, spruce, beech, birch, maple, &c.—There is more maple sugar made in this town than in any other in the County, except Glover.

There have been some small bits of gold found in Willow River in this town; and some iron ore in some places.

BARTON VILLAGE

is situated at the outlet of the Lake, and contains 102 dwellings, 132 families, 2 churches, 1 school-house, 1 hotel, 1 depot, 11 stores, 2 jewellers' shops, 3 milliners' shops, 3 blacksmiths' shops, 4 shoemakers' shops, 1 grist-mill, 2 saw-mills, 1 clothier's shop and carding-machine, 1 chair factory, 3 sash, door and blind factories, 1 tin, sheet-iron and copperware shop, 2 brickmakers' quarters, 2 shingle mills, one wheel-wright's shop, 1 cabinet-shop, 2 marble shops, 3 harness shops, a post-office; "The Standard" printing office, Barton Academy, 3 lawyers' offices, 3 doctors' offices, and 2 dentists' offices.

BARTON LANDING

is in the north corner of the town, 5 miles from Barton Village. This village contains 45 dwellings and 56 families, 1 saw-mill, 1 grist-mill, 1 starch-factory, 1 planing-mill, 1 carriage-shop, 2 shoemakers' shops, 1 harness shop, 2 blacksmiths' shops, a post-office, 5 stores, 1 milliner's shop, 1 doctor's office, 1 hotel, 1 school-house, 1 meeting-house, and a railroad depot.

JACKSVILLE, OR SOUTH BARTON VILLAGE, is 4 miles south of Barton Village, on a tongue of land that was taken from Sheffield. It contains 15 or 20 dwellings, 25 or 30 families, a post-office, a school-house, a store, a blacksmith's shop, 3 saw-mills, and a railroad station.

There are 9 school districts in town; whole number of scholars, 354; average attendance, 213; number of families, 347; the amount expended in schools, \$15,088.99.

RELIGIOUS.

The first religious meeting was, in 1803 or 1804, appointed by Phineas Peck, a Methodist preacher, and held at Asa Kimball's house.

THE FIRST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH was organized, Aug. 27, 1807, by Rev. Elijah Lyman and Rev. Walter Chapin. The male members were Lemuel Sturtevant, Joseph Taber, John Brown, Samuel Thatcher, Cyrel Sturtevant, and Josiah Smith; the female

members, Priscilla Sturtevant, Eunice Kimball, Alice Wadham, Rhoda Pilsbury, and several others.

The first meeting-house was built in 1820, one mile north of the village, and occupied by the Congregationalists. The Methodists built a meeting-house in 1834, at the village. The Congregationalists built a meeting-house at the village in 1842.

The meeting-house at the Landing was built in 1848. The Methodists occupy it most of the time. They formed a church there about that time.

THE METHODISTS

organized a church in this town in 1807 or 1808. Wm. Gould, John Gould, Abraham Whitaker, Royal Cross, David Hamlet, David Abbott, Wm. Gould, jr., and Nathan Gould were among the first members. James Gould and some others from Glover were members of this church. They used to hold their meetings in a log school-house that stood on the road north of where Wm. Lang now lives. When they had quarterly meetings, they were held in Wm. Gould's barn. This church became extinct after the war of 1812. The ministers were Wells, Sampson, Peck, and others.

The present Methodist Church was organized in 1828. John Lord was presiding elder, and Royal Gage, preacher the first part of the year. Elihu Scott, Hezekiah S. Ramsdell, William Peck, John Smith, John Nason, — Kellogg, — Campbell, Moses G. Cass, G. B. Houston, Nathan Aspinwall, Hollis Kendal, A. T. Gibson, — Pettengill, — Spinney, D. S. Dexter, Otis Dunbar, Adna Newton, — Wooley, Dyar Willis, E. D. Hopkins, Isaac McAnn, Lewis Hill, H. P. Cushing, C. Taber, and G. H. Bickford have been the ministers on this circuit. The church numbers 85 members at the present time (1868.)

The Congregational church-members number 93.

John Kimball, son of J. H. Kimball, born in 1831, is a Congregational minister in Washington, D. C.; and T. C. and Edward, sons of J. H. Kimball, produce merchants in New York. Roger Sargent, son of Stephen and Fanny Sargent, who was born in Barton, though he left when but a few years old, is a Congregational minister.

Our young men, mostly, when they arrive at maturity, seek a home in the West, or elsewhere. There are not over 30 or 35 men

in town, over 21 years of age, who were born in town.

LONGEVITY.

The oldest person that has died in town was Elizabeth May, aged 92 years, 9 months and 9 days. The oldest man that died in town was Benjamin Nutter, aged 90. The oldest person now living in town is Prudence Martin, who is 92 years of age (1868.)

SOLDIERS OF THE WAR OF 1861.

Volunteers for three years, credited previous to the call for 300,000 volunteers of Oct. 17, 1863:—

<i>Names.</i>	<i>Reg.</i>	<i>Co.</i>
George W. Abbott,	4	D
James B. Abbott,	Cav.	D
Tho's Alford, killed in action May 5, '65.	10	K
Harvey J. Allen,	Cav.	D
Alexander Andrews,	4	D
Martin H. Barney,	10	C
George Bellers,	Cav.	M
Frederick T. Bickford,	5	D
Edgar Blake,	8	K
Simeous Bleau,	3	B
Hobart Bliss,	6	D
John S. Brown,	6	D
Thomas J. Burnham,	4	I
Thomas Butler,	11	M
James M. Cass,	4	D
Cyrus D. Colliston,	"	"
Erastus G. Collister,	11	L
James Clark,	4	D
David A. Connor,	"	"
William J. Cutting,	"	"
Jos. Demaro, killed in action Aug. 30, '64.	Cav.	M
Charles Devereux,	11	F
Julius S. Dorman,	11	M
Jacob L. Downing,	3	D
Orville Drown, d. Mar. 30, '65.	11	A
Zelotes Drown,	4	D
Ozmond Dwire,	"	"
Mozart Foss,	10	K
James W. Folsom,	7	H
John Gillingham,	4	D
George Grigwire,	11	F
Ephraim Guild,	4	D
William A. Hall,	7	H
Edward A. Haltham,	2 S. S.	E
Orange S. Hunt,	4	B
Orin S. Hunt,	11	F
Lorenzo Jenkins,	3	B
Morris Kennedy,	3	D
Hubbard S. Kimball,	4	D
James Kinehan,	Cav.	M
John Kinnehan,	"	"
Nathan D. Leonard,	3	D
William J. Lucas,	9	K
Albert Mann,	4	D
Hershel Marckres,	11	F
Lyman Mason, died in Ander- sonville.	11	L
Peter May,	2 Bat.	
James McCarty,	3	K

<i>Names.</i>	<i>Reg.</i>	<i>Co.</i>
Robert McLellan,	Cav.	M
Carlos McDaniels, d. Nov. 22, '62	7	H
Cornelius McGoff,	3	D
Henry N. Northrup,	4	D
Ben Provost,	Cav.	M
John H. Putney,	9	E
Ozias S. Putney,	11	F
Geo. W. Quimby, killed Nov. 2, '62.	4	D
Martin V. Reuell,	Cav.	D
John B. Robinson,	4	D
George A. Sanborn,	11	M
Edmund Saul,	8	F
Joseph B. Skinner,	11	F
Theodore P. Skinner,	Cav.	I
Bowman Smith,	2 S. S.	E
Harry E. Smith,	4	D
Jasper A. Smith,	3	D
Sanford A. Smith,	6	D
Christopher Snell,	4	D
George D. Tucker,	"	"
Moses Valley, Jr.,	6	D
Edward B. Varney,	4	D
Frederick C. Wiggin,	Cav.	D
James A. Wiggin,	9	E
Ira A. Willey,	4	D
Elijah J. Williams, died of w'ds rc'd in ac'n May 5, '64.	6	D
Orin Willis,	2 S. S.	E
Mitchel Wright,	3	F

VOLUNTEERS FOR THREE YEARS.

Credit under call of Oct. 17, 1863:—

Joseph Arnold,	3	K
Charles H. Bean,	7	
Moody Bedell,	11	D
Charles Bishop,	11	F
James Brown,	7	
Leavitt F. Burroughs,	2 S. S.	H
Carlos E. Clark,	"	"
William H. Colby, killed at Spottsylvania May 12, '64.	3	D
Lewis Davis,	9	
Archelas Drown,	3	D
Alonzo D. Folsom,	11	K
Thomas Foster,	"	"
Charles Henry,	Cav.	
John Henry,	"	
Thomas Hyde,	4	D
William H. Kennedy,	17	G
Moses Lathe,	11	
Page Orland G.,	17	C
Riley Randall,	11	F
Benjamin F. Robinson,	"	"
Thomas J. Robinson,	"	"
Aaron Skinner,	11	K
Alexander S. Whipple,	2 S. S.	H
Ira A. Willey, died at Charles- ton, June 20, '64.	11	F

VOLUNTEERS FOR ONE YEAR.

Daniel Ash,	9	E
Fenelon Belknap,	"	"
Joseph Brooks,	11	
Bertrand D. Campbell,	Cav.	
David Green,	11	
Dudley H. Holbrook,	7	
Daniel R. Hunt,	11	M

<i>Names.</i>	<i>Reg.</i>	<i>Co.</i>	
John Freating,	9	M	Alonzo F. Willey, from this town, enlisted in Massachusetts—killed.
Philo M. Mason,	7		Henry Dexter, formerly from this town, enlisted in Cavalry in California—killed in skirmish.
Charles Powers,	9		
Gustavus H. Veazey,	11		
John W. Weeks,	7		
Samuel N. Whipple,	9		
James Clark,	4	D	
VOLUNTEERS RE-ENLISTED.			
William H. Daniels,	Cav.	I	
Albert Mann,	4	D	
Henry M. Northrup,	"	"	
Christopher Snell,	"	"	
Edward Varney,	"	"	
Freeman B. White,	3	C	
<i>Enrolled men, furnish Substitutes.</i>			
Jerry Drew,	William F. Walker,		
B. M. R. Nelson,			
Miscellaneous, not credited by name.	Nine		
men volunteers for nine months.			
William S. Allard,	15	H	
Fenelon A. Belknap,	15	I	
James R. Colliston,	"	"	
John Colliston,	"	"	
John Desmond,	"	"	
Osmond C. Drew,	"	"	
William S. Drew,	"	"	
Levi Dudley,	"	"	
Benjamin F. Emerson,	15	H	
Justin B. Ford,	15	I	
George W. Foss,	"	"	
Ethan Foster,	"	"	
Augustus F. French,	15	F	
Anson W. Gray,	15	H	
William W. Grout,	15	C	
James W. Hall,	15	I	
Oel Harvey,	"	"	
Amasa T. Hunt,	15	H	
Patrick Kerwin,	15	I	
Palmer Leland,	"	"	
Donald McIver, d. May 19, '63.	"	"	
Lucius D. Richards,	"	"	
Levi E. Robbins,	15	H	
Silas G. Shattuck, d Nov. 7, '62.	15	I	
Francis A. Stafford,	"	"	
Charles Taplin,	"	"	
William M. Tibbets, died,	"	"	
March 18, '63.			
VOLUNTEERS FOR NINE MONTHS.			
Alexander Tripp,	15	H	
Alfred W. Varney,	15	I	
Joseph N. Webster,	"	"	
<i>Furnished under Draft, paid Commutation.</i>			
Charles Clark,	Henry Lewin,		
Grovenor J. Drown,	Archibald E. Mills,		
Joseph R. Folsom,	John W. Pierce.		
John Leland,			
<i>Procured Substitutes.</i>			
J. P. Baldwin,	Myron W. Joslin,		
William C. Brown,	Wilbur F. Mason,		
Edward F. Dutton,	Oliver T. Willard.		
<i>Entered Service.</i>			
Thomas Hendry, 2d Reg., Co. E.			
John Devereux, formerly of this town, enlisted in Massachusetts, died of wounds			

ANNALS OF BARTON.

FROM THE PAPERS OF THE LATE REV. P. H. WHITE.

The first incident which has come to the knowledge of the writer, in the history of Barton is this: Roger's and his rangers, consisting of 300 men, after having destroyed the Abernaki village—St. Francis, having learned they were discovered by the Indians, and their main object being to get back in safety to New England, divided. A part of them attempting to go back to Missisco Bay, were overtaken and destroyed. The remainder followed up the St. Francis river and Memphremagog lake, then up the Barton river. When they arrived at the head of the Falls at the outlet of Bitterwater pond, they found said outlet from said Falls, to the pond, a distance of about 60 rods, "full of nice trout," the same being their spawning beds. The provisions of the rangers having already been exhausted, and some of their number having become so faint from hunger that they had stopped to die, the starving soldiers gladly rested and replenished their stores from the river. The chronicler from whom I obtained the above story, says they were *trout*—he was probably mistaken in the kind of fish, they were lunge, as the trout in this pond cast their spawn in September.

I well remember that early in this century, the Indian cabins or wigwams in a decayed state, were very numerous in the vicinity of the outlet of the above pond, from which we infer that this had been a favorite hunting ground of the Indians. In confirmation, Dr. I. A. Masta informed me he was told by an old Indian by the name of Foosah, that he killed 27 moose, beside large numbers of beaver and otter near this pond in the winter of 1783, '84.

In 1781, Colonel William Barton, Cotton Gibson, John Moony, Hon. Ira Allen, Hon. Daniel Owen, Elkanah Watson and others, among whom was John Paul Jones, the "bravest of the brave among naval commanders," petitioned the governor, council and general assembly of this State, for a grant of unlocated lands for the purpose of settling a new plantation to be erected into a township

by the name of Providence. The township, in compliance with said petition, was granted Oct. 20, 1781, and a charter given to said petitioners Oct. 20, 1789, and in the 14th year of the Independence in which it received the name of Barton and was signed,

MOSES ROBINSON.

By his Excellency's command,
JOSEPH FAY, Sec'y.

The petitioners of said township, with the exception of the celebrated Ira Allen, whose home was Vermont, mostly resided in Providence, R. I. These grantees when they had associated together had drafted their petition for a township, by the name of Providence, naming it after Providence, R. I. But the brave captor of the British Gen. Prescott, anxious to immortalize his own name, carefully scratched out the name Providence, and inserted his own name *Barton*, by which name the town was chartered and has since been called. (This statement is made on the authority of Abner Allyn, Esq., late of Charleston, Vt. *

The proprietors took prompt measures to allot and settle said town. The 21st of Oct. 1789, the next day after obtaining their charter, they applied to Luke Knowlton, Esq. of Westminster, a justice of the peace—who issued his warrant, warning a meeting of the proprietors of Barton, in the County of Orange, to meet at the home of Charles Evans in Brattleboro, in the County of Windham, on the 2d Tuesday of Feb. next, 1st to choose a Moderator, Treasurer and Collector, 2d to see if said proprietors would agree to lay out said township into 70 lots, 3d to appoint a committee for that purpose. 4th to vote a tax to defray the expense of lotting said township.

In pursuance of said warning Daniel Cahoon of Lyndon, was chosen proprietors' clerk. Col. William Barton, Mr. William Chamberlain and Elder Philemon Hines were chosen a committee to allot said township, also a tax of £1 13s. in cash on each proprietor's right was voted to defray the expenses of allotting said township, and other incidental charges. Daniel Cahoon was also appointed collector of said tax. Gen. William

Chamberlain made a survey and plan of said town, which was accepted by the proprietors Oct. 18, 1791, and said lands were sold Dec. 19, 1791, by their collector Daniel Cahoon, who entered into his memorandum book;

"No. 1. John Murray, tax and cost, £0 18 3,—bid off by Philomon Hines.

No. 2. Ira Allen, do., £0 18 3,—do., Jonathan Arnold, Esq."

I thus find this recorded. It appears that the minutes of the vendue are incomplete, by reason of Daniel Cahoon Junior's being taken sick, and deceased on the 11th of June, 1793, after being sick, about a year.

"I hereby Certify that what is Contained in this book is the only minutes left by him of the said vendue at his death.

Attest, DANIEL CAHOON, Senior executor of his last will and testament."

Which minutes with the above certificate of the executor were, with all due formality, recorded in the town clerk's office in Barton on the 25, of Nov. 1798, and were supposed sufficient to make a good title of the lands. They have proved a ruinous source of litigation.

THE SETTLEMENT.

FIRST ROADS.—In 1794 or '05, the road was made from the Hazen road in Greensboro, through Glover, Barton, Brownington and Salem to Derby. The making of the road was very rude, cutting away the logs across the path falling the few trees which stood in the way and bridging the rivers and brooks with poles. It was made under the direction of the late Timothy Hinman, of Derby, as was the road made about the same time from its junction with the road on the lot No. 6, in the 4th range at the Pillsbury farm to Sheffield. (Lot No, 6, is the Mansfield farm.)

FIRST CULTIVATION OF THE SOIL.—The first land cleared in town, (if it deserved the name of cleared land,) was by four or five Rhode Island men, who came to Barton on foot from Lyndon, and among other things brought a few potatoes. They encamped on the south side of the outlet of Bellewater pond (Crystal lake) about 10 rods from the head of the Falls, where they chopped down and partly cleared a small parcel of land, and planted their potatoes. Mr. Samuel Nichols informed the writer, that the next spring his father and himself went up to Barton, that the fallen leaves and snow had effectually protected the potatoes from the winter's frost and that, on the plenty of good lunge, which they took

* But it must be borne in mind, the Allyn's may not be regarded as friends, perhaps, of Col. Barton. It was Jonathan Allyn who held Col. Barton so long in jail on a small debt. See papers by Mr. May.—Ed.

from the pond, and their potatoes, they fared most luxuriously.

In 1794, Col. Wm. Barton of Providence, R. I. cleared off some 3 or 4 acres of land on lot No. 5 in the 7th range on the ridge of land westerly of the old road and extending to the top of the hill easterly of the present road. He also cut down 10 or 15 acres more on the side hill toward the northeasterly corner of the lot. He also built a frail log-house on the ridge at the easterly side of said old road. It was without floor or chimney, and contained only one room. The same season Asa Kimball, from the village of Nepuckët, R. I., cleared up a few acres on lot No. 5 in the 6th range near and easterly of where the pound now stands. He also felled down about 4 acres on lot No. 5 in the 5th range, on the ridge easterly of Mr. Mansfield's house and toward the-brook. The summer of 1795, Col. Barton, raised 30 or 40 bushels of wheat on the piece cleared by him the year before, and Mr. Kimball 40 or 50 bushels on the above piece cleared the year before.

These were the first pieces of land cleared, and this the first grain grown in the town.

JACOB EDDY AND PELEG HICKS.

In the Fall of 1795, Peleg Hicks and Jacob Eddy with their families moved into town, into rude houses which they had previously constructed. Hicks lived on the south-westerly corner of lot No. 8 in the 5th range, on the easterly side of the road, and Eddy on the north-easterly corner of lot No. 7 in the 4th range on the westerly side of the road: the dwellings being about 40 rods apart.

Here, at least 13 miles from the nearest neighbor, (at the old mile stand in Sheffield,) they agreed to stand by each other through the then approaching winter. The providing for the coming winter was no easy task. The road was little more than bushed out, and the most necessary articles they had to carry to their new homes—not in wagons and baggage-cars, but on their own shoulders. Eddy at one time carried a common five-pail iron kettle and the meal of half a bushel of grain from Wheelock to Barton, the kettle he carried bottom up over his head. When he got to the place cleared by Col. Barton, he put down his kettle to go to a spring a few rods from the road. (For the rest of this story see preceding papers by Mr. May.)

When winter came, the courage of Hicks failed him and he removed with his family to

Wheelock. Eddy, whose courage was equal to every emergency, with his wife and young family braved the coming winter. Such necessaries as he needed, he obtained where he could find them *through the woods* in Wheelock, Danville, Lyndon and other places. On one occasion their food was becoming short, the snow was deep and the path to Wheelock but little trod and the cold the coldest of the season. He started to go through the woods to get a little food for his wife and children, when he reached the Miles opening—although a tall and strong man he found that he was well nigh exhausted and cried out for assistance. They both heard and saw him from the house and hastened to his assistance, when they reached him such was the effect of the cold air of the open-land, that he could neither stand nor speak. They carried him in and he revived.

This winter the road was kept broken out from Wheelock to this town and so on to Derby, but the wayfaring man seldom came along, and Eddy kept his family through the Winter by getting supplies in Caledonia Co., and bringing them in on his back. These hardships were too much even for Eddy, and in the Spring, 1796, he removed to Billymead, (now Sutton) where he staid a few years and then went West.

DAVID PILLSBURY AND JOHN AMES,

In 1796, the forepart of March, Mr. David Pillsbury and family, consisting of his wife, Rhoda Hadloch, and 4 or 5 children, and John Ames and his wife removed into town. Mr. Pillsbury settled on lot No. — the farm now owned by Mr. Albert Leland. His house stood a little southeast of the orchard. Mr. Ames' house was on the same lot, south about 6 or 7 rods on the Greensboro road, near where the apple trees now stand in the field.

JAMES MAY.

Mr. James May and his wife, Elizabeth Owen, and Asa Kimball and his wife, Naomi Owen removed from R. I. in Feb. to Lyndon, in Caledonia Co., and on the 1st day of April they came in, on a two-horse-sleigh, to Barton, and went to Pillsbury's the first night.

DAVID ABBOT.

Mr. David Abbot, (son of David Abbot of Andover, Mass.) removed with his family (consisting of his wife, Sarah Kezer and their children, Polly, born at Parsonville, Me. Oct. 10, 1789, Prudence, at Parsonville, Jan. 10, 1791,) from Parsonville to Sheffield in

the Winter of 1795-6, being accompanied by Mr. Samuel Lord and his family. In the spring Mr. Abbot and Lord remained in Sheffield and made maple sugar. They then came to Barton, the last of April and prepared for moving their families. Mr. Abbot obtained Mr. Jonathan Robinson, or as he was then called by the people, who highly esteemed a military title, Ensign Jonathan Robinson to remove his family in a wagon drawn by an ox-team in the month of August, to their future home in Barton. The spot selected by Mr. Abbot for their future home was the southerly half of lot No. 2, in 7th range on the Greensboro road, as he had but very little time to construct his log-cabin, in addition to the imperative necessity of clearing land and raising what he could for the sustenance of his family, when Winter came (1796-7) he moved in with Mr. P. Kimball who lived in his log-house of two rooms, where he wintered, the two families wintering in the same house—this was on lot No. 4, in the 8th range—the farm afterwards occupied and owned by Mr. Welcome Brown and being full $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles from his home on the Danville road. The next Winter he moved in and wintered with Samuel Nichols, who lived on lot No. 3, in the 10th range, the last place being about 6 miles from his house.

Mr. Abbot had his full share of the hardships of the early settlers, one of which the writer has heard him relate in after life. In the case of the sickness of his family on the 6th of Oct. 1798, he went on foot for Dr. Samuel Huntington, of Greensboro, he being the nearest and only physician in the County, a distance of 12 miles through mud and snow, and having sent the Doctor on with his lantern on horseback, hastened on as fast as he could and finding some burning log-heaps sat down to rest a few moments, fell asleep and nearly perished. Mr. Abbot died in Barton, March 8, 1847, aged 81 years; Mrs. Abbot deceased in 1816, aged 53 years, leaving one son, David S. Abbot, born Oct. 6, 1798, and several daughters.

MR. SAMUEL LORD,

with wife and family, removed from Maine to Barton in June, 1796. In the Winter of 1795-6, they came to Sheffield where they remained till spring, when Mr. Lord came to Barton, purchased and made preparation to move on to the westerly 50 acres of lot No. 4, in the 5th range. He put up his log cabin

and removed his family in June. He built his house on the swell of land below the old Greensboro road about 40 rods northerly of the same range. In 1799, he sold out this place, purchased and moved on to a half of lot No. 1, in the 12th range. The reader will feel no little surprise to learn that his object was, to move away from a lone place and to go among folks and keep tavern. Mr. Lord resided upon this lot until near the time of his decease. His widow still survives.

MR. SOLOMON WADHAMS

was from Brookfield. He came into town in the Summer of 1797. He purchased lot No. 1, in the 6th range and made a beginning on his land preparatory to making it the place of his future home. Soon after he was at Brookfield, married to Alice Huntington, (Mrs. Wadhams is not an unworthy cousin of the late Governor Huntington of Connecticut,) and they removed to their new and future home. Mr. and Mrs. Wadhams were both good economists, which added to a good share of industry they were rising to a good degree of competency, when it was found out that Col. Barton was not the owner of the land he had sold them, and Mr. Wadhams was under the necessity of repurchasing his farm of the true owner. On this he compromised with Gen. Barton, taking his note for a much less sum than the value of his farm. On one of the notes he sued Gen. Barton and took a judgment against him for about \$225, debts and costs on which he committed him to the jail in Danville in Caledonia Co. in 1812, where the captor of Prescott remained in confinement, although he had abundant means with which to pay the debt and fees, until he was liberated against his will by Gen. Lafayette, in 1825.

JONATHAN ROBINSON,

formerly of Petersham, Mass. married in Winchester, N. H. Hannah Owen, the daughter of Daniel Owen, and removed from Winchester to St. Johnsbury, where he resided 7 years till he removed to Barton, in June 1796. He removed into the log-cabin built by P. Hicks the year before on the southwesternly corner of lot No. 5, in the 8th range. He deceased 6th May 1852, aged 87. Mrs. Robinson Nov. 14, 1852, aged 90 years. They lived together after they were married 67 years.

LEMUEL STURTEVANT,

with his wife, Priscilla (Thompson) and 10 children moved into this town in March 1799.

He was a native of Middleborough, Mass. He was married and lived in Halifax, Mass. till 1780, when he removed to Lyme, N. H. where he resided till he removed to Barton. He deceased Nov. 15, 1839, aged 83 years. His widow deceased July 4, 1864, aged 84. They left 5 sons at their decease, all of whom still survive. Mr. Sturtevant first came into the town in May, 1798, with his two oldest sons and Joseph Skinner, a hired man, and on the 28th of May, he purchased, of Gen. Wm. Chamberlain, land of which he cleared a part, put up a dwelling and made preparations to move the following spring. Mr. and Mrs. Sturtevant were both professors of religion before they came into the town.

SCHOOLS.

At an early day the inhabitants manifested a praiseworthy effort to school their children.

1801.—In the Summer, Mr. James May, Dr. Jonathan Allyn and Stephen Dexter employed Mariam Darling of Wheelock to teach in their families, she teaching that Summer three months, one month in each family, the oldest child in each going with her and boarding in the other families, each family furnishing two scholars, but the youngest being of too tender age to leave the mother's care, so the school always consisted of 4 scholars all told. Of the parents, 4 have deceased, Dr. Allyn and wife, and Mr. Dexter and wife; and of the scholars, the pioneers of all our schools, 4 are not, viz. Sarah A. Allyn and C. S. Allyn, Wm. A. Dexter and Amelia May and two survive—Mr. Thomas O. May and Sarah A. Dexter, now Mrs. Merriam.

1802.—This Summer, Mrs. Lee wife of Dr. Elihu Lee, taught. For the want of a better place it was kept in Mrs. May's bed-room. The winter of 1803-4, Mr. Silas Albee, taught in Mr. David Abbott's house and although Mr. A's family consisted of 6 or 7 persons and their house of only 2 rooms.

In the Summer of 1803, Miss Abigail Chamberlain, afterwards the wife of Col. Ellis Cobb, taught in the barn-floor on the Barton place.

Dr. Lee taught in one of the rooms of Mr. Jonathan Robinson's house.

These were schools kept in the rude log or block-houses of the early settlers, these usually consisted of but two rooms and was ill adapted to a school, having to be used by the family at the same time.

MILLS.

In the Summer of 1796, Gen. Barton built the first saw-mill in the town. It was erected on lot No. — at the foot of the meadow. The dam crossed the river at the High Side on both sides just above the bridge and flowed the meadow for more than half a mile above.

The writer removed into town in April, 1801, at which time there resided in the town the following families: Samuel Sturtevant, John Baird, Asa Kimball, James Salisbury, Oliver Blodgett, James May, — Fisher, Welcome Brown, Stephen Dexter, Samuel Nichols, Samnel Lord, Solomon Wadhams, David Abbott, James Beard, David Blodgett, Joseph Green, Joel Benton, John Brown, Samuel Thatcher, Amos Chamberlain, David Pilsbury, Jonathan Allyn, Jona. Robinson.

RELIGIOUS.

For a number of years after the settlement of the town, there was no church or religious organization in the town. About 1805, Messrs. Peck and Rutter, clergymen of the Methodist Episcopal church, labored in the ministry in this town, and a small class or church was formed, but its numbers were small and it soon became extinct or very much reduced.

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.

A Congregational church, of 7 or more members, was organized in Barton, Aug. 27, 1807, by the Rev. Elijah Lyman, of Brookfield, and the Rev. Walter Chapin, of Woodstock; but no attempt to sustain religious institutions was made, and in a few years the church became extinct.

The present church was organized Sept. 24, 1817, by the Rev. Samuel Goddard, of Concord, and the Rev. Luther Leland, of Derby, and consisted of 17 members. Mr. Leland was its first minister, and he preached the gospel with much acceptance and success. Additions took place at every communion season, and within a year the membership was doubled. Oliver Blodgett was chosen deacon Jan. 26, 1819. Through the agency, and mainly by the liberality of Ellis Cobb, a house of worship was built, which was dedicated Sept. 6, 1820. Mr. Leland preached the dedication sermon, from Gen. xxviii. 17. A council was held Oct. 1823, to ordain deacons for this church, and others in the vicinity; and Oliver Blodgett, of Barton, Loring Frost of Coventry, and Zadoc Bloss, of Irasburgh, were ordained deacons of their

respective churches. The Rev. Noah Emerson preached the sermon, and the Rev. William A. Chapin, of Craftsbury, offered the ordaining prayer.

The first pastor was the Rev. Thomas Simpson, who was settled in the Fall of 1823. His ministry at first was diligent and successful, but at length he became negligent, and failed to meet the reasonable expectations of the people. He also fell into difficulties with members of the church, and after a pastorate of 5 years was dismissed. The Rev. Otis F. Curtis supplied the pulpit half the time for a few months in 1831, and a powerful revival took place; but, before the close of his engagement, he became a Methodist, which had a disastrous effect upon the church. Some fell into despondency, some into indifference, and some into open sin. The labors of the Rev. Bowman Brown, who preached half the time during the year 1833, were well directed, and were followed by good results. On the second Sabbath in March, 1834, the Rev. Ora Pearson commenced supplying the pulpit, and continued for a year and some months. In January, 1835, a protracted meeting was held, as the result of which the church was much quickened, and some members were added. For the two or three succeeding years there was almost an entire destitution of preaching.

In the Fall of 1839, this church united with the Glover church in a call to the Rev. Ora Pearson, and at the beginning of the next year he was installed pastor of the two churches. In 1842, another house of worship was built, and again mainly through the liberality of Ellis Cobb. It was dedicated Dec. 29, 1842, the Rev. Richard C. Hand, of Danville, preaching the sermon. The location of this house occasioned a good deal of dissatisfaction, the injurious consequences of which continued for many years. After a pastorate of nearly 5 years Mr. Pearson was dismissed. His successor was the Rev. Levi H. Stone, who commenced supplying the pulpit on the first Sabbath in July, 1845, and preached on alternate Sabbaths for 4 years and 2 months.

The Rev. Clark E. Ferrin began to supply the pulpit in the latter part of 1850, and so acceptable was his ministry that he was called to the pastorate, with a salary of \$450, and in December, 1851, was ordained. His health failing, he requested a dismissal in

1853; but, at the instance of the church, continued to retain the nominal relation of pastor, in hope that his health might be restored. The Rev. David Root supplied the pulpit 3 months in the Summer of 1854. Mr. Ferrin, having renewed his request, was dismissed in December, 1854. During his ministry 32 persons were added to the church. The Rev. Edward Cleveland was acting pastor during the first half of 1856; after which there was only occasional preaching till September, 1857, when the Rev. William D. Flagg began to supply the pulpit, and continued for a year. The Rev. John H. Beckwith was acting pastor for the year 1859, and the Rev. Henry A. Hazen for 1860. In the latter part of 1861, the Rev. Benjamin W. Pond began to supply the pulpit, was soon called to the pastorate, and, early in 1862, was ordained. His pastorate continued about 3 years. On the first Sabbath in August 1865, the Rev. William A. Robinson began to supply the pulpit, and in the following January he was ordained pastor. Under his pastorate an unusual degree of external prosperity has been enjoyed. The congregation increased in numbers so that it was found necessary to enlarge the house of worship. A parsonage was also built (in 1867), and the salary of the pastor was advanced from \$700 to \$900 and the use of the parsonage.

PASTORS.

The Rev. Thomas Simpson was a native of Deerfield, N. H., and received his education for the ministry at the Maine Charity School, now Bangor Theological Seminary, where he was graduated in 1820, a member of the first graduating class. His first settlement was in Vershire, Vt., where he was ordained, Dec. 10, 1823. The Rev. Baxter Perry, of Lyme, N. H. preached the sermon. He was dismissed June 8, 1824, and was installed in Barton, Oct. 26, 1825. The Rev. Jacob N. Loomis, of Hardwick, preached the sermon. He was dismissed Sept. 23, 1830, left Barton under censure of the Orleans Association, and was not again settled in the ministry. He removed first to Deerfield, N. H., then to Canada, and finally to Lowell, Mass.

The Rev. Ora Pearson was born in Chittenden, Vt., Oct. 6, 1797, and was graduated at Middlebury in 1820, and at Andover in 1824. He preached in various places in New York for a year or more, and then commenced preaching at Kingston, N. H., where

he was ordained, Mar. 7, 1827. The Rev. Ira Ingraham of Bradford, Mass., preached the sermon. In connection with his ministry in Kingston, a powerful revival occurred in 1831-2, which brought more than 60 persons into the church. He was dismissed Jan. 9, 1834, but continued to supply the pulpit till the following March. He then commenced preaching in Barton, and there continued a year and some months, after which he labored several years in Canada East, as a missionary of the New Hampshire Missionary Society. He was installed Jan. 1, 1840, pastor of the churches in Barton and Glover. The Rev. James Robertson, of Sherbrook, C. E., preached the sermon. He was dismissed Nov. 19, 1844, and was a colporteur of the American Tract Society for 5 or 6 years, when the loss of his sight compelled him to retire from active life. He died at Peacham, July 5, 1858.

He was distinguished for amiability, humility, conscientiousness, fervency and power in prayer, and accurate knowledge of the Scriptures. So familiar was he with the language of the Bible, that when he had become entirely blind, he was in the habit of reciting whole chapters in connection with his pulpit services, and so exactly that his hearers supposed that he was reading from the printed page. His last sickness was long and severe, but he gave such striking proofs of the reality and strength of his faith, and of the love of Christ to his people in their hours of trial, that perhaps the best work of his life was done on his death-bed. His hope strengthened and his joys brightened as the end drew near, and he achieved a signal victory over death.

His only publication was "An Address to Professing Heads of Families, on the Subject of Family Worship," a pamphlet of 12 pages, prepared and published in 1831, by request of the Piscataqua Conference.

The Rev. Clark Ela Ferrin, son of Micah and Lucinda (Conant) Ferrin, was born in Holland, July 20, 1818. He fitted for college at Brownington and Derby Academies, and was graduated at the University of Vermont in 1845; after which he taught in Georgia 2 years, and then entered Andover Theological Seminary, where he was graduated in 1850. He was ordained in Barton Dec. 10, 1851. The Rev. O. T. Lanphear preached the sermon. He was dismissed Dec. 19, 1854.

About a year after his dismissal he resumed preaching, and was installed in Hinesburgh, Feb. 6, 1856. The Rev. N. G. Clark, D. D., of Burlington, preached the sermon. He was the representative of Hinesburgh in 1858 and 1859. His publications are two funeral sermons and a thanksgiving sermon.

He married Nov. 6, 1850, Sophronia B. Boynton, of Holland.

The Rev. Benjamin Wisner Pond, son of the Rev. Dr. Enoch and Julia A. (Maltby) Pond, was born in Bangor, Me., Mar. 26, 1836. He was graduated at Bowdoin College in 1857, and at Bangor Theological Seminary in 1861, and was ordained in Barton Jan. 28, 1862. The Rev. Enoch Pond, D. D., preached the sermon, and it was published in the *National Preacher*. He was dismissed Oct. 5, 1864, and for about 2 years employed at Washington, D. C., and in the South, in labors for the education of the freedmen. In April 1867, he received a call to Charlemont, Mass., and was there installed pastor, May 21, 1867. The Rev. John Todd, D. D., of Pittsfield, preached the sermon.

The Rev. William Albert Robinson, a son of the Rev. Septimius and Semantha (Washburn) Robinson, and a descendant, in the seventh generation, from John Robinson, the pastor at Leyden, was born in Morristown, Feb. 24, 1840. He was graduated at Middlebury College in 1862; taught the academy at Coventry 2 years; and then entered Bangor Theological Seminary, where he was graduated in 1865. He was licensed by the Penobscot Association at Bangor, July 12, 1864, and was ordained in Barton, Jan. 11, 1866. The Rev. Lyman Bartlett, of Morristown, preached the sermon. He has been superintendent of schools in Barton 2 years, 1867-8.

He married, Sept. 1, 1862, Lucy C. Swift, by whom he has two children.

NATIVE MINISTERS.

The Rev. John Kimball, son of John H. and Harriet (Chamberlain) Kimball, was born Oct. 10, 1831, and was graduated at Dartmouth in 1856, and at Union Theological Seminary in 1859. Soon after graduation he went to California as a missionary of the American Home Missionary Society, and preached a year in Grass Valley, and a year and a half in San Francisco. In October, 1861, he was ordained to the ministry at Sacramento. The Rev. George Mooar preached the sermon. In the Spring of 1863, he

returned to New England, and entered into the service of the Christian Commission, in which he remained during the war, and then engaged in labors for the freedmen.

He married, Jan. 18, 1864, Annie M. Eskridge, daughter of the Rev. Vernon Eskridge, of Portsmouth, Va.

The Rev. Roger M. Sargent, son of Stephen and Frances (Noyes) Sargent, was born Sept. 7, 1824, and in early youth moved to Lowell, Mass., with all the family. He fitted for college at Lowell High School, and was graduated at Dartmouth in 1846, and at Andover in 1849. He preached for a while at Newbury, Mass., and at Farmington, N. H., and was ordained pastor of the Congregational Church in Gilmanton Center, Apr. 27, 1852. The Rev. N. Bouton, D. D., of Concord, preached the sermon. He was dismissed, Jan. 31, 1860,—his term of service having continued 8 years. He was installed in Farmington, March 27, 1860. The Rev. Alvan Tobey, D. D., of Durham, preached the sermon.

He married, June 5, 1850, Elizabeth G. Spaulding, a native of Nashua, N. H.

LINES ADDRESSED TO A GENTLEMAN MADE
BLIND BY SICKNESS.*

This earth is beautiful, and thou
Once knew how bright and fair.
But oh! 'tis turned to darkness now,
Thy joy to pain and care.

And vernal showers and winter storms,
Are all alike to thee,
When gathering wrath the sky deforms,
Or heaven beams cloudlessly.

And when the dreary night is past,
And comes the glorious dawn,
To thee the darkness still must last,
To thee there is no morn.

But murmur not: the voice of Him,
Who all things doeth well,
Has said, His light shall not be dim,
But in thy bosom dwell.

The radiance of the brightest sun,
Cannot compare with this,
For when thy race on earth is run,
'Twill guide to endless bliss.

This life is only as a dream,
A vision of the night,
And yet to earthly hopes we seem
To think there is no blight.

A few short years, and all is o'er,
We pass from earth away,
The righteous wake to sleep no more,
Awake to endless day.

*The Rev. Ora Pierson, who had been the congregational pastor at Barton for some years, who was for many years blind.—See Church History. See also Account of Thomas Scott Pierson, vol. i. pp. 370, 371.—Ed.

When all the shining orbs on high
Are sunk in lasting night,
Far—far beyond the azure sky,
They'll dwell on thrones of light.

Thy earthly pangs will be forgot
When heaven becomes thine own,
My friend: then mayest thou murmur not
This will for all atone.

TO MY WEeping WILLOW.

Why not blooming and gay,
Thou sweet little tree?
Thou art fading away,
While the warm breath of May,
Gives life to all nature but thee.

Ah why dost thou weep?
Why wither and die?
Nought from death can we keep,
But peaceful the sleep,
Where virtue and loveliness lie.

The lilac's gay bloom
And the rose bud so fair
The air shall perfume,
Shall smile o'er thy tomb,
Nor deign in my sorrow to share

So the loveliest fade,
And the fairest decay,
In death's withering shade,
How many are laid,
How many from earth pass away.

And the young heart shall mourn,
And the aged shall weep,
Because from that bourn,
We expect no return.
So long and sad is that sleep.

LOVE'S ANNIVERSARY.

What little offering shall I give,
My best beloved to thee?
This little token please receive,
'Tis all thou'lt claim from me

For I am thine, and thou art mine
In sickness and in health;
When pleasures blossom or decline
In poverty and wealth.

Three years have fled since we became
The husband and the wife;
Oh may our pleasures never wane,
Till they recede with life.

May blighted love nor hope be ours;
Where'er thro' life we roam,
May youth's bright sunshine and its flowers
Remind us still of home.

Oh, love has made us happier far
Than wealth or honor could,
And may it be our polar star,
Thro' evil days and good.

TO THE SKY.

How brightly blue thy arch extends
O'er smiling earth and roaring sea,
And more true joy thy calmness lends
Than all earth's revelry to me.

BROWNINGTON.

BY S. R. HALL, LL. D.

This town was granted by the Legislature of Vermont, Feb. 22d, 1782. It was chartered to Timothy and Daniel Brown and associates, Oct. 2d, 1780. It contains only 19,845 acres, while other towns usually contain 23,400. This deficiency was made up by the grant of a gore of land that is now united to the town of Morgan.

The original proprietors early disposed of their interest to the State of Connecticut. Mr. Elijah Strong, Elisha Strong and Amos Porter, purchased the township and made preparations to commence settlement. It is supposed that they assumed responsibilities beyond their means, and after suffering loss, re-sold to that State. Mr. Elijah Strong became agent for the State, and with his brother, Mr. Porter, and others, commenced settlements in the town. The shape of the town is oblong. The length is much greater than the width. The soil is of good quality. It is watered principally by Willoughby river, and a branch which heads near the Clyde river in Charleston. It is affirmed by early inhabitants of that town, that a part of the waters of Clyde river passed into this stream, during freshets.

The first settlement was commenced on the farm now occupied by Rev. S. R. Hall and son, by Dea. Peter Clark. Other settlements were commenced at or near the same time, in 1796 and 1797. James Porter on the farm now owned by Israel C. Smith, Esq., S. Smith, Jr., on land now owned by Israel Parker, E. Cleveland, H. Kellam, George Smith, Valentine Going, and Samuel Smith, senior, commenced settlement on the farm now owned by W. C. Thrasher, and Amos Porter on the farm of J. & W. Twombly. Soon after the settlements were commenced in the west part of the town, Mr. Erastus Spencer, Mr. Elijah Spencer and Mr. Joel Priest, commenced settlements in the east part, near the west line of Westmore, on lands now owned by Mr. Cleveland and others. This settlement was commenced probably in 1799. Settlements were commenced by Elijah and Asabel Strong, in 1798 or 9, on North Hill, upon the farms now owned by Stephen Burroughs and Chester Gilbert. Ebenezer Gridley, George Drew, Daniel Knox, Ebenezer Crouch, John Merriam and Luke Gilbert were in town

when it was organized. But whether all had commenced settlements is not now known. O. Weber settled on the farm now owned by Margaret Nichols. Luke Gilbert came with Elijah Strong and labored for him a year, and then settled on the farm now owned by Mr. S. R. Jenkius, and formerly owned by his son, J. Gilbert. Mr. Kingsbury commenced on the farm now owned by Dea. A. P. Buxton. The town was organized March 28th, 1799, by a town meeting, at the house of Maj. Samuel Smith. He was chosen Moderator; Elijah Strong, town clerk; E. Strong, Amos Porter and S. Smith, Jr., selectmen. Peter Clark, Jonathan and Justus Smith, Luke Gilbert and Obadiah Wilcox, were appointed to other offices. It is probable that these were all the voters then in town. In September of the same year, at freeman's meeting, Eben Gridley, George Drew, Daniel Knox, Ebenezer Crouch, Eleazer Kingsbury and John Merriam, took the freeman's oaths. At this meeting 20 votes were cast for Governor, and Elijah Strong was chosen representative.

Among those who were appointed to town offices at March meeting, 1800, are found the following names: Benjamin Newhall, Luther Smith, Elijah Spencer and Carlos Cowles. At freeman's meeting that year, Michael Megnatta, Obed Dort, Solomon Humphrey and Jonathan Smith were present. It is probable that the preceding names comprise the entire list of the voters that were in the town at the close of the century.

A road, following the lot lines, was made from the settlements on North Hill, commencing in the south field of A. O. Joslyn, and extending to Westmore line, on the farm of Erastus Spencer, for the accommodation of the settlers in the east part of the town. This early road passed over ground not now occupied as a highway. That settlement was commenced on a tract of hard-wood land, then regarded as excellent. But, after a few years, most of the 19 families that had settled there, removed either to the west part of the town, or to other places. Erastus Spencer, whose widow is still living, at the age of 96, was the last to vacate the improvements he had commenced. The great distance from mills, schools and meetings, was doubtless the primary reason that so many left the farms on which they had commenced improvements. Mr. Erastus Spencer removed to the farm

now occupied by his son, Dea. William Spencer, and Mr. Priest to that now occupied by his grand-son, Stephen S. Priest. Mr. Elijah Spencer removed to Claremont, N. H., after remaining in town 9 years. At the Freeman's meeting, September, 1801, 28 votes were cast for Governor. Carlos Cowles, Elijah Spencer and John Merriam were the selectmen. In 1802 the same selectmen were chosen, and in addition to these, Elijah Strong. Eben Gridley was treasurer. Wm. Baxter, Stephen Smith, Jonathan Fullsome, Michael Blye and Zenas Field, were appointed to other offices. A burying ground was laid out for the west part of the town, and another for the east part. A common or parade ground, also, was laid out. The town voted that these should be plowed and sown with wheat, at the expense and for the benefit of the town.

At the Freeman's meeting in September, 1802, only 18 votes were cast for State officers, 10 less than the previous year. No reason for this small vote is furnished by the records of that meeting. Whether several voters had left town, or there was less interest felt in the election, is left to conjecture.

Dea. Luke Spencer, son of Erastus Spencer, was the first person born in town. He was born in 1800. He resides at St. Johnsbury. The first death that occurred was a Mrs. Porter, in 1799. Her grave is near the house of Mr. John Twombly.

It is probable, however, that the small-pox either was in town or was feared, for a town-meeting was called in October, among other things to see if "the town will vote to authorize the selectmen to erect or procure a house for inoculation for the small-pox." A vote to this effect was passed. In December of that year, only eleven votes were cast for a representative to congress.

At the March meeting in 1803, the additional name of Abner Hammond appears among those put in office. At the Freeman's meeting in September, 19 votes were cast for State officers. In March, 1804, George Nye and George Perkins were appointed selectmen with Luke Gilbert, Elijah Spencer and Samuel Smith, the two former being new names. The names, also, of Julius Johnson, Silas Brigham and Alpheus Smith, appear for the first time. 16 votes only for State officers were cast at Freeman's meeting in September of that year. David Putnam and Zenas

Field were among the town officers of 1805. 22 votes were cast for State officers, in September of that year. At the March meeting in 1806, appear the new names of Daniel Flint, Lewis Priest and John Dwyer. In September 23 votes were cast for State officers. Lemuel Nye and Samuel M. Cowdrey are the only new names that appear on the records of the town meeting, 1807. 26 votes were cast for State officers, at the freeman's meeting of that year.

Up to this period 38 different persons had been appointed to offices in the town. Some of these were, doubtless, young men without families. It would hardly appear, however, that the number of inhabitants had increased from 1801, when 28 votes were cast for State officers. Most of the names given appear more than once, and several of them nearly every year for many years in succession. Those of Judge Strong, Major Smith, Luke Gilbert, Eben Gridley, Peter Clark, William Baxter, Erastus and Elijah Spencer, and Joel Priest, appear every year, thus indicating that they were prominent men in the early history of the town. Several others appear as frequently, after their first settlement. Mr. G. Nye and Mr. Brigham, Benj. Newhall and others. As it is probable the first settlements were commenced in 1797, ten years had now elapsed from the settlement of the town. In 1816, when the town was 19 years old, 45 votes were cast for State officers, but in 1817 only 36, and in 1818, 20 was the highest number recorded for any one candidate. It can hardly be supposed, however, that the population had diminished in two years, according to the diminution of votes. The frost and snow in June, 1816, anxiously alarmed many. 5 votes only were cast for Governor in 1817. In 1819 only 26 votes were given, and in 1820 only 28 votes, so that it would seem probable that the population was less than in 1816, when the Governor had received 45 votes from the town. How far the population had been reduced by the war of 1812, and the cold seasons of 1816 and 1817, we cannot now decide. It was doubtless considerable.

Among the new names found on the town records during the second decade, are those of Gilbert Grow, Amherst Stewart, Isaac Smith, Humphrey Nichols, Reuben Trussell, Lemuel Nye, Daniel Baily, Noah Allen, Tristram Robinson, John Sash, Samuel Burn-

ham, Joseph Marsh, Amos Percival, Abraham Tracy, Zenas Field, William White, Alden Farnsworth, Benjamin Walker, James Seavy, (1812) Samuel A. Burke, Joshua Smith, Enos Bartlett, Amasa Plastridge, Horace Huntoon, Samuel Ward, (1813). Seth Kidder, (a town pauper,) Enos Bartlet, Philip Flanders, Jonathan Eaton, Jonas Cutting, Isaac Smith, Jeremiah Tracy, Ebenezer Terry, Seth Bartlett, Arristides Houstis, Asa Plastridge, Asa Winston, James Nevers, Daniel Elkins, Cyrus Eaton, first appear in the records of 1820. Jabez Nevers, Nathaniel Wheeler, Jonathan E. Darris, Albert Gabrin, George C. West, William Custy, Jonathan Nye, Ora C. Blass, Gilman Estey, E. G. Strong, James Finley and then James Woodman, came into town previous to 1825.

The establishment of a County Grammar School in 1824, was an event of great importance to the town. From an early period, this town and Craftsbury had been half shire towns to the time of the establishment of the County buildings at Irasburgh, in 1816. The courts were held in the old school or town house, and the cellar in the house now occupied by Mr. Burroughs, I have been informed, was used for a jail. The common, or parade-ground, is now a part of Abira O. Joslyn's south field, and was near the old town-house in which the courts were held. The academy is still standing which was erected in 1823 and '24.* Mr. Woodward and Judge Parker, had charge only a few years. Mr. Twilight and Mr. Scales have been the prominent preceptors, Mr. Twilight much longer than all the others. He was in charge of it from 1829 to 1847, without intermission, and then from 1852 to 1855, in all 22 years. He was a very earnest and efficient teacher, and for a time, the seminary, being the only one in the county, was attended by large numbers, not only from the county, but from other counties and from Canada. Mr. Parker, Mr. Woodward and Mr. Scales were learned men, and very successful instructors. The two latter continued in charge three or four years each. Several others have had charge of it for a few terms each. Mr. Twilight is mentioned with great interest by a large number of former pupils, many of whom fitted for college under his instruction, and are now

filling many important stations in society. He died in 1857.*

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.

An event took place March 4th, 1809, which has had an important influence on the moral and religious history of the town. Several of the early settlers were religious men. They enjoyed occasional visits from missionaries, and maintained religious meetings when not thus favored. A Congregational church was formed at the above time. After the academy was built, the upper part of which was designed for religious meetings, then Mr. Woodward was invited to take charge of the school and preach to the church people. He was installed over the church, and was regarded by all, an able pastor and successful instructor. He remained but a few years. Rev. Mr. Baxter and Rev. Mr. Webb each supplied the church for a season. Then Vernon Woolcot was installed and continued pastor some 4 years, his health preventing him from further labor. Rev. Mr. Twilight supplied the pulpit after he took charge of the school, a portion of the time for several years, and was invited to be installed, but declined. After Mr. Twilight left, in 1847, Rev. Mr. Scales was employed both to take charge of the academy and supply the pulpit, and continued to do so for about 4 years, but was not installed. In January, 1854, Rev. S. R. Hall commenced preaching to the church, and was installed March 4th, 1855, and remained pastor till the early part of 1867, when he requested a release from his labors. He was pastor a longer period than all who had been pastors before him. Rev. David Shurtliff was ordained and installed Feb. 26th, 1868, and dismissed after one year. The church has from the first maintained evangelical doctrine, and been cordially fellowshiped by surrounding churches of the same order. A meeting-house was built in 1841. No. of pupils in Sabbath school, 70; teachers, 9; supt. 1; vols. in library, 200.—Rev. I. T. Otis is the acting pastor now (1870).

METHODISTS.

An Episcopal Methodist church was formed at a later period, and afterward united with a Freewill Baptist church in erecting a meeting-house at the centre, and both continue to worship together, and are highly respectable

*But has been removed to the village.

*For further particulars see biography of Mr. Twilight, which follows anon.—Ed.

churches. Both have been blessed with seasons of revival, and have constantly increased in numbers.

THE FREEWILL BAPTIST CHURCH

was organized in Coventry, with members from three different towns, Aug. 14th, 1840. More recently the religious interest in Brownington being on the increase, the members in said Brownington, out-numbering those in Coventry, it was voted to call it the Coventry and Brownington church. The present number in this town is 58. They sustain preaching half the time, and the Methodists the other half, with a union sabbath-school of 90 members.

PHYSICIANS.

The physicians who became citizens of the town at an early period, were Drs. Curtis, Brannon, Chapman, Kelsey, Grow and Davis. Dr. Davis lived where S. S. Tinkham, Esq., now does. Dr. Kelsey where Mr. Murray does. Dr. Grow remained longer than any other, and was regarded as a very able physician. He died in 1856, soon after he removed from town. Dr. Brannon removed to Castleton, Vt. Dr. Chapman removed to Canada. Dr. Sash remained in town but a short time. Dr. Patch, now of Derby, and Dr. Hinman, now of Charleston, were in practice a short time in town. The later physicians have been Dr. Jonathan F. Skinner, now of Boston, Drs. Smith and Skinner, now of New York, Dr. William B. Moody and Dr. Winslow, both now in practice. Many of these have been eminently successful, and those who are now in practice stand high in the profession.

ATTORNEYS.

No lawyer has made the town his residence for a great length of time, with a single exception, William Baxter, Esq. An account of him will be found on a subsequent page. Esquire Marsh remained in town only a short time. George C. West, Esq., who erected the house now occupied by the writer, was soon invited to take charge of the bank at Irasburgh, and removed to that town. Esquire Baxter came into town in 1801, and about 2 years after the town was organized. He remained here till the time of his death, identified with all the interests of the town. He was, though somewhat rough, a man of great shrewdness and talent, and, undoubtedly, for many years, was at the head of the bar in N.

Eastern Vermont. For the following account I am indebted to the late Thomas C. Stewart, who was, many years, near neighbor and friend. I am indebted to him, also, for other interesting and valuable items.

WILLIAM BAXTER

came to this town from Norwich, for the purpose of practising law. All the property he possessed at that time, he transported to this place with him, consisting of a pinch-back watch, a horse, saddle, bridle, saddle-bags, a few law books, and some few shillings in money. He hired his board and horse-keeping at Judge Strong's, remarking when he went there that he could not pay his board *then*, and did not know as he *ever* could. He engaged to pay 10 shillings and sixpence per week. Luke Gilbert, Esq., one of the prominent inhabitants of the town at that time, hearing that a young lawyer had come into the place, and learning the enormous price he was to pay for board for himself and horse, remarked that "he had come to a very poor place, and would find very poor picking." Mr. Baxter, (though in poor health always,) soon won for himself a good reputation as a business man, and acquired much notoriety for his perseverance, quickness of apprehension in financial matters, and good judgment of law, as well as ability as an advocate. He was as good a collector as lawyer, and very particular about paying promptly to his clients all that he collected for them. In the early years of his practice as collector, before he had any property of his own, he was accustomed, when collecting for several individuals, to mark each package separately, putting upon the paper the name of the person for whom it was collected, that it might be ready when called for. His perseverance in collecting demands for other people, and his prompt manner of doing business, soon brought him into great notoriety about the country, and a large amount of foreign business was placed in his hands.

Mr. Baxter was also a good farmer, and always raised good crops. He appeared to be a good judge of the different soils, and understood their management well. In all his affairs he was as industrious as his health would admit, and in this way he accumulated a great property for a man living in the north part of Vermont, his estate at his death being appraised at \$100,000 or over, all of which he accumulated during the 25 years of

his residence in this town, being an average gain of \$4000 per year.

Mr. Baxter was known as an active man in all town affairs, whether financial or requiring enterprise, and was ever liberal in aiding the religious and benevolent objects of the day. He erected the academy in this town at his own expense, the land having been given by Samuel Smith, Jr., and gave it to the county for the purpose of a grammar school, making it one of the provisions that the second story should be appropriated as a place for public worship, until such time as it should be required for the interest of the grammar school.

Though making no pretensions to piety, his benevolence, and assistance in sustaining religious worship, and the prominence he ever held in the offices of the town, caused his loss to be much lamented by the whole town. It seems that he held, at different times, every office, in the gift of the town, from those of hog-reeve and fence-viewer to that of the representative of the people. He held, for a series of years, from two to six or eight public offices at a time.

Mr. Baxter resided in the town 25 years, and died of palsy, Oct. 1, 1826, aged 49 years.

Of the other more prominent early citizens of the town, Judge Strong, Peter C. Clark, Judge Robinson, Erastus and Elijah Spencer, Joel Priest, Joel Priest, jr., Eben Gridley, Samuel Smith, Samuel Smith, jr., Silas Brigham, Amherst Steward, Luke Gilbert, Esq., Col. Grow, Humphrey Nichols, George Nye, Amos Porter, Jonathan and Stephen Smith, and Amasa Plastridge are still held in grateful remembrance by the older citizens who have survived them.

It would seem by their frequent appointment to many important trusts and offices, that they long enjoyed the confidence of their fellow citizens. L. Gilbert, Esq., was for a long time a prominent justice of the peace; also Amherst Steward, Silas Brigham, Col. Gross and others occupied that responsible office for a long number of years.

Judge Strong kept a public house for a long time, and was identified with the interests of the church and the business of the town. He was the town clerk many years, and the clerk of the church, constantly, till a minister was settled, and after the first minister had left.

He had been pursuing a prosperous com-

mercial business at Bennington, when he was persuaded to unite with his brother and Amos Porter in making a purchase of, and settling a new town, in the wilds of Northern Vermont. It would appear that they could not effect sales with sufficient rapidity to enable the company to meet their payments. Mr. Strong and his brother lost much property by the speculation, as well as for a long time endured the great privations of pioneer life.

Settlements had been commenced at Crafts-bury, Greensboro, Barton, Derby, and a few other towns; but the roads leading from one place to another, were exceedingly hard.— Mills were "few and far between," and tradesmen and mechanics as far apart. Religious meetings and schools must be waited for. But these were provided as rapidly as other necessities.

In 1801, the town voted to build a school-house and town-house, and, in 1824, voted to unite with the church in settling a minister.

Mr. Asahel Strong left town for the sake of religious privileges; but Dea. Strong labored to provide them for himself and others.

ACCIDENTS, CALAMITIES, ETC.

There have been, from time to time, incidents in the history of the town, which may be worthy of notice; and probably the usual number of accidents, casualties, sudden deaths etc. Some notice of these will be interesting, and should be given. Among the numerous items of interest are the following:—

Mr. Erastus Spencer, soon after removing into town, while endeavoring to carry home an ox-yoke, on horseback, by passing under the limbs of a tree, had, in some unaccountable way, his scalp cut from over his eye to the back part of his head, and the part peeled off from the bone, so as to fall down over his ear! But serious as was the injury, he returned home after having the scalp replaced, and the wound bound up.

At the first annual training, a boy by the name of Devine, became so intoxicated as to be unable to reach home without assistance; and was so severely bruised by his friends, who were pushing him along, that he died the next day, at the house of Amos Huntoon.

The danger of suffering for food, by the early settlers, was greatly diminished by the abundance of fish and game. Near the year 1800, Mr. Erastus Spencer, Mr. Elijah Spencer and two others went to a pond in Westmore, near Bald Mountain, and in a single

day caught more than 500 weight of dressed trout. They were obliged to send for oxen to draw home the fruits of their day's labor.

About the year 1811, a man by the name of Harman (a brother to Hartson Harman of Coventry) was killed instantly at the raising of a building for Capt. Samuel Smith, jr., of this town, who intended it for the purpose of a distillery.

The circumstances of Harman's death were as follows: the men, at the time, were laying on to the sill a large overlay, and Harman had one end of the timber on his shoulder, when the men who held the other end let it fall in such a manner as to bring his head between the timber and the cellar wall,—crushing it so as to cause instant death. The building was located near a small brook, on the land now owned by George E. Smith.

1812.

During the war of 1812, the inhabitants of this town became much alarmed on account of the Indians. The inhabitants of all the adjacent towns, northerly, were so fearful of an attack, that they left their homes at night, and several families were grouped together for safety, meeting at one house after another, in the various neighborhoods, while the panic continued.

The people of Brownington were not inclined to follow the example of their neighbors; but proposed to build a *block-house*, to which all the families in the town should remove, and the men should go out in companies to work on the farms belonging to the various families. All the inhabitants, however, were not agreed as to the expediency of this plan, and some declared they would not leave their farms if a fort was built—at least, till they saw the danger which was anticipated. In consequence of the want of agreement in the matter, the block-house, which was proposed to be erected on the North Hill, was never built,—though for a time much talked of.

The ammunition belonging to the inhabitants was placed in a building upon the hill (which was afterwards occupied by Judge Robinson, as a store), and was carefully guarded. At one time the alarm was given that the British were coming to seize this ammunition, and that they had already reached the Lake. The panic was so great that a large number of men assembled at the store-house, and kept guard all night. But the

British did not come, and no harm was done, except that one man came near losing his life as an emissary of the enemy, through ignorance of the countersign, which was demanded at his approach. Some one, however, recognized him in season to prevent the fatal shot.

So much alarm was felt, after the failure to erect a block-house, that many families made preparations for leaving town. They buried their iron-ware, packed their goods, as much as could be done, and the women who had commenced weaving cut their webs out of the looms, and rolled them up—ready to start at a moment's warning. Some families—at much damage to themselves—left town; but the majority tarried to see what would be the end of the matter. Many months passed, however, before the buried property was removed from its hiding-place, or the goods unpacked.

Some people who left town at that time, never returned, and in consequence lost much of their property, and many who remained lost a great deal by attempting to smuggle goods into Canada, or from thence into the States; while a few, more successful in their attempts, acquired a large amount of wealth. It is to be regretted that there were any who had so little love for their country as to smuggle cattle over the line, to sell to the British; but such was the case. The plan of procedure was to buy as many cattle as they could, and drive them round through the woods so as to elude the custom-house officers, and, if successful, they were able to sell to the British at very great prices; thus feeding the enemy, while they enriched themselves.

[We think the writer should say, thus enriching themselves through feeding the enemy. It was not the enemy at all, but their pockets, that it came first in their purpose to serve.—*Ed.*]

Near the period of the war, John Ware, a brother-in-law by marriage of William Baxter, came from Stanstead to Barton, for the purpose of smuggling cattle, as was supposed, and received an accidental shot in the knee. He was removed to the house of Amos Huntoon of this town (who then lived on the farm now owned by Mr. John Twombly), when it was found necessary to amputate the limb. The operation was performed by Dr. Frederick W. Adams, then of Barton, it being the first amputation performed by him.

July 29, 1815, Mr. Nathan Stearns was killed by lightning, while engaged in making

hay on the farm then owned by Isaac Smith, now owned by Lorenzo Grow.

In the same year, Capt. Samuel Smith, jr., of this town, started, with his family, to remove to East Windsor, Ct. At Barnet, Mr. Amos Huntoon, who was driving one of Mr. Smith's teams, was taken sick with spotted fever, as was supposed; but the attack being slight, he soon recovered, and returned to Brownington. Mr. Smith pursued his journey. His son Albert was soon taken unwell, but kept along until they arrived at Cornish, N. H., and then could go no farther. Albert was unconscious most of the time after he was taken with the spotted fever, and died the second day of his illness. Mr. Smith's wife was then taken with the same disease, and died after being unconscious 24 hours. About the same time, Miss Nancy Walker (a sister of Shubael Walker, then living where C. N. Thrasher now does, though not in the same house), was taken sick with the same disease, and remained unconscious till her death, 3 days afterwards. Miss Walker had been assisting Mrs. Smith in packing for her journey.

What rendered these cases of sickness the more remarkable, was that these four persons, who were sick at nearly the same time, had repacked some goods that were brought from Quebec. It was supposed they contracted the disease in that way, as no other cases of it were known to have occurred at that time.

Mr. Smith returned to Brownington with the remainder of his family, where he resided until his death. He was father of Asa K. Smith, Esq.

In the year 1819, Franklin Bartholomew, son of Elisha Bartholomew of this town, was sent on horseback to the grist-mill, that stood near the brook, on the place lately owned by Mr. Benjamin Thrasher of Coventry. After getting his grist ground, it was placed upon the horse, and he mounted, and started for home. It appears that he placed the bridle around his neck, and while on the way the horse became frightened and threw him from the saddle; and he, being entangled in the bridle, and his foot held in the stirrup, was brought into such a position that every jump the horse made the boy's head came in contact with the feet of the horse; and he was found dead, with his neck broken and his body very much bruised.

Franklin was nine years old, and was a brother of Charity Rowell, now of Coventry.

In the year 1821, Harry Partridge, a nephew of Mr. William Baxter, and brother of Mrs. E. G. Strong, went upon the common, near the Academy, to catch a mare that had a young colt, when he received a severe kick in the bowels from the mare, which resulted in his death, 2 weeks afterwards. This same mare, in a few weeks, was hitched under the shed of the tavern, then owned and kept by Mr. Amherst Steward, and she and her colt were both killed by lightning; though no particular injury was done the shed or barn.

At the raising of the academy in 1823, Mr. Dennis Sabin, of Coventry, was assisting in raising the roof, when, stepping upon one of the joists on the top of the second story, it broke or split out from the gain, and he fell through the frame—striking upon other timbers as he fell—into the cellar among the stones, a distance of 20 feet or more. He was considerably hurt, but recovered in a few weeks. This circumstance occasioned the saying, at that time, that "*Sabin was the first one that went through the academy.*"

In the year 1825, Isaac Smith, son of Major Samuel Smith, and father of Isaac C. Smith, had a leg amputated, in consequence of a white swelling upon the knee joint. The operation was performed by Dr. Frederick W. Adams.

April 13, 1829, two brothers, James and Jeremiah Seavey, were felling a tree. As the tree fell it struck on the top of another tree, breaking off a limb, that flew back and hit James Seavey, just over the eye, with sufficient force to break his skull, causing instant death. His brother stood but a few feet distant at the time. This sad accident occurred on the farm now owned by Mr. Isaac C. Smith. Mr. Seavey's age was 45 years.

A singular incident connected with the death of Mr. Seavey was the fact, that his little son went to him, in the morning, and begged him to stay at home—saying, "Don't go into the woods to-day, pa, for a tree will fall on you, and kill you, if you go." Mr. Smith replied, that he had a great deal of work to do, and must go. In an hour or two he was brought home a lifeless corpse.

In the year 1839, Mr. Amherst Stewart was thrown off the bridge near the mills this side of Derby Center, in consequence of some logs lying upon the bridge which caused the

horse to run backwards and cramp the wagon. He held on to the reins, so that he went off the bridge with the horse and wagon, a distance of about 15 feet from the top of the bridge to the water. Mr. Stewart had the neck of the thigh-bone broken at the time, which was the probable cause of his death; though he lived about 4 years after this accident. The horse was not injured, excepting a few bruises, from which he soon recovered, and the wagon was not broken much.

Mr. Stewart was father of the late Thomas C. Stewart, and grandfather of Hon. Edmond Stewart.

In the year 1850, Mr. Lewis Paine was engaged in the saw-mill, in this town, belonging to Mr. Cyrus Eaton. As is supposed, he attempted to roll some logs down the log-way, for the purpose of sawing. They were nearly opposite the mill; when, in some way, he became entangled, and a log rolled upon his body. No one saw the accident. His wife was the first person who discovered him. When she spoke to him, he was unable to reply, but raised his hand as a signal, and in a short time expired. Mr. Paine was the first husband of Mrs. Foster, now of Barton.

There has never been any prevailing epidemic in town, such as has frequently visited many other places.

Several persons have arrived at a great age. Maj. Samuel Smith was 79 years of age. Two, within a few years, have died who were over 90 years of age. Mrs. Bixby, mother of Mrs. Baxter, was 84, and Mrs. Nichols, widow of Humphrey Nichols, was 93. Joel Priest, senior, was nearly 100 when he died. Mrs. Twombly was 96 years at the time of her death.

Mr. Priest was advanced in years when he came into town. He had been a soldier in the Revolutionary war; was one of the party who proceeded from Lake Champlain to Indian Village. They put almost the whole village to death. After the sack of that village the soldiers divided into various parties, intending to proceed to the foot of the Fifteen-mile Falls of the Connecticut, where supplies were to be sent to them. But the party with supplies became frightened and left; and the soldiers suffered severely in consequence. Mr. Priest was with a party who passed through Barton. After the war, he returned to the wilderness through which he had so long before passed, and lived to reap the

reward of his labors and sufferings in the cause of independence.

Mr. Humphrey Nichols was also a Revolutionary soldier; and, after commencing in the first settlement of several other towns, came here again to share the trials and toils of pioneer life. He died at an advanced age.

BUSINESS TRANSACTIONS.

The first public house in town was opened by Major Samuel Smith, in the year 1799, on the place now owned by C. N. Thrasher. Major Smith was grandfather of Asa K. and I. C. Smith, now of this town.

Silas Brigham was the first person who carried on the business of tanning, and James Silsby the first blacksmith and ax-maker. Abram Day had the first furnace for small castings, on a site near where Mr. Eaton's mill once stood. Samuel Ward had the first pottery, on the farm now owned by Mr. Townsend.

The first store-goods were brought into town by Levi Bigelow, who was not, however, a resident of this place. He employed Ichabod Smith, late of Stanstead, Canada, as a clerk to sell his goods.

Judge Strong opened a tavern, and kept it many years, at the place now occupied by Chester Gilbert, Esq. Mr. Amherst Stewart kept a public house on the site of the present inn kept by Mr. Wheeler.

Of those who have been born and moved up here, there are, perhaps, no names of great literary eminence to note. It is rather a singular fact, that, with the good literary and scientific advantages of the County Grammar School, established here, which has aided in raising up numbers to considerable eminence in other towns, who have gone through college,—the youth of *this* town, with very few exceptions, seem to have been satisfied with "going through the academy."

The natives of this town are widely scattered, and are filling stations both of usefulness and responsibility. None of them have attained the high eminence of some in the adjoining town of Coventry—the Ides and Redfields; but some are, no doubt, on the way to eminence.

Several physicians and lawyers have had their origin here, whose history is not yet to be written.

MORALS.

There have been few crimes committed in this town, requiring the execution of severe

penalties. From the first, perhaps, the reputation of the inhabitants for morals would not suffer in comparison with any other town in the County or State. The people, having to a large extent been devoted to the quiet and peaceable pursuits of agriculture, have been content to offer the prayer of one of old, "Give me neither poverty nor riches; but feed me with food convenient for me." Many good men have gone out from us, whom the people of other places have delighted to honor, and who are among the leading business men and men of influence in several adjoining towns.

LUKE GILBERT, ESQ.,

whose name was among the first settlers of Brownington, died Nov. 6th, 1855. He was born in Brookfield, Mass., and came to the town in 1797, when 18 years of age. "He pitched his tent where the earth was his bed, and the canopy of heaven his covering, remote from civilization, with the savages of the forest and wild beasts for his neighbors; there being but two families in town. After passing through the trials and hardships which are common to the first settlers, he reared a numerous family, and lived to see all but one arrive at adult age. In 1831 he experienced the christian religion, which was his comfort in the decline of life. Although for more than 30 years his health was poor, yet he was never confined to the house by sickness but two days, till he had a shock of paralysis, Oct. 28th, a few days before his death. He was confided in by his townsmen, and filled the office of justice of the peace longer than any other had done at the time of his decease."—*Obituary Notice.*

HUMPHREY NICHOLS

died Oct. 25th, 1839, aged 85 years. He was born in Amesbury, Mass., where he lived till the commencement of the Revolutionary war. He entered the service of his country at 21 years of age, and continued in the service 7 years. He was in Bunker Hill battle. He suffered the extreme heat and fatigue in the field at Monmouth. He was at the surrender of Burgoyne, and shared in many other important battles.

Grandsire Nichols was a man of strong memory, and seemed to recollect all the minute incidents of his life. He was long missed by those who were deeply interested in his stories of the Revolution. He was a member of the Calvinistic Baptist church of

Coventry, and maintained the character of a consistent christian for more than 30 years. Having fought gloriously for his country's independence, and received his reward therefor, he has now gone to receive the reward of those who fight the good fight and keep the faith."—*Obituary Notice.*

MRS. MARGARET NICHOLS,

widow of Humphrey Nichols, was born Nov. 5th, 1763, at Lime, Ct., and died in the 93d year of her age, at Brownington. Her father, a soldier of the Revolutionary war, was taken prisoner and exposed to small-pox, of which both he and her mother died. She found a home with an uncle at Canaan. Here she was married to Humphrey Nichols, a soldier of the Revolution, and soon after removed to Tunbridge, Vt., and they were among the first settlers of that town. They removed from thence to Orange, and from thence to Brownington in 1808. For more than 25 years they had endured all the trials and hardships of pioneer life, before coming to this town. Mr. Nichols deceased in 1829. She survived him 18 years, during the last 10 of which was a great sufferer from heart disease, and confined to her bed. During that long period, she retained her intellectual faculties in a remarkable degree. She made a profession of religion when young, and for nearly 60 years had maintained a creditable standing in the Calvinist Baptist church. She was sustained in all her trials and hardships by the rich consolation of religion. As long as her health permitted she attended meeting, and enjoyed the Christian sympathy of the Congregational church in this town.

During her long confinement she enjoyed the benefit of a pension from the Government, and the most unwearied and watchful care of a daughter, who was with her by day and night, ministering to her many wants. In her greatest sufferings her religious character was always developed. She departed in peace, leaving an example of the consolations of a good hope in the Lord Jesus.

MRS. LUCY (STIMSON) SPENCER

was born at Winchendon, Mass., Oct. 3, 1773. Though too young to remember the Declaration of Independence, she can distinctly remember many of the incidents of the Revolutionary war, and has lived through the whole life of the nation. No one can sit by her side without a feeling of awe, at being in the presence of one who has lived so long, and

been familiar with events, so fraught with interest to the Nation and to the world.

Born when the country was subject to the king of Great Britian, and when a few millions only were dwellers within the territory of the United States, she has witnessed the stupendous events which has astonished the world and while the nation has grown in numbers power and influence, to be one of the mighty powers of the world.

She was married to Mr. Erastus Spencer at Weathersfield Vt. July 1, 1797, and with her husband and infant daughter made a home in Brownington, Jan. 30, 1800, being the fourth family that made a permanent settlement in the town. Mr. Spencer, a brother, and Mr. Paul Priest, commenced settlements in the extreme easterly part of the town, while the families, which preceded them, had located in the western part, 6 or 7 miles distant.

The great distance from schools, religious meetings and neighbors, soon induced most of the families, who settled in that part of the town to give up the improvements they had commenced, and to remove to more favorable locations. Mr and Mrs Spencer, at length followed the example of others, though they remained till 19 families had removed from that part of the town. They removed to the farm now occupied by their son Dea. Wm. Spencer. In March, 1800, Mrs. Spencer gave birth to a son, now Dea. Luke Spencer,* of St. Johnsbury.

The Congregational Church was formed Mar. 4, 1809. The church held a meeting March 4, 1859, to commemorate the close of its half century, when both mother and son were present at the communion season, of that occasion.

Mrs. Spencer bore her full share of the privations and sufferings of pioneer life, but was sustained by the consolations of trust in Christ and has continued a pattern of christian patience and exemplary faith.

Though afflicted by the sudden death of her husband, more than a score of years since she has manifested cheerful submission to the events of divine providence and ready to say at all times, "I know that my Redeemer liveth."

Her health and faculties are remarkably good, for one who has lived so near a century.

She is the oldest person in town and long has merited the appellation of a "Mother in Israel." She died Jan. 1870.

*Amos Porter Spencer, son of Elijah Spencer, was born five months later.

HIRAM BAXTER,

brother of William, came into town soon after the town was organized and settled on the lot of land now owned by S. R. Hall and son, known as the "Hiram lot".

Amos Huntoon, son of Amos and Mary Huntoon, died of the spotted fever, soon after the singular attack of Maj. Smith's family, May 25, aged 15.

The first militia officers chosen in town were Hiram Baxter, Captain; Samuel Smith, Lieutenant; Silas Brigham, Ensign. This company was organized Oct. 1807.

A child of Col. Gross, fell backwards into a tub of hot water and lived only one or two days.

The old burying ground, near the parade ground on North Hill, was laid out in 1804.

A Mr. Newhall, father of Benjamin Newhall, was the first person buried in it. Obed Dort was buried in it July 1804.

The first death in town was that of Mrs. Porter. Her grave is near the house of Mr. John Twombly.

A VENERABLE LADY,

whose intellect is but little clouded by the flight of fourscore and fifteen years, Mrs. Tamson (Hill) Twombly, now residing with her son, John Twombly, of Brownington, was born in Newburyport, Mass., Aug. 2, 1771. Among the events of her early life which she remembers distinctly, was the visit of General Washington to Portsmouth, N. H., and the thronging of the people far and near to see him: among others a little girl, when she cast her eyes on him, exclaimed with surprise, "Why you are nothing but a man!" by which the great man was affected so as to shed tears. She recalls another event of that visit. A countryman in his great anxiety to see the "deliverer of his country," drove a poor old horse with a harness made entirely of ropes and wood, and without any leather. At this unique display General Washington heartily laughed.

At an early period, but she does not recollect the year, her father removed to Kittery, N. H. In 1796, she was married to Mr. Jacob Twombly, and in 1801, removed to Sheffield, where settlements were being made by the few who were not afraid of the forest, and who were willing to endure the inconveniences of pioneer life. The trials to which these early settlers were subjected, when many of the roads were mere bridle-paths through the forests—and mills were distant, and all the conveniences to which they had been accustomed were only hoped for in the distant future—can be but dimly apprehended by any who now live within the sound of the whistle of the locomotive, and who can read the news from Boston and New

York on the evening of the day on which it is published in those cities.

What changes and improvements have been witnessed by our venerable friend. She was born under British rule; has seen the country emerge from slavery of foreign domination, to liberty and independence; has witnessed an increase of population from less than three millions, to more than thirty millions; has seen the territory controlled by the United States more than doubled; and all the wonders of steamboat and railroad travel inaugurated.

Mrs. Twombly has had 8 children, 66 grandchildren, and 56 great grand-children, of whom 6 of her own children, and more than 100 of the others are now living.

She removed with her husband to Brown-ington, to the farm on which she now lives, in 1830. The town was thinly settled, but the inconvenience of pioneer life, had been materially lessened. Here most of her children settled and she has been permitted to dwell in the midst of her own people. She made a profession of religion, more than 50 years ago, and has been permitted to see many of her descendants following her example, and seeking first the things of the kingdom of heaven. Though her hearing and sight have in a measure failed, she is yet cheerful and awaiting the time of her departure with Christian patience. Her husband died in 1852, since which time she has remained a widow, experiencing the fulfilment of the divine promise to those that trust in the Lord. The bible is precious to her and prayer her daily delight, having the joyful assurance that prayer will soon "be changed to praise." Venerable woman! may thy end be peace; and in God's own time angels conduct thy departing spirit to the bosom of Jesus.

S. R. H.

[The preceding account of Mrs. Twombly, was written and printed in the Independent Standard, in March 1866, nearly 2 years before her death. She died Jan. 24, 1868, at the age of 97 years. She died as she had long lived, enjoying the presence of her Divine Redeemer.]

HON. PORTUS BAXTER.

Mr. Baxter, son of Wm. Baxter, whose memoir is given in preceding pages, was born in Brownington, Dec. 4, 1806.

He received his education at the military school at Norwich. In 1828, he settled in Derby, and was ever after identified with the interests and prosperity of that town.

[We omit a more extensive notice here, as a memoir furnished by Mrs. Baxter may be found in the history of Derby in this volume. *Ed.*]

THOMAS CARLISLE STEWART.

When good men die it is well to chronicle their virtues for the benefit of the living.

The subject of this sketch was the only child of Amherst Stewart, (or Steward as he used to write his name) and Anna Carlisle, and was born in Coventry, near where Albert Day now lives Oct. 26, 1804, but his father moved into Brownington soon after. With the exception of a short time spent as a clerk in a store at Coventry, and 2 years spent at Shipton, P. Q. his residence was in Brownington till his death Sept. 3, 1865. He was married to Emily, daughter of Capt. Silas Brigham, one of the first settlers of Brownington, July 3, 1833, by whom he had 5 children, all now living and engaged in the active duties of life.

During many years he was engaged in mercantile pursuits and at the same time kept a public house. His honesty and integrity were acknowledged by all with whom he transacted business. His early conviction that the furnishing of intoxicating drink to others was morally wrong, led him to exclude it from his bar, before any other did so in the County, though the profits of the sale were large. He took strong ground in favor of total abstinence and would not furnish to others what he knew would only injure them, however profitable the sale might be to himself. His uprightness and excellent judgment induced the citizens of the town to elect him to several responsible offices in their gift. He was appointed a justice of the peace at an early period, and held that office for 30 years. Besides representing the town in the legislature, he was appointed selectman, town clerk and treasurer at different times, and discharged the duties incident to those offices with fidelity and acceptance. There being no attorney in town the greater part of the time, he was called upon to make writs, draw agreements and contracts and he did a large amount of such business.

He was interested in the building of the Conn. and Pass. Rivers Railroad from the start, and promoted its extension into Orleans County, with great earnestness and zeal, subscribing to its stock at various times an amount equal to a sixth part of his property. He was equally earnest in sustaining the academy, which for a long time was so honorable to the town, and so useful to the community. Being naturally very reserved, he was disinclined to talk much among strangers, and those unacquainted with him would get the impression that his was an uncongen-

ial spirit; but among his familiar friends, he was sociable and full of mirth and good feeling. He was remarkable for chasteness in the use of language: no one ever heard from his lips any of those slang phrases so common in the world, much less anything bordering on profanity. He was truly "of sound speech that could not be condemned." In this respect his children and friends and many Christians even will do well to follow his example.

About 1830, he united with the Congregational Church, and though excessively diffident, he established and faithfully sustained family worship: he was then keeping a hotel, a place where bolder professors think they have good excuse for neglecting this duty; he also gave his influence to sustain the sabbath-school, the prayer-meeting and public worship. He was strongly attached to his pastors and they always relied on him as a firm friend to coöperate with them in efforts to sustain the religious institutions in the town. He was imbued with a deep sense of his accountability as a moral being; his plans were expressly conditioned on the contingency of life. Those most intimate with him were impressed with the fact that he himself, at least, felt that his life was not in his own hands. This idea was ever present with him, controlling all his thoughts and permeating all his plans. He seemed to say "there is a Providence ruling over all; by His permission I will do this or that. I am in his hands." And he had withal a childlike trust in God. His services were especially valuable in the choir. He loved the songs of Zion: *that* music ever had peculiar charms for him. He was always at his post, even down to the Sunday previous to his death, though physically unable. In truth he was a tower of strength in doing that most difficult thing, keeping up a choir in a country church.

During his life, he suffered periodically from disease which resulted in short seasons of derangement. An attack of paralysis from which he never recovered, led him to feel that death was near, but did not alarm him, nor destroy his confidence in the hope he had long before cherished. His children have erected an appropriate monument over his grave, to show their high estimate of him as a parent and keep him in lasting remembrance by them and their offspring.

REV. ALEXANDER L. TWILIGHT.

BY REV. C. E. FERRIN.

Time works great changes, "old things pass away, behold all things become new." And yet in some sense this is not quite true. Some old things remain to tell their story of the past. And some old things that pass away first give birth to the new, modify and shape them, so that through their influence, the new becomes what it is. There are old landmarks here and there, which suggest curious and instructive histories, of the new and things that have passed away.

There is a landmark of this kind in Brown- ington: the old stone house near the village, which has a history though it may never be fully written, and suggests a history of the man who built it, in some respects, one of the most remarkable men that Orleans County has ever had. Rev. Alexander L. Twilight was born in Corinth, Sept. 23, 1795, the oldest but one of five children of Wm. and Mary Twilight. The father was a farmer of moderate means. He died when Alexander was a child and he was indentured to a farmer in his native town for the remainder of his minority. Of his early life little is known to the writer, except that he had a great love for books, and an insatiable desire to acquire a liberal education. After improving all the opportunities which his apprenticeship enabled him to secure, he bought the last year of his time of the farmer, and set himself at once to accomplish his long cherished purpose. He became a Christian at the age of 17 and under the impulse of christian duty his desire for an education was stimulated and directed. When his contract with the farmer was satisfied with the small effects of clothing and books which he possessed, in his hand, he made his way on foot to Randolph academy then in charge of Rev. Rufus Nutting, since of Lodi, Mich. Here combining study with labor to procure funds, and much of the time absent from school without any instructor, he fitted for college. He entered at Middlebury and graduated in the class of 1823. While a member of college, he was obliged to spend much of his time away from Middlebury so that, though he was an excellent mathematician, thoroughly read in history, and not destitute of belle-lettres culture, his knowledge of the languages was less minute and critical than it otherwise would have been. In the

spring of 1824, he commenced teaching in Peru, N. Y. where he remained 4 years. Here he read theology by himself and was licensed to preach by the Champlain Presbytery, in Plattsburgh, January 1827. In August 1828, he went to Vergennes, Vt. and taught one year, at the same time preaching on the Sabbath—alternately at Ferrisburgh and Waltham. In August 1829, he removed to Brownington to take charge of the Orleans County grammar school. This institution had been chartered by the State. To it had been given, by charter, the rents of the county grammar school lands, amounting to about \$400 annually. It was at that time the only academic school in the county; and Mr. Twilight entered upon the charge of it with the purpose to make it his life work, and with the ambition to make it a school of high order, worthy of the patronage of the people of the whole county; In the beginning of this work, he was well sustained by such men as Wm. Baxter, Geo. C. West, Amherst Stewart, Jasper Robinson, Ira H. Allen and other men influential in the county. He held this post for 18 years, or till 1847. In the autumn of 1836, as it was known that an effort would be made in the Legislature to divide the grammar school fund, giving a part of it to Craftsbury, Mr. Twilight was chosen to represent Brownington in the Legislature. He labored hard to prevent the division, not alone on grounds of personal interest, but of public policy, and for the highest good of the cause of sound academic education. He believed that one division would open the way for others till the whole sum would be so divided as to do little good anywhere, and thus there would be in the County no school, permanently endowed, of high grade and extensive influence, constantly raising the character and standard of education. He was unsuccessful and his fears have been more than realized. Not a few friends of education in the County now regret exceedingly the division of the grammar school fund into little dribbets, that amount to nothing anywhere; or at least poorly compensate to the County the failure, to have our academic school of thorough instruction, permanent character and low terms of tuition, to give thorough fitting for college, as for business, or teaching. No such school is now sustained in the County, though efforts have frequently been made, and are still made, to raise funds by volunta-

ry subscriptions to endow such a school, and thus supply what the distributions of the County grammar school fund destroyed. Local jealousies, in this case as in many others, tore down foundations which succeeding generations must labor hard to rebuild. Those who desire a thorough academic instructions must seek it elsewhere and few do so. The consequence is that few thoroughly educated teachers are now found or employed in the county, and the number of young men who are encouraged and enabled to fit for college in our own county, and to thus obtain a liberal education, is far less than it was when we had one or at most two academies, supported by the county funds. From 1825 to 1845, Orleans county furnished many students for the colleges at Hanover, Middlebury and Burlington. Since the present system of a select school in almost every town has superceded the county grammar school, it has furnished very few. How many has she now in college? Do the catalogues of these colleges for the last year (1867) show a single one from Orleans county? Mr. Twilight taught in Shipton, P. Q., from 1847 to 1860; from 1850 to 1852 in Hatley, P. Q.; in May 1852 returned to Brownington and was principal of the academy again till his health failed in October 1855—in all 21 years. Oct. 28, of this year, he was prostrated by paralysis and remained helpless during the remainder of his life. He lingered in much weakness and suffering, affectionately nursed by his devoted wife, who had shared with the most lively sympathy all his prosperity and all his adversity, till he was released by death, June 19, 1857, aged nearly 62 years.

Hon. Isaac Parker of Coventry, was Mr. Twilight's predecessor in the academy, and in 1836, when Mr. T. was in the Legislature, Hon. T. P. Redfield, then just graduated from Dartmouth college, took his place.

In November 1829, Mr. Twilight was ordained at Brownington, Rev. David Sutherland of Bath, N. H. preached the ordination sermon. He was never installed, but supplied the pulpit of the Congregational church many years at Brownington, and occasionally preached, for longer or shorter terms, in the adjoining towns; indeed preaching was—scarcely less than teaching—the labor of his life. In 1831, he was much and successfully engaged, in the protracted meetings so common at that period. Rev. George B. Ide, a

Baptist minister, was then preaching in the Union church in Derby, and he and Mr. Twilight labored together in great harmony and with large results, in protracted meetings in Derby, Brownington, Stanstead, Irasburgh and Coventry during that year. He was a sound theologian, strongly Calvinistic in his doctrines, clear in the illustration, pointed and searching in its application, with voice and manner that were both attractive and impressive. Sometimes, especially under the stimulus of an important occasion, he preached with great eloquence and power. But his peculiar gift was in the instruction and management of a school. He seldom failed to get the good will, and high esteem of his pupils. His power to influence, stimulate and direct them in regard to their character, studies and future pursuits was very great. He governed them mostly, by appeals to their honor and manliness, but could use sterner persuasives when they were called for. Sometimes when the subject and occasion demanded it, and all other measures failed, his power of invective sarcasm, satire and ridicule were tremendous. No sensible rogue would wish to encounter it but once. When there was no regular preaching in the village he was accustomed to hold a religious service before his pupils on the Sabbath in the academy. This would commonly be a biblical lesson previously assigned, accompanied by extended remarks, perhaps a lecture, or a direct appeal to the conscience of his pupils. At such times his power to instruct and move was very great. Many conversions and some extensive revivals occurred in his school. His appeals to the impenitent were often powerful, and his counsels to the inquirer and the young Christian were wise and exceedingly stimulating to a devoted and useful life. For many years large numbers of the young men of the County sought his instruction, either to be fitted for college, or for a business life. In this latter certainly did he greatly excel. Many men trained by him have gone out to attain eminence in professional or business life. Though his classical instruction was not of the highest order, yet his influence was such as to encourage young men to seek a full collegiate course, and the highest attainable culture. A catalogue of the fall term of 1839, lies before me as I write. Looking it over I find that there were in that term 57 young men. Running over the names, I find 5 who have since graduated at college, 5

who have become preachers, 5, at least, who have become lawyers, 2 physicians, 2 judges, several legislators, many merchants and business men, and of a large number of them I have no present knowledge. Nor is there any reason to suppose that this was any larger or better term of his school, than many others. Is any school in the county—are all of them as now conducted, encouraging, aiding, stimulating, filling with ambition, and helping upward better than Mr. Twilight did the young men of the County, and giving them resolution to conquer difficulties?

Perhaps the most prominent trait of Mr. Twilight's character, and that which he infused most largely into the character of his pupils, was his unconquerable will, to pursue with energy and prosecute to success anything which he undertook. It was this with his desire to benefit young men, that built the stone house and kept him so long the master of the academy, and led him to devote nearly the whole of his strength and of his income to sustain it. After he had been a few years in Brownington, he saw the need of a boarding-house. He besought the trustees to provide one. They delayed, and at last declined to provide such an one as Mr. Twilight thought was needed, to furnish accommodations for such a school as the wants of the county required, and he meant to have. The discussions between Mr. Twilight and the trustees concerning the building of a boarding-house were protracted and perhaps we should say acrimonious. Other matters concerning his relations to the church, and some of its members about this time produced much bitterness of feeling. A portion of the trustees and patrons of the academy became alienated from him, and the academy was left after this almost entirely to his sole control. Then on his own resources he set to work and built the granite house—"Athenian Hall" he called it. With the aid of this his school increased in numbers and in influence till the grammar school funds were divided and subdivided so as to be of little aid to him, or to any one else. Mr. Twilight died in 1857. The railroad ere long took the old stages and most of the business from the hill. The school as a permanent institution is gone. But the old granite house will stand in silent loneliness, perhaps in emptiness, for ages to come, a monument to tell the changes of time, and to tell of the character and works

of one of the most able and influential men who ever labored for the good of Orleans County. Scattered over all the County, and filling stations in every department of useful service, are his pupils, to perpetuate the fruits of his labors, and to remember with gratitude

and pride, while life lasts, their old preceptor. Mr. Twilight was married in Peru, N. Y., April 20, 1826, to Miss Mercy Ladd Merrill, born in Unity, N. H. She yet survives and lives mostly by herself in the old stone house. They had no children.

BROWNINGTON SOLDIERS IN THE WAR OF 1861.

BY CAPT. O. H. AUSTIN.

Third Regiment.

<i>Names.</i>	<i>Rank.</i>	<i>Co.</i>	<i>Mustered in.</i>	<i>Remarks.</i>
Allard, Alanson H.	Priv.	D	July 16, '61.	Re-enlisted Dec. 21, '63.
Atkins, David	"	"	Sept. 22, '61.	Died Oct. 1, '62.
Drown, Nelson	"	K	April 12, '62.	Discharged Oct. 24, '62.
Lamere, Frank	"	B	July 16, '61.	Died Dec. 6, '62.
Robinson, Sylvester	"	K	Apr. 12, '62.	Died Sept. 4, '62.
Stoddard, Lucius D.	"	"	"	Died Jan. 1, '63.
Skinner, Daniel	"	D	July 31, '63.	Wounded in action at Wild. May 5, '64.
Wheeler, Ruel B.	"	"	"	"

Fourth Regiment.

Bishop, John H.	2d Lt.	D	Sept. 20, '61.	Resigned Feb. 6, '62.
Lund, Norman F.	Priv.	"	"	Died Feb. 17, '62.
Marshall, George W.	"	"	"	Died in Philadelphia.
Marshall, William	"	"	"	Discharged.
Phillips, William A.	"	"	"	Re-enlisted Dec. 16, '63.
Richards, Charles	"	"	"	Discharged Dec. 13, '62.
Robbins Eli M.	Corp.	"	"	Pro. serg't; re-en. Dec. 15, '63; killed near Chancellorsville, May 11, '64.
Streeter, Joel	"	"	"	Re-en. Feb. 10, '64; killed at Wild. May 5, '64.

Sixth Regiment.

Joslyn, C. Edwin	Priv.	D	Oct. 2, '61.	Pro. sergt.; 2d lieutenant. Nov. 1, '62; 1st lieutenant. Feb. 3, '63; capt. June 4, '64—honorably disch'd Jan. 18, '65, on account of wounds rec'd in action at Winchester, Va., Sept. 19, '64—ball entered his right eye and passed entirely through his head—and now in trade at Barton Landing.
Davis, M. W.	Serg't	"	"	Resident of B. though credited Coventry—wound. Apr. 16, '62—pro. 2d lieutenant. May 1, '62—1st lieutenant, Dec. 1, '62—capt. Feb. 3, '63.
Carpenter, Lucius	Priv.	"	Oct. 15, '61.	Died Nov. 11, '62.
Craig Archibald	"	"	"	"
Dutton, Marquis L.	"	"	"	Deserted Sept. 7, '62.
Henry, Lorenzo D.	"	"	"	Discharged June 6, '62.
Putney, Simon F.	"	"	"	" June 24, '62.
Robinson, John R.	"	"	"	" Oct. 31, '62.
Spencer, Erastus	"	"	"	" Feb. 14, '63 for wounds.
Stewart, Thomas T.	"	"	"	"
Weeks, George R.	"	"	"	Discharged Aug. 10, '62.

Ninth Regiment.

Allard, Chauncey M.	Priv.	K	July 9, '62.	" Jan. 15, '63.
Crandall, William H.	"	E	"	Deserted Sept. 2, '62.
Lund, Leonard A.	Serg't	"	"	"
Robbins, John E.	Priv.	"	"	Discharged May 4, '63.
Spencer, George A.	"	"	"	" Jan. 14, '63.
Wadleigh, John G.	"	"	"	"
Ward, James O.	"	"	July 9, '62.	Died Sept. 22, '63.

Tenth Regiment.

Bruce Ebenezer J.	Corp.	K	Sept. 1, '62.	Pro. Serg't; discharged May 12, '65.
Norris, George	Priv.	"	"	Died Oct. 13, '62.

Eleventh Regiment. 1st Art.

Austin, Orlo H.	2d Lt.	F	Aug. 12, '62.	Pro. 1st lieutenant. Co. I, Nov. 22, '62, capt. Co. A, Oct. 12, '64.
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<i>Names.</i>	<i>Rank.</i>	<i>Co.</i>	<i>Mustered in.</i>	<i>Remarks.</i>
Buxton, Frank	Corp.	F	Sept. 1, '62.	Pro. serg't; wound. at Cold Harbor, June 1, '64; com. 2d lieut., Oct., '64; must. out on acc't of wounds, and died at home, Aug., '65.
Matthews, Asa D.	Priv.	"	"	Pro. serg't Oct. 21, '62; 2d lieut. Aug. 11, '64; made pris. June 23, '64; 1st l't Jan. 21, '64.
Beede, Jesse	"	"	"	
Burroughs, Olin	"	L	Jan. 10, '63.	Pro. corp.; wound. in action.
Carpenter, Solon B.	"	F	Sept. 1, '62.	Dis. on account of loss of foot at C. Harbor.
Foss, Moses A.	"	"	"	Made prisoner June 23, '64.
Frost, Lewis H.	"	"	Nov. 12, '63.	Died while pris. at Florence, Ala. Oct. 20, '64.
Foster, Charles	"	"	Sept. 1, '62.	Died while pris., Sept. 20, '64, Charlestown, S. C.
Foster, Elisha	"	"	"	Wounded at Cold Harbor, Va., Jan. 1, '64.
Goodall, Henry L.	"	"	Nov. 18, '63.	Died while pris., Oct. 18, '64, at Florence, Ala.
Heath, George A.	"	"	Nov. 17, '63.	Killed at Cold Harbor, June 1, '64.
Pearson, William M.	"	"	Sept. 1, '62.	Discharged Dec. 8, '62.
Rice, Julius	Serg't	"	"	Pro. 1st lieut., Co. M, Nov. 2, '63.
Riley, Oliver	Priv.	L	June 16, '63.	Wounded in action.
Ripley, Fred. B.	"	F	Nov. 18, '63.	"
Smith, George R.	"	"	Sept. 1, '62.	Deserted Oct. 8, '63.
Wheeler, Simon	"	"	"	Died Dec. 4, '62.
Wilson, John A.	"	"	"	Pro. corp.; died while pris. Jan. 15, '65, at Charleston, S. C.

Fifteenth Regiment.

Joslyn, Ahira O.	Priv.	I	Oct. 22, '62.
Joslyn, Rollin O.	"	"	"
McEwen, Terance	"	"	"
Ordway, Cyren B.	"	"	"
Richmond, Charles H.	"	"	"
Smith, Isaac C.	Serg't	"	"

Second Battery.

Carpenter, Hiram	Priv.
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CHARLESTON.

BY ALPHA ALLYN, ESQ.

This township, situated in the easterly part of Orleans County, is in lat. 44° 51', and long. 4° 53' bounded N. E. by Morgan, S. E. by Brighton, S. W. by a part of Westmore and Brownington, and N. W. by Salem; and lies 50 miles N. E. of Montpelier. It was granted by Gov. Thomas Chittenden the 6th, and chartered the 8th of Nov., 1780, to Hon. Abraham Whipple, his shipmates and others; containing 23,040 acres. Commodore Whipple was a distinguished naval officer in the Revolutionary war, and he first named this township Navy, in honor of the American navy which he so bravely defended. The town is 8 miles 184 rods long, and 4 miles 64 rods wide. This tract was originally divided into 69 equal shares. By the terms of the charter one share was granted for the first settled minister, one for glebe, one for support of town schools, one for support of grammar school, and one for college. Gen. James Whitelaw surveyed this town into 98 lots,

making each lot 196 rods in length, and 192 rods in width; and received \$ 256 for his service. According to this first survey the town was 14 lots long and 7 lots wide—the longest way of the lots being lengthwise of the town. Afterwards, 69 of these lots were made by draft* at Providence, R. I., into first division lots, each containing 236½ acres. Abner Allyn surveyed the second division into 69 lots, making each just one third as large as the first division lots. The third division was surveyed by Charles Cummings into 69 lots, each containing 10 acres 30 rods. A first, second and third division lot, consisting of 325 acres and 56 rods, constituted a share or "right."

None of the original grantees ever resided in town, and but three—John L. Chandler, Elisha and Andrew Brown—were ever known to come here. The most of them lived in

* The draft of the 1st division lots was made August, 1794; the 2nd div. August, 1809; the 3d div. September, 1828, and the surveys were made previous to dates of drafts.

Cranston, Providence and Johnson, R. I.—One of them, Charles Murray, lived in London, England, and never resided in, or saw America. Samuel Knight, one of the voters at the organization of the town, settled in 1806 on a part of No. 5, 1st division of the right of said Murray. Some time after, others began to settle on the same lot; upon which Murray brought a suit, and was acknowledged by the court the rightful owner, as original proprietor of all the lot, excepting what said Knight had gained by possession. A few of the descendants of the original grantees came here about 1831 and settled on their grandfathers' "rights." The heirs of Cyprian Sterry now own lot No. 51, 2d division, being all the claim in town pertaining to the heirs of the original proprietors.

For the benefit of the settlement of the town, 13 of the proprietors gave 50 acres of land on each of the following lots, viz.: Nos. 4, 8, 12, 14, 24, 31, 44, 46, 53, 58 and 94 of the first division, and Nos. 9 and 23 of the second division. The first three roads were located by the proprietors, according to written contract, for the benefit of these lots and the settlements thereon; the first from Brownington to Holland; the second, called the Westmore county road, passed from Burke through Westmore and the centre of Navy, (now Charleston,) on the west side of Echo pond, thence by Seymour lake and Morgan four corners, on by the farm of Eber Robinson, in Holland, to Barnston, C. E. The third road from No. 4, on the Brownington and Holland road, passed through Nos. 11, 17, 24, 31, 44, 73, 80 and 94. These three roads united the settlements of the town. In 1816, fishermen and hunters, who were accustomed to come into this town, drawn thither principally by the abundance of lunge and other fish found in Echo pond, discovered that their route might be shortened by a road from Mr. Wellman's, 2 miles north of Burke Hollow, on the Westmore road, through Charleston on the east side of Echo pond—connecting with said Westmore county road south of Z. Senter's, in said town. Through their efforts this new county road was laid, which was a great help to both East and West Charleston.

The proprietors and agents, together with the settlers on the gift land, entered into a written contract agreeing to have two sets of mills—one in the east, the other in the west part of the town. Col. Christopher Olney,

of Providence, R. I., who owned 2 rights of land in this town, gave 50 acres on lot No. 9, 2d division, as an inducement for building the first grist-mill at West Charleston, provided he could have for the benefit of the settlement of East Charleston, his pitch on No. 33, 2d division, instead of a draft—said lot containing the mill-privilege—and also have the pine lot No. 88 left out of the draft of the second division. By this means the first mills in both East and West Charleston were erected, some years after.

The soil of this township is a rich loam, producing good crops. The alluvial flats along the stream of the Clyde are extensive, and many of them too low for cultivation; but improve as years pass, which strengthens the theory of a long pond, which is supposed to have discharged its waters into Memphremagog lake before the famed Glover pond transit in 1810. In the south-east part of the township is a bog meadow, which contains 500 acres in one body. The climate in this section has ever been considered healthful.—During the first 22 years of the settlement of the town only 13 deaths occurred, and but 3 of those, adults.

Clyde river is the largest stream in town. It rises in Spectacle pond in Brighton, thence flowing through Island Pond into this town, in a north-westerly direction, nearly through its centre. On this stream are some falls of importance, particularly the Great Falls in the west part of the town, where the descent is more than 100 feet in 40 rods; but its current is generally slow. The principal tributaries of the Clyde are Ferrin's river from the north, and the waters of Suke's pond through a brook; then the waters of Coe's Copper brook, Morgan Gull brook, also, the stream from Cole's pond in Brighton; next Buck's brook from Brighton, Mad brook from Westmore, and Echo pond brook at the East village; next Fenner brook from Westmore, then the Nutting brook from Boardway pond, and Toad pond brook from Toad pond. These all flow into Clyde river above Pension pond in this town. Echo pond, situated in the easterly part of the township, receives the waters of Seymour lake in Morgan, and through that the waters of Holland pond. Echo pond is a beautiful sheet of water one mile from the East village, whose mill-privileges are supplied by its waters through the brook which is its outlet. It is one mile and a half long,

and one mile wide. Gen. Whitelaw gave it the name of Echo pond from the fact that when any sound was produced in its vicinity it was reverberated in various directions, producing a succession of echoes. It has been said that seven have been distinctly counted from one sound. This was when the surrounding terra firma was covered with an unbroken forest. Pension pond is the next in size, and was so named by Abner Allyn on account of the pension of Mr. Varnum, a Revolutionary soldier, being used to build a mill-dam and saw-mill in 1820 near the Great Falls, by his son George Varnum. Toad pond is above Pension pond near the great swamp on Brownington line. Boardway pond is near Morgan line.

This township was an unbroken wilderness until 1802, uninhabited by man, except we give credit to Indian testimony hereafter introduced. In June of this year Abner Allyn felled the first trees in town, on lot No. 4, first division, and planted potatoes the 5th of August, which he brought on his back from Barton, a distance of 12 miles. He had a good yield of large potatoes, which were well preserved in an out-of-door cellar until the next spring, when he planted them and had early potatoes, and also sowed grain. In July, 1803, he moved his family here from Barton, where they had lived preparatory to their more pioneer life in the wilderness. During his residence in Barton, he had been an active citizen in all that pertained to the public good, and was first town clerk of that town. He moved into a log-house in Charleston, the floor of which was made of hewed logs, and the roof covered with bark. Andrew McGaffey moved his family into town from Lyndon, in the Summer of 1803, a few weeks before said Allyn moved his here; but Abner Allyn being here one year previous, made the first clearing and raised the first crop. Mr. McGaffey having seen No. 11, adjoining No. 4, found an arm of the great swamp from Brownington line, on the line between No. 4 and 11, containing 25 acres of swamp. Here he took John L. Chandler, one of the original proprietors, and kept him in the swamp nearly all day, thus succeeding in making him suppose that such was the face of the greater part of the lot; and Mr. Chandler sold his whole right to Mr. McGaffey for an old \$30 horse. Mr. McGaffey's wife was sick with consumption when they moved into town. They came over Al-

lyn's road into his clearing, crossed Clyde river on trees felled across the stream, which was about 100 rods from their camp on No. 7, where they lived until the death of Mrs. McGaffey, Oct. 30, 1803, being the first death in town. Rev. Luther Leland, of Derby, preached the funeral sermon. The funeral was attended by Judge Strong, of Brownington Abner Allyn and family, and a few others. Mrs. McGaffey was buried on No. 7, in a grave surrounded by woods. Before the snow fell that year Mr. McGaffey moved back to Lyndon, leaving Abner Allyn for the two succeeding years with no neighbor nearer than Judge Strong's, 4½ miles distant.

Joseph Seavey moved his family into town in 1804, on to No. 58, first division, 2 miles from the Westmore settlement, and 5 miles from Abner Allyn's.

In 1805 Orrin Percival moved his family on to lot No. 12, one mile from Abner Allyn's.

Robert H. Hunkins moved on to lot No. 7, in 1806. In June, this year of the great eclipse, ice froze here an inch in thickness.

The town of Navy was organized March 31, 1806, by Elijah Strong, justice of the peace from Brownington. The voters at which time were Abner Allyn, Joseph Seavey, Orrin Percival, Lemuel Sturtevant, Robert H. Hunkins, Samuel Morrison, Amos Huntoon, Jonathan Richards, Samuel Knights.

OFFICERS CHOSEN.—Amos Huntoon, moderator; Abner Allyn, town clerk; Robert H. Hunkins, Amos Huntoon, Jonathan Richards, selectmen; Robert H. Hunkins, treasurer; Abner Allyn, Orrin Percival, Lemuel Sturtevant, listers; Orrin Percival, constable.

Town meeting was held at the dwelling-house of Robert H. Hunkins.

LIST OF TOWN OF NAVY, 1806.

Abner Allyn, \$66.50	Orrin Percival, \$40.00
R. H. Hunkins, 66.50	Jon. Richards, 46.50
Amos Huntoon, 26.50	Joseph Seavey, 30.00
Samuel Knights, 25.00	L. Sturte'nt, jr., 46.50
Sam'l Morrison, 26.50	

	211.00
	163.00

	Total, \$374.00.

POLLS, OXEN, COWS, 3 YEAR OLDS, &c.—7 polls, 6 oxen, 10 cows, 23-yr. olds, 2 2-yr. olds, 6 horses, 1 watch.

LIST, 1807—\$453.60.—9 polls, 22 acres improved land, 8 oxen, 10 cows, 2 3-yr. olds, 2 2-yr. olds, 4 horses, 2 2-yr. old colts.

In 1807 there were 10 voters, viz.: Abner Allyn, Orrin Percival, Robert H. Hunkins,

Amos Huntoon, Lemuel Sturtevant, Jr., Page Colby, Jeremiah Seavey, Joseph Seavey, Joel Robinson, Jonathan Richards.

In 1808 there were 11 voters, viz.: Abner Allen, Jeremiah Seavey, Wm. Merriam, Benj. Teel, Lemuel Sturtevant, Samuel Knight, Orrin Percival, Samuel Morrison, Jonathan Richards, Philip Davis, Robert H. Hunkins. In 1809 the voters were the same, with Jonas Warren added. In 1810, Stephen Cole, Thomas Ames, Willard Marshall, Ephraim Hartshorn, Frederick Wilkins, Phineas Underwood, making 18 voters. In 1811, Zacheus Senter, Robert Nichols and Levi Bradley were added. This year the number of voters was 17. In 1812, Ebenezer Cole, David Hutchinson, Samuel Grow, Samuel Jenness. Voters this year, 18 in number. In 1813 Samuel Hutchinson, Stephen Cole, Sen., Harvey Cole and Joel Robinson were added to the list of voters, making 22 in number. In 1814, on account of the cold season, the war, and the fear of Indians, whom, it was reported, were coming to their settlements, half of the voters left the town of Navy not to return; and also all of the settlers in Westmore and East Brownington.

There were no more added to the eleven voters left in Navy until 1819, excepting Jonas Warren, Jr., who had become of legal age to vote. The voters in 1818 were Philip Davis, Abner Allyn, Phineas Underwood, Samuel Hutchinson, Ebenezer Cole, Elisha Parlin, Stephen Cole, Jonas Warren, Jr. This year there were 12 voters with but 11 families.—This little band, unflinching and true, endured almost every conceivable hardship and privation during the war and cold seasons, rather than abandon their settlement. For about 3 years the grain crop was very light, and they were obliged to go to Bradford and Newbury for corn, and to Barnet and Ryegate for oatmeal, as a substitute for other bread. These families, all except Z. Senter, lived on the two west tiers of lots adjoining Salem line; and the road from Brownington to Holland was all on these lots. Z. Senter lived on No. 42, 2d div., on the old Westmore county road, a short distance from Dea. Jotham Cumming's in Morgan. In 1819 Joseph Huntington and Albert Gabrin moved into town, and this year Elisha Parlin, Jonas Warren and Zacheus Senter were the committee to work out the land-tax on the new county road, the east side of Echo pond. In 1820 the whole population

was 100. According to check-list* the voters added each year from this time to 1840, were as follows, viz.: In 1820 John Colby and Jashesh Clough. In 1821, John Bishop, Thomas Colby, Jacob Richards and Winthrop Cole.—In 1822, Joseph Dickey, who came from N. H. in 1821, but not a voter here until 1822; Wm. Gray, Daniel Mead, Martin Pomeroy, Amos Parlin and Lewis Smith. In 1823, Hiram Harvey, Jonas Allen, Eleazer Pomeroy, Eben Bartlett, John M. Morse and John M. Saunders. In 1824, Alpha Allyn, John Foss, Stilman Allen, Jacob Fuller, Ezra Brigham, Aaron Brigham, Willard Allen, Simeon Brown, Chauncey Fuller, Enos Harvey, Joel R. Heading, Eben Bean, Simeon Stevens, John Warren, Jacob H. Lang, Zachariah Harvey, Austin Bartlett, Levi Pierce. This year whole number of inhabitants was 212.

In 1825, David Chadwick, Calvin Alden, Hiram Hutchinson, Henry Sherman, Parker Chase, Ira Eaton, Christopher Hall. In 1826, Ansel Perkins, Jeremiah Hutchinson, Jesse Corliss, Henry True, Job Drown, Daniel Fuller, Joseph A. Swazey, Michael Bly, Abel Parlin, Lothrop Cole, N. G. Ladd, Ira Warren, Israel Cheney. In 1827, Alvah Stacy, Edward Balch, John Gibson, Elisha Bingham, H. H. Swazey, Thomas Stevens, Joseph Kathan, Emerson Wolcott, John Cushman. In 1828, Rufus Gaskill, Martin Barney, Timothy Hazeltine. Randall Magoon, Horace Fairbanks, David Church, James F. Adams, Benj. Kimball, Jonas Temple, Benj. Goodwin, Winslow Farr, Tyler Bingham, Loami B. Downing, Olney Hawkins, E. A. M. Swazey, Darius Goodwin, Frederick Richardson, Wm. Melindy, John Parlin, Jr., Peter Bigelow, Curtis Cole, Francis Chase, Orrin Colburn, Mason Lyon, Phineas Allen, Nelson Barney. In 1829, Amaziah D. Preston, Timothy Manchester, Nathaniel Weeks, Manley Sawyer, Benj. Nutting, Enoch Colby, J. Parker, Lewis Nye, Samuel Gaskill, Harvey Cole, George Bennett, John Badger. In 1830, Asa Brown, Ashbel Nye, Orvis L. Brown, James Knight, James Weeks, John Calkins, Wm. Hieman, Ira Cummings, Roswell Wilmot, Dennis Fuller, Daniel Streeter, Calvin W. Rugg, Richard Chaplin, Gardner Gage, Theodore L. Tripp, Rev. Royal Gage, Wm. Snow. In 1831, Erastus Hill, Michael Floyd, George R. Weeks, Lewis C. Bates, Stephen C. Cole, Jacob Parker, Wm

* In some exceptional cases, the check-list does not show the exact year when a man came to town, on account of his absence from town-meeting.

Wilder, Robert P. Porter, Stephen E. Sargent, Joseph Willey, Nathaniel Braun, Samuel Hopkins, John Mastin, Solomon Manchester, Daniel Cloud, Hzekiah Cole, Eben S. Allyn, Andrew Spaulding, David Royce, Wm. Sawyer, Harvey Cloud. In 1832, Ira Brackett, John Miles, Wm. Mansur, Benj. Streeter, Reuben Hazen, Jeremiah Magoon, James G. Barnard, Wm. P. Bates, David Moody, Hilton Brackett. In 1833, Isaac F. Freeman, Abram H. Weeks, J. E. Swazey, Moses Norris, Calvin Gray, Bradley Farmer, Daniel W. Palmer, Freeman Moulton, Norman Harvey, Jonathan Davis, Wilson Buck, Hiram W. Merrill, Sylvester Bates, Royce Hinman, Samuel Porter, John Bishop, David Celby, Elisha Bingham, Jr., Calvin Dunton.— In 1834, J. P. Tyler, Comfort Carpenter, Elijah Robinson, Samuel Hopkins, Benj. F. Robinson, Hiram W. Kathan, Albro Robinson, John Sanborn, Ira Parker, George W. Wheeler, Silas Gilkey, Earl Barney, Solomon Wolcott, Benj. Fuller, Lemuel H. Nyo, Luther Cole, Paschal P. Allyn. In 1835, Arad Wells, Norman Nye, Asa Lee, Levi Williams, Samuel Brackett, Horace Brooks, Erastus Hill, John Harvey, Osman Hastings, Walter Spaulding, Albert Lawrence, S. Drown, Aaron Drown, J. T. Huntington, J. M. Robinson, Jason Babcock, Jer. Brackett. In 1836, John Cole, Benj. Fuller, Jr., Uriah Colby, Roswell Davis, Jacob Richards. In 1837, Nathan Chase, Horace Kathan, Jonathan Briggs. In 1838, John McCurdy, Richard D. Goodwin, Andrew Bean, Mason Barney, G. W. Chase, Timothy Woods, Anson Messer, Quartus Snell, Eben Cloud, Harrison Sawyer, John Sherburne, Sullivan Stevens, Jasper Robinson, Durkee Cole, Aaron Badger, Seneca B. Cooley, Lewis Moffit, Ebenezer Scribner, Jr., O. Brackett, Eliphalet Prescott, James Melvin, Moses Bly, Benj. Fuller, J. Bailey, Samuel M. Cobb, Joseph Burroughs. In 1839, Elisha W. Parlin, Wm. H. Calkins, Rufus Tripp, Moses Melvin, Edson Lyon, Joseph Locke, Samuel Willard, Volna Raymond, E. G. Smith, N. S. Gilman, Rufus Handy, Loren W. Young, Samuel Worthen, Willard Ross. In 1840, Barney D. Balch, L. W. Clarke, David Locklin, J. S. Pomeroy, Zenas Cole, J. W. H. Monroe, J. A. Philbrick, George W. Pierce, John M. Beebe, Simeon J. Fletcher, Lemuel Wheeler, Asa Cole, Truman Fairchilds, D. Moffit, Earl Cate, A. Pearson.

At the time of the first settlement of West Charleston, the nearest saw-mill, grist-mill and store was in Barton, 12 miles distant. The nearest post-office was in Brownington. The

road was unworked—the trees and underbrush cut away; but being hemmed in on both sides by thick forests, rains did not soon either evaporate, drain off, or settle into the ground; so that travel was of necessity almost impossible. The writer has heard Abner Allyn say, that he has traveled back and forth on horseback, carrying to and from home the necessities for existence when his horse's legs sank so deep in the mud, that his own feet touched the ground, and that so heavy was the mud as to cause suction strong enough to actually draw the shoe from the horse's foot. He said at one time he alighted, took off his coat, raised his sleeve to his shoulder, thrust in his hand and arm above his elbow, grasped the horse-shoe, drew it up and carried it to be re-set at the nearest blacksmith-shop. He related that at another time there was a heavy rain which beat into his log-house and put out all their fire. As the flint was their only way to strike fire, he often resorted to that; but unfortunately he had lent his gun to some hunters to be gone for days; so there was no other alternative than to leave his family in bed to keep from freezing, while he went to his neighbor, Judge Strong's, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles away to borrow fire. He did not like to tell of his calamity, so he asked to borrow the Judge's gun—returned with it, and struck fire, by which time wife and children were glad enough to rise. At one time this family awoke in the night and found their house on fire. They had no modern fire-department, or even neighbors to call; so they managed as best they could. They carried a bed out of doors, put the children snugly into it, tucking up the bed-clothes well, to prevent them from getting out into the deep snow—then they went to work and took the entire roof off from the house; thus saving the rest of the house and its contents. Mr. Allyn was then obliged to take his team and go through the deep snows 12 miles to Barton, to draw boards with which to cover his house.

Great must have been the courage and bravery of those lone settlers thus to surrender their best days, enduring almost every conceivable hardship and deprivation, not merely for their own pecuniary benefit, but to lay the foundation for the future good of this section of our country. Though not properly belonging to Charleston history, yet as I see no mention of it in the history of Brighton, I will relate an incident which may convey to the reader some idea of the hardships and privations endured by the early settlers of this and adjacent towns.

In 1824, while the writer was at Random (now Brighton) with his father, helping make the survey of the 2d division lots of said town, Mr. Enos Bishop's cow ran away a distance of 20 miles to Connecticut river, from which place he had moved a short time before. Mr. Bishop was obliged to go after her a-foot; thus traveling 40 miles to secure his lost cow. In the early settlement the inhabitants had to pasture their cows in the woods. They endeavored to make enclosures by laying slash fences; but such was the risk of losing cattle, that the people did not have the calves weaned until fall. The calves being enclosed near the barn, prompted by hunger, would bring the mothers home by their incessant bleating.

The early settlers in the east part of the town endured like hardships with those of the west. They went to Burke, 14 miles distant, for all their supplies, except milling—crossing a mountainous ridge, the rise and fall being several miles. It was called the ten-miles woods; and when some bold adventurer had dared to make a pitch there, and fall a few acres of trees, it really seemed to shorten the distance—an oasis in the wilderness.

Joseph Dickey was the first to settle on the new County road in East Charleston, on the east side of Echo pond. Ozias Hartwell had made the first purchase of lot No. 64, 2d Div., in 1820, but the same summer sold to said Dickey his bill of sale and betterments for a French watch, and Dickey moved there the next winter. He also purchased lot No. 63, 2d division, and deeded both lots to his son John Dickey. Alpha Allyn afterwards made a legal purchase of lot No. 64, 2d division, for \$15,00, and sold it to John Dickey for the same. This farm has since been owned many years by Solomon Wolcott, Esq. Dickey was an honest, upright man—the first tailor in town. His son Solon lost his life by the fall of a tree, Jan. 9, 1825, and was buried in the first grave-yard, in East Charleston, on lot No. 38, 2d division. His father erected a suitable memorial-stone over his grave; but as he had moved out of town before the people laid out a new burial-ground, and exhumed most of their dead, a man from another county purchased the farm, and plowed the grave-yard. About this time the stone with the name of Solon Dickey disappeared. Therefore the exact resting-place of his mortal dust is unknown.

The next to make beginnings in East Charleston, was John Foss, on No. 76, and Simeon

Stevens, on No. 75, both lots being in the 1st division.

The latter part of the winter of 1823 Jonas Allen moved his family from Waterford to East Charleston. There being no settlement for the last 10 miles, he with a few others, broke their own roads through the forests to their destination on the banks of the Clyde river, on No. 82, 1st div., near where the long bridge now stands.

His nearest neighbor was Joseph Dickey, 3 miles north—there being at that time no families on the farms begun by John Foss and Simeon Stevens. It was 7 miles from Jonas Allen's to Cole's mills, by direct route; but in the early settlement of East Charleston there was no road down the river, and the settlers were obliged to go round by Morgan Four Corners, a distance of about 12 miles, to get to Cole's mills in West Charleston, the only grist-mill in town, excepting they went down the river in boats, as they sometimes did; in which case they could only go to the Great Falls, one mile from the mill—then unload and transport their grain and meal back and forth upon their backs.

There was no inhabitant up the river nearer than Enos Bishop's, on the shore of Island pond, 7 miles distant, and no road. Jonas Allen and others were obliged to go to Morgan, the nearest saw-mill, 8 miles distant, to draw their boards for building purposes. In the fall of 1823, through the instrumentality of Abner Allyn a road was made from East to West Charleston, greatly remedying these inconveniences.

In 1824 Jonas Allyn purchased lot No. 33, where the East village now stands, at \$1,50 per acre, where he erected a saw-mill. From this time the settlement progressed more rapidly. Settlers came in for the benefit of the heavily timbered pine lot, No. 88, for which each, by paying the owner of the undivided share the sum of \$5,00 had a right to draw all the timber he chose from the lot. They drew the sawed lumber to Burke and St. Johnsbury, by which means they obtained provisions for their families, and were also enabled to make clearings and other improvements on their land.

In 1826 a county road was laid from Derby to Brighton, past East and West Charleston. Land-tax was laid out on this road in 1827.—This made a comfortable road from Derby to St. Johnsbury.

Bears have in the early years of the settlement of this town infested the forests, and often been

bold enough to appear upon the cleared land for the ostensible purpose of satiating their hunger. Prior to the year 1810, while Capt. Page, son of Gov. Page of Lancaster, N. H., was visiting the family of Abner Allyn, a bear killed a sheep in said Allyn's flock. Capt. Page having had great experience in all that pertained to new settlements, kindly offered his skill in the erection of a log bear-trap; when he, with Philip Davis and A. Allyn, proceeded at once to the work, and the next night the bear was caught, and on the following morning drawn out of the woods into Allyn's door-yard.—Though they feasted not on bear's-meat, it was a festive occasion—since this was the first bear killed in town, and there seemed a chance of saving their sheep.

One night in 1817 Abner Allyn hearing a noise at his barn like the splitting of boards, arose, went out, and found two places where the boards had been drawn off, and two bears had entered, killing one sheep and frightening the rest, which had done their best to make escape. Mr. Allyn by the aid of his dog drove off the bears, gathered the sheep back into the barn, nailed on the boards, and remained sentinel till morning, to prevent further invasion.—The next night two neighbors with their guns watched with him for sheep-visitors—nothing daunted by their previous night's failure they came, and one of them fell a victim to his courage, being slaughtered and nicely dressed fit for seething-pot or gridiron. During the rest of that year the sheep remained unmolested by bears.

Mr. Ebenezer Bean moved his family into town in 1823, into a log-house without door or floor. The fireplace was in the east, the door near the south, and the bed in the west corner of the house. Mrs. Bean had thrown inside of her door a pile of chips and bark with which to make her morning fire; also for her husband to burn on his return from abroad, to enable him to see his supper, which she had prepared and put into a large iron kettle, and set near the fire to keep warm. To secure it from any depredation of cat or dog, she had placed her water-pail upon it. Having got all things arranged she retired to rest with her infant child. Some time after she heard footsteps, and, supposing it was her husband, was undismayed until she discovered that the path was over the chips, and that it seemed to be some quadruped larger than any dog. About that time a stick of wood upon the fire, well charred, broke in two—the two ends kindled up so as to give light, by which she discovered

a large, heavy black bear walking majestically about, tracing with its olfactories her savory food. He just placed his huge paw upon the pail of water, upset it, helped himself to all the food in the kettle, lapped his jaws and walked away without making acquaintance with his hostess and darling little one, who might have fallen a prey to his appetite, had he not found the master's supper upon which to feast. Thus God saved the mother and little one in the time of peril.

At another time the wife of Phineas Allen had an unwelcome visit from a bear; but she did not turn her back upon him, notwithstanding he showed more signs of attention to her hog in his pen than to her. As Mr. Allen was away, she saw the necessity, and was determined to assume his prerogative to rule. So, saying, "the bear shall not have my hog, unless he has me too," (though the bear had got possession of the pen) she made so much noise that he retreated a little. She mounted the top of the pen. Bruin stood in abeyance during the whole of the night, at a short distance, waiting his chance; but Mrs. A. kept up vigilant resistance until the morning light, when the unwelcome visitor retreated to the dense forests not far distant.

Lemuel Sturtevant and Stephen Cole built the first grist-mill at West Charleston, in the year 1810. Stephen Cole also built the first framed house at West Charleston in 1811. The first saw-mill at East Charleston was erected by Jonas Allen in 1824, just above the present site of the dwelling-house of L. N. Melvin.—Stephen Cole put a small run of stone in the lower part of this saw-mill in 1827, which ground corn and provender. John Cushman built a good grist-mill here in 1834, where the present one, owned by C. H. Chase, now stands.

The first saw-mill at West Charleston was by Jonas Warren in 1809. The first hotel at West Charleston was erected and kept by Ira Richards in 1822. The first hotel at the east part of the town was built and kept by John Cushman in 1827. The first carding-machine and clothing-works in town were erected at East Charleston in 1831, by Harvey Holbrook, and run by Harvey H. Cloud, both of Waterford, Vt.

Ira, son of Jonathan Richards, was the first merchant in town in 1822. Lewis C. Bates was the first merchant at the east part of the town in 1831. The first physician in West Charleston was Ezra Cushing in 1822. The

first physician in East Charleston was Cephas G. Adams in 1855. The first lawyer was F. C. Harrington, who was also editor of the North Union—first yearly newspaper printed in town. The first military company was formed in 1822, and Ira Richards (now in Wisconsin) first captain. Timothy Hazeltine, who moved to East Charleston in 1828, was the first blacksmith in town. The first shoemaker in town was Chauncey Fuller, who moved from Waterford to West Charleston, in 1824.

The first two marriages in this town were Ebenezer Bartlett and Eunice Cole—Elisha Parlin and Elizabeth Warren—married Feb. 3, 1815, by Ira Leavens, justice of the peace, of Morgan.

There was no school-house in town before the year 1822, but the children had a few advantages from private schools supported by the scholar. The first two schools were kept in Orrin Percival's barn, on lot 12, in the 1st division. The first school-house was erected where the West village now stands, near the present site of the Clyde River Hotel. The first teachers were Sally Hopkins, of Salem, Zilphia Cory, of Derby, Sally Buckman, of Lancaster, N. H., and Eunice Cole, of Charleston. Miss Cory married Lemuel Sturtevant, one of the first settlers of this town. Miss Cole married Ebenezer Bartlett, one of the early settlers of Morgan.—She was sister of Ebenezer and Stephen Cole, early settlers of Charleston—all three of whom raised large families who have been enterprising citizens in these towns. Many of them are still living. Miss Buckman married Peleg Hicks, of Burke. She was grand-daughter of the remarkable pioneer, known from his bravery as Gov. Page, who penetrated the forests of Lancaster, N. H., and Lunenburg, Vt., making the first settlements there; and who also did much for the success of Guildhall as a new settlement.

Gov. Page being thus connected with Vermont history, also grandfather of the wife of Abner Allyn, first settler of Charleston, we beg indulgence in reference to family reminiscences as we have heard them related in our childhood. His father was a pioneer, having been the first settler of Lunenburg, Mass., from which his son, the Governor, named his new settlement, on the Vermont side of the Connecticut river. He and his company started from Petersham, Mass., cut their road 50 miles through the forests, made their pitch, and determined upon a settlement there, nothing daunted by savages or wild beasts. The Governor had two sons and 13

daughters. His sons, and all save one of his daughters, (Mehitable, who had married Benj. Melvin, of Winchester, N. H., and whose oldest daughter became the wife of Abner Allyn,) accompanied him into the forests. Though Mehitable did not become a pioneer to suffer in Coos Co., N. H., her daughter became one in Orleans Co., Vt.

The story has been handed down to grand, and to great-grandchildren, that grandfather Page (called Governor) had the forethought to hire 12 active, smart, young men, to penetrate the forests with himself and family, to fell the trees and do the work of making a new settlement. Whether the old gentleman took this job into his own hands in the old Patriarchal style of adding sons to his family, or whether the daughters were privy to the selection, tradition does not tell, but it expressly says the 12 daughters married the twelve young men and settled all around the father.

The writer has listened in early life to many adventurous tales of those settlements, both of wild beasts and Indians.

The wife of Gov. Page, too, has been favorably reported. No such twelve daughters ever came upon the stage of life who had not had a mother of sterling qualities. She was reported as a woman of corpulency of body as well as mind; and on this account it was very difficult for her to make the journey at first by a path of spotted trees; and that she had one favored son on whom she principally relied for help—that he walked by her side and held her upon the horse; that on account of her weight a very large, valuable horse was appropriated for her use, and that like most other pioneers they did not survey around hills in laying their roads, but went over rigid precipices that at the present day are shunned. In ascending, or descending one of these, the horse lost its foothold, and with its precious burden, was unable to regain standing, but rolled down the hill, broke its neck, or was otherwise so injured as to lose its life.—The faithful son succeeded in rescuing his mother from like fate. Having given a little account of the ancestry of Anna, wife of Abner Allyn, the reader may judge somewhat of her courage and perseverance. She was emphatically an industrious woman, possessed of great energy of character both mental and physical.—Whatever her hands found to do she did with her might. With all the inconveniences of frontier life she had enough to do, and she did it with cheerfulness. She became the mother of eight

children—five sons and three daughters. Four sons died in early life, the oldest of whom (Albro Allyn) was the first child born in town, July 16, 1804: died at St. Johnsbury, July 30, 1806. The third son, Abner Allyn, Jr., who died March 28, 1810, (second death in town,) was the first person buried on College hill, lot No. 3, the first burial-ground in Charleston.—One son still survives, and is the compiler of these historical events. One daughter (Olive Allyn) was the first female child born in town, June 14, 1806:—died at Charleston, Aug. 10, 1833. The youngest daughter married and settled in Newbury. She departed this life April, 1861, leaving three children. The other daughter was sent abroad to be reared and educated. She commenced teaching in quite early life, but by force of combined circumstances was brought much into the sick-room, and for nearly 12 years was a practical nurse, ministering to the suffering of nearly all classes, and became so familiar with different diseases, her patrons urged her to go still farther with her humanitarian views and acts. A medical college was contemplated for women, and she was urged to become one of its first class. This she declined, not desiring notoriety. Medical books were loaned her unasked; some even presented by regular physicians as tokens of their appreciation of her services to their patients. After a considerable reading of initiatory works, and finding a love for them, she entered the New England Female Medical College, and after having nearly completed the required course of study there, she conceived the idea that she should be better prepared to meet all the wants, trials and responsibilities of the medical profession if she received instruction in common with gentlemen students and graduated with them on the same examination. Therefore she with six other ladies of her class entered a medical college open to both sexes, and she with three of the others graduated in 1857 at the close of a 4 months' extra term. Sixteen gentlemen took the degree of M. D. with them at the same place and time, since which time she has been in successful practice in Massachusetts, feeling more and more as time advances, that the medical profession is one of woman's highest missions on earth for good to the world.

The mother, Anna Allyn, died at Charleston, Feb. 5, 1849—73 years of age. In speaking first of Abner Allyn's wife and family, the writer has no thought of presenting him last, as least in consequence in his family or community. On the contrary, the town owes its ori-

gin to his indefatigable labors. He was a well educated man, fitted for business life. A man of strong purposes, not daunted by ordinary discouragements. Though a kind husband and indulgent father, he was emphatically the property of the public. He had a large heart of benevolence, to make others happy and comfortable, and to this end was always ready to sacrifice his own comforts. "The string to the latch of his door was always out." The stranger was sure to find shelter there and a cordial welcome to share with himself and family the best the house afforded. In the cold seasons, in times of general scarcity, his larder was sometimes scantily filled; yet he was not disheartened until he actually broke down with disease, and was obliged to leave his loved home in the forests for a while to recuperate under more favorable circumstances. He was the first town clerk and the first representative of his town to the Legislature of the State in 1807, also in 1808, and then again, after his return, in 1811 and '12. He was in every way in his power a public benefactor; always a strong friend to education and the poor; always fought against supporting schools on the scholar, or even boarding teachers upon that plan. He regarded children as the poor man's blessing, whose rights to all the privileges and immunities of life were equal to those of the rich, and that they alike were destined to act in life's great drama, the one as likely to succeed as the other in blessing the world by upright, useful lives. He was always concerting plans for public good, even up to his very last sickness.—His last work was urging the claims of the projected road from Guildhall to Irasburgh, through Brighton. He was born at Rehoboth, Mass., Aug. 5, 1772; was a descendant of Thos. Allyn, who came from Wales, in company with his uncle, to Cape Cod, Mass. The uncle settled in New Windsor, Ct. Thomas Allyn settled in Rehoboth, Mass.—married Deborah Cushing, of Hingham, Mass., Dec. 29, 1720,—had 13 children. Their son Abner Allyn, born at Rehoboth, Mass., Aug. 5, 1731, married Sarah Hedding, Nov. 25, 1756. They had 4 children, viz.: Jacob, born Aug. 25, 1757; Jonathan, born Sept. 25, 1759; Rachel, born May 9, 1764. Abner, the youngest, was well educated at Massachusetts under the charge of Christian parents, with a view to the ministry, but early evincing a tact for business life,—after finishing his studies he accepted an agency for the care and sale of wild lands in Charleston and vicinity, and came with his brother (Dr. Jonathan Allyn) to Barton, Vt., prior to 1798. He was

married Feb. 14, 1802, to Anna Melvin, of Winchester, N. H., and moved his wife to Barton, Vt., and from there to Charleston, where his oldest son, Alpha Allyn, (born at Barton, Nov. 30, 1802,) and his family of seven children now reside.

Abner Allyn first came to this town in 1798, accompanied by Lemuel Sturtevant, of Barton, to look out locations for settlements and situations for mills. Equipped with a knapsack of provisions on his back, (enough to last four days,) compass under his arm, and a plan of Navy in his pocket, he proceeded along the path from Barton to Derby as far as the Salem and Brown-ington line; then took that line and went to the west corner of Navy, (now Charleston,) thence on the line between Salem and Navy on Clyde river, which they followed up past the Falls to what is now Penson pond; then returned to the bridge near the present site of Webster's store, and commencing at that place surveyed and marked a straight line 6 miles, past the west corner of Navy, to hit the path from Barton to Derby. This afterwards served as a guide to get to the mill-privileges in Navy, and made way for the settlement of the town in 1802.

He taught school winters during the first years after he came to Vermont, and ever rendered himself a useful member of society. At one time he became greatly interested in the then absorbing question of canals, and was appointed and served as delegate to conventions in different parts of the country to discuss the feasibility of the enterprise, and concert plans for the same. He came to his death before the era of telegraphs and railroads in this country, yet he saw that great improvements were forthcoming. During his last sickness he often alluded to the subject and had especial interviews with men of influence relative to improvement. He was converted while a member of the Legislature at Montpelier. At one time he said to his daughter with whom he was conversing upon his coming change. "I have a strong love of life. I fear not to be dead, for I have strong confidence in God; I rely upon Him.—He is my helper." "Somehow," said he, "I think with some dread of the pangs of dying." Then he remarked upon the probability, or improbability of the spirits of the departed having cognizance of what is transpiring on earth. Of this he felt quite uncertain, but added with a sort of pleasantry, I feel now that if it be possible for disembodied spirits to revisit the earth that I may be allowed that mission at the expiration of fifty years, that I may know of the great in-

ternal improvements, for I am assured they will be great. He died May 17, 1834. Thirty five years have seen telegraph lines all over the country and across the Atlantic, and railroads everywhere, stretching, even from the Atlantic to the Pacific; and myriads of improvements in agricultural implements, and all the arts and sciences. Should time continue 15 years longer, the contrast of 1834 and 1884 must be overwhelming to human intelligence. There is consolation in the faith that his soul has not lain dormant.

November 16, 1825, the name of Navy was changed to Charleston. In 1831 Abner Allyn made out a petition which he sent to Congress for a mail route from Lyndon to Derby. The route was granted and post-masters appointed. This was the first U. S. mail route through Charleston. Truman Newell, Esq., of Burke, was mail carrier for the first 4 years. The post-masters up to the present time commencing with the first are as follows, viz.: In East Charleston, Ira Parker, Alpha Allyn, N. S. Gilman, E. D. Goodwin, Alpha Allyn, Moses Melvin, Jonas Carruth, George Cade, Earl Cate, C. G. Cate.—In West Charleston, Ebenezer S. Allyn, Samuel M. Cobb, Daniel Webster, Elijah Robinson, George Robinson, Charles Carpenter.

REPRESENTATIVES.

1807, '08, Abner Allyn; '09, '10, R. H. Hunkins; '11, '12, Abner Allyn; '13, '14, Ebenezer Cole; '15, none; '16—'18, Jonas Warren; '19—'24, none; '25—'27, Jonas Allen; '28, '29, Elisha Bingham; '30, '31, Tyler Bingham; '32, '33, Silas Gaskill; '34, '35, Ebenezer Cole; '36, '37, Elisha Bingham; '38, Silas Gilkey; '39, Stephen Cole; '40, Ebenezer Cole; '41, Stephen Cole; '42, Ira Brackett; '43, '44, Amos Parlin; '45, Gardner Gage; '46, '47, Winthrop Cole; '48, '49, Ira Warren; '50, '51, L. W. Clarke; '52, '53, W. B. Cole; '54, '55, W. E. Clarke; '56—'58, Zenas C. Cole; '59, '60, J. E. Dickerman; '61, '62, Jonas Carruth; '63, Edson Lyon; '64, '65, Daniel Webster; '66, Edson Lyon; '67, Albert Lawrence; '68, '69, B. F. D. Carpenter.

TOWN CLERKS.

1806—'14, Abner Allyn; '15, Jonas Warren; '16—'18, Ira Richards; '19, '20, Abner Allyn; '21, '22, Jonas Warren; '23—'26, Ira Richards; '27—'30, Jonas Allen; '31, '32, Amos Parlin; '33, Lewis C. Bates; '34, Amos Parlin; '35—'38, Ebenezer S. Allyn; '39—'41, Ira Brackett.

SELECTMEN.

1806, Robert H. Hunkins, Amos Huntōon, Jonathan Richards; '07, Page Colby, Jeremiah Seavey, Joel Robinson; '08, Robert H. Hunkins, Jonathan Richards, Lemuel Sturtevant; '09, R. H. Hunkins, L. Sturtevant, jr., B. G. Teel; '10, R. H. Hunkins, Jonathan Richards, Jeremiah Seavey; '11, Abner Allyn, Philip Davis, Jeremiah Seavey; '12, Abner Allyn, Stephen Cole, Jeremiah Seavey; '13, Abner Allyn, David Hutchinson, Ebenezer Cole; '14, Abner Allyn, Jonas Warren, Jonathan Richards; '15, Abner Allyn, Jonas Warren, Samuel Hutchinson; '16, Phineas Underwood, Jonas Warren, Zacheus Senter; '17, '18, Jonathan Richards, Jonas Warren, Ebenezer Cole; '19, Abner Allen, Jonas Warren, Phineas Underwood; '20, Abner Allyn, Jonas Warren, Jonathan Richards; '21, Phinehas Underwood, Jonas Warren, Stephen Cole; '22, Abner Allyn, Jonathan Richards, Stephen Cole; '23, Ebenezer Cole, Jonathan Richards, Zacheus Senter; '24, Jonas Allen, Abner Allyn, Stephen Cole; '25, Jonas Allen, David Preston, Ebenezer Cole; '26, Jonas Allen, Phinehas Underwood, Zacheus Senter; '27, Jonas Allen, Phinehas Underwood, Ezra Brigham; '28, Elisha Bingham, Winthrop Cole, Chauncey Fuller; '29, Elisha Bingham, Tyler Bingham, Michael Bly; '30, Amos Parlin, Daniel Mead, Phinehas Underwood; '31, Chauncey Fuller, Ira Brackett, Winslow Farr; '32, Chauncey Fuller, Hilton Brackett, Samuel Gaskill; '33, Lewis C. Bates, Hilton Brackett, Royal Gage; '34, Chauncey Fuller, Hilton Brackett, David Locklin; '35, Amos Parlin, Ebenezer Cole, Andrew Spaulding; '36, Chauncey Fuller, John M. Robinson, Sullivan Gilkey; '37, Jerry E. Brackett, John M. Robinson, Anson Sanborn; '38, Jerry E. Brackett, S. Gilkey, Amos Parlin; '39, Ebenezer Cole, Phinehas Underwood, Ansel Huntley; '40, Elisha Parlin, Benj. Goodwin, A. Lawrence; '41, Ira Brackett, Willard Chase, A. Lawrence.

COLLECTORS.

1806, '07, Samuel Morrison; '08, Jeremiah Seavey; '09, '10, Lemuel Sturtevant; '11, Ebenezer Seavey; '12, Phinehas Underwood; '13, David Hutchinson; '14, Ebenezer Cole; '15, Jonathan Richards; '16, '17, Jonas Warren; '18, Ira Richards; '19, Elisha Parlin; '20, Jonas Warren; '21, Elisha Parlin; '22, Jonas Warren; '23, John Bishop; '24, Ezra Cushing; '25—'28, Elisha Parlin; '29, '30,

Ezra Brigham; '31, '32, William Snow; '33, Wm. P. Bates; '34, Ebenezer Gaskill; '35, Alvah Stacy; '36, Jason Babcock; '37, Asa Lee; '38, Hiram W. Merrill; '39, Ozro Brackett; '40, Hiram W. Merrill.

TREASURERS.

1806, Samuel Morrison; '07, Robert H. Hunkins; '08, Abner Allyn; '09, Jonathan Richards; '10, Robert H. Hunkins; '11, Stephen Cole, jr.; '12, Ebenezer Cole; '13—'16, Stephen Cole, jr.; '17, Phinehas Underwood; '18, Jonas Warren; '19—'21, Jonathan Richards; '22—'25, Ebenezer Cole; '26, '27, Phinehas Underwood; '28—'30, Levi Pierce; '31—'40, Elisha Bingham.

CHURCH STATISTICS.

The first church edifice in town—stone house now standing—was erected at West Charleston, in the year 1843. The first church erected at East Charleston was in 1855. The first sermon preached in town was by Rev. Luther Leland, Congregationalist, from Derby, at Mrs. McGaffey's funeral. From that time until 1806, meetings were held occasionally by the Congregationalist and Calvinist Baptists at the dwelling-house of Abner Allyn. About the year 1806, Methodist meetings commenced—the circuit embracing nearly the whole county. From this time until 1812, methodist meetings were held at the dwelling-houses of Abner Allyn and Robert H. Hunkins, with the exception of the time of the first reformation in 1810, when the meetings were held at the dwelling-houses of Stephen Cole and Jona. Richards. This reformation was under the preaching of the Methodists and a denomination called Christians. The larger part of the people who attended these meetings were from Morgan and most of the converts since from that town. The names of the converts from Charleston were Joseph Kellam, John Bishop and Ira Richards. Joseph Kellam and Jonathan Richards united with the Methodists; the former of whom has since been one of the greatest reformation preachers in New England. The first persons baptized in town were Stephen Cole and wife and Sam'l Hutchinson, in 1818, by Rev. Moses Norris. In 1823, Jonas Allen, first ordained minister in town, moved here from Waterford and preached 7 years in both East and West Charleston. This with Rev. Royal Gage—local Methodist preacher—and the circuit preaching concluded the religious worship up to 1832, with the exception of

Baptist preaching given in another place. In 1834 Jonas Allen removed to Madison, Ohio, where he died 2 years since. Orson Pratt and Lyman E. Johnson, Mormon priests, came to town in 1832, formed a large church from East Charleston and Brighton; but in a few short years this whole church with the exception of one who renounced the faith, gathered up their effects and removed to Missouri their "Promised Land." This sect professed to work miracles, heal the sick and performed all to the satisfaction of their followers. Their numbers were greatly increased through the faith of the people in the healing of a Mrs. Farr who on account of sickness had been unable to leave her bed for 3 years. After a season of prayer, the Mormon priests commanded her to "rise and walk"; upon which she immediately obeyed the injunction, declared herself healed, and the next day was baptized in the waters of the Clyde. After which she engaged in the busy avocations of active life during the remaining 3 or 4 years of her stay in Charleston. From 1832 to 1843, the writer thinks had Methodist preaching in East Charleston once in about 4 weeks, with occasionally some Congregational, Calvinist and Free-will Baptist preaching. The first Methodist class, was formed at East Charleston in 1833. The first Sabbath school formed at East Charleston, was in 1837, and Anson Sanborn first superintendent. In 1843, this year of the Advents, Charleston had its full share; and they continued their stay several years, holding meetings regularly during the whole period. Besides this the principal preaching in East Charleston from 1843 to 1861, was Free-will Baptist and Methodist. From that time until the present year, 1869, Methodist and Freewill Baptist preaching have each been sustained one half the time.

FREEWILL BAPTIST CHURCH.

BY REV. E. C. SMALLEY.

It appears by the record that the F. W. Baptist church was the first one organized in town, and the organization took place Feb. 11, 1830, by a council composed of Revs. J. Woodman, Daniel Quimby and Abel Bugbee. Joel R. Hidden was the first clerk. Jonas Allen was a member of the church, but whether he was pastor or not does not appear on the record. 16 members composed the church at first, and for a number of years it was, in a measure prosperous, and enjoyed some good revivals.

As the town became more settled other denominations came in, and the Baptist church for a time had no stated preaching. After a lapse of some years the interest again revived, and two churches were organized called East and West Charleston churches; and both are now trying to sustain the Gospel in their borders. The pastors at the West church have been, Revs. T. P. Moulton, D. Waterman, J. Whittemore and C. H. Smith. The church now reports only 24 members. The East church in 1862, secured the labors of Rev. E. C. Heath who labored until May 1865. During his ministry the church enjoyed some prosperity and received additions in numbers and influence. In May 1865, the writer became pastor of this church, and has continued until the present season to labor here a share of the time. Present No. of members, 44. The West church own a house of worship. The East church worship in a Union house with E. Methodists and Universalists.

EAST CHARLESTON, April 21, 1869.

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.

In October, 1842, Rev. J. T. Howard, by invitation of the Orleans County Association, came into the county to labor as a missionary in the towns of Charleston and Holland.

As soon as arrangements could be made with other societies, he divided his labors between West Charleston and Holland, preaching in both places on alternate Sabbaths, holding meetings in school-houses, there being no meeting-house in either town. In June 1843, the Stone church called a Union house was finished and dedicated, Rev. Proctor Moulton, Freewill Baptist, preached the sermon. This house was occupied nearly half the time by the Congregationalists until June 1859, when their house of worship was completed and dedicated. Rev. Thomas Bayne of Irasburgh preached the dedication sermon.

When Mr. Howard commenced his labors in West Charleston, there was but one Congregational professor, (Mrs. Elizabeth Robinson, wife of Maj. J. M. Robinson,) in the village or immediate vicinity. In 1844, May 14, the Orthodox Congregational church in West Charleston, was organized by an ecclesiastical council, of which Rev. J. S. Clark was moderator, and Dr. George A. Hinman, was scribe.

Rev. R. V. Hall preached the sermon from the words—"Fear not little flock, for it is your Father's good pleasure to give you the

kingdom." The church in its organization was composed of 9 members, viz.: Marcus A. Grow and his wife, Elizabeth Grow, Horace Holt, Charles F. Morse, Mrs. Abigail Morse, (wife of Col. Joseph Morse,) Mrs. Maria Senter, by letters from the Congregational church in Derby, and Mrs. Elizabeth Robinson, by letter from Congregational church in Brownington; also Mr. James G. Barnard and his wife, Lavina Barnard, united in the organization of the church, by profession. Mr. Barnard was a faithful and efficient member of the church, and served in the office of deacon until his death.

Though few and feeble, the church in 1854 undertook to build a house of worship, and after a severe struggle of 5 years, and receiving a considerable assistance from individuals and churches abroad, it was completed at a cost of \$2,500.

In 1857, Mr. Howard's health failed so that he was obliged to desist from his public labors as a minister. For nearly 3 years, 1857-'60, preaching was maintained only by temporary supplies. In 1859-'60, Rev. Phineas Bailey preached 6 months, and several by letter were added to the church.

In May 1860, Rev. Charles Duren became acting pastor and continued his labors 2 years and a half, dividing the time with Holland. Rev. Levi Loring succeeded Mr. Duren and labored 3½ years; the first year he divided his time with Holland. He was ordained and installed as pastor July, 1863, and dismissed in June 1866. Soon after, Rev. Timothy E. Ranney became acting pastor and remained one year. Rev. R. V. Hall then supplied the pulpit about 4 months. In October, 1867, Mr. N. W. Grover began to serve as acting pastor and continued 6 months. He was followed by Rev. A. R. Gray, who preached several Sabbaths, until November, 1868, when Rev. A. C. Childs, formerly of Wenham, Mass. was invited as a candidate for settlement. On the 23d of the same month by a unanimous vote of the church he received an invitation to become the minister of the parish with the hope and expectation of soon being installed as the permanent pastor. To the credit of the church it may be observed, that during the intervals when the church has been without the services of the ministry, it has regularly held meetings on the Sabbath, conducted by one of the members.

INDIAN HISTORY OF "LONG POND."

According to Indian testimony there was once a long pond in this town, extending along the course of Clyde river from the Great Falls in Charleston, up into Brighton. There are broad meadows along the course of the river, swamps and deep muck-beds. Though the soil is deep in most of the meadows, yet in some places there is no soil to speak of—hardpan, close to the surface. At the time of the first settlement of the town, many of the bog meadows could not be crossed in safety. I had often heard the inhabitants allude to these, with other peculiarities, as indicative of great changes which had been effected by some means, since the original creation. From them I learned that the story in regard to the matter was of Indian origin, made known to them through the St. Francis tribe, who were accustomed to migrate through the town, sometimes twice a year, stop and pitch their tents on lot No. 33, where the East village now stands, staying a longer or shorter time as best suited them—hunting etc. In 1824, after Jonas Allen had settled on this lot I chanced to be at his house, and was informed of the Indian encampment on their lot at that time. The men being out on a hunting excursion, I stopped until their return on purpose to ferret out if possible more of this Indian tradition. When they came in, they brought a large deer of which I purchased a part to carry to my home in West Charleston. Fortunately this company consisted of some old as well as young men. From the former I gleaned, what seemed to me a plausible story taken in connection with the actual phenomena of our bogs and swamps. They said it had been fifty years since they with their fathers, had made a permanent home at that place; at which time they remained 9 consecutive years; and during the whole of that period there was a long pond there, 10 miles in length, with two outlets; one by a stream into Willoughby river, thence to Mempremagog lake. The other outlet through Clyde river into Salem pond, thence to Mempremagog lake. They also said that the waters of this Long pond ran away to Mempremagog before those of Glover pond, and that they were knowing to the facts of both at the time of the events. The reason they assigned for making this place their home at that time, was because of a division among their own tribe, they being in

favor of the English, and the rest in favor of the French at the time of the French and Indian war. They remained—according to the testimony given—until after peace was concluded between the French and English in 1763, then returned to Canada. They showed where they camped, where they put their furs and potatoes, and also showed old marks on maple trees where they had been tapped 9 years in succession. This sugar lot, which was one of their camping-grounds, was situated on both sides of the town line between Charleston and Brighton; on lot No. 37, 1st div. in Brighton and lot No. 95, 1st division in Charleston. They related each circumstance so clearly from time to time, and gave the several proofs with so much correctness, that no one doubted the truthfulness of their assertions. And as years have passed from that interview to the present, the changes observed in the meadow lands, corroborate their testimony. The bog meadows that a man could not cross in safety in 1803, had so much increased in density, that in 1824, hay was cut and carried out by hand, for the reason that a team could not safely cross. Now both people and teams pass over them secure from danger, only in some exceptional cases.

ADDITIONAL PROOFS.—A very large mill-dam was constructed by George L. Varnum in the summer of 1820—a very dry season—in the highest place suitable for a dam be-

tween the Great Falls and Pension pond, which had the effect to throw back the waters of this pond, and Clyde river—whose current is through the length of said pond, into Brownington swamp, near Beaver brook to which it was fast approaching. Beaver brook flows into Willoughby river, thence to Memphremagog lake by the way of Barton river. To prevent threatened law-suits with the owners of the mills at Charleston Hollow and Derby, on account of the water being thus taken from them, said Varnum was obliged to remove his dam and build a smaller one lower down the stream. The land from Beaver brook to Clyde river, a distance of 1½ miles, is low and swampy. These circumstances go to prove the correctness of the Indian story, in regard to two outlets to Long pond.

In the fall of 1868, while Wm. Sawyer, Jr., of East Charleston, was digging muck on his meadow, a common fishing-pole was found 4 feet 10 inches from the surface—supposed to have been dropped into this Long pond before it broke away from its former boundary. One end of this fishing-rod had the appearance of being broken off, the other end of it was cut off in a slanting direction, with an ax or some other sharp edged tool. Above this pole a little nearer the surface, was the top of an old pine tree, the larger end of which had by some means been broken off, and measured nearly a foot and a half in diameter.

List giving the numbers, names of the original proprietors, first settlers, with dates of settlement, and present owners or occupants of each lot in the town of Charleston, as surveyed by Gen. Whitelaw.

<i>Original Proprietors.</i>	<i>First Settlers.</i>	<i>Present Occupants.</i>
Nehemiah Knight,	No. 1 Philip Davis,	1808 Simeon Gay,
	" Alpha Allyn,	1827 Thomas Waybo,
	" John Martin,	1831 John Martin,
John Murray,	2 Enoch Colby,	Enoch Colby,
	" David Hildreth,	David Hildreth,
College Lot,	3 Amos Huntoon,	1806 Levi Garland,
	" Samuel Morrison,	" David Driver,
	" Jonathan Smith,	1823 Joseph Bathrow,
John Beverly,	4 Abner Allyn,	1802 David Driver, A. Norris,
	" John Campbell,	John Campbell,
	" Simeon Brown,	1823 ——— Norris,
	" Cromwell Leonard,	1824 John Campbell,
Charles Murray,	5 Samuel Knight,	1806 Jonathan Page,
	" Levi Pierce,	1825 Daniel Webster,
	" Paschal Allyn,	1834 Peter Gilman,
Andrew Brown,	6 Ebenezer S. Allyn,	1831 Jasper Cummings,
	" Barney Balch,	1830 L. D. Parran, J. Lunt, A. Lyon,
		L. Nye,
Pitch lot	7 Andrew McGaffey,	1803 Lauren Sleeper,
	" Jonathan Richards,	1806 Edson Lyon,
	" Enos Harvey,	

<i>Original Proprietors.</i>	<i>First Settlers.</i>	<i>Present Occupants.</i>
Abram Whipple,	No. 8 Philip Davis, 1807	Simeon Gay,
	" Jonathan Davis, 1829	Gideon Gay,
George Rounds,	9 Dr. Samuel Worthen,	Dr. Samuel Worthen,
	" David Moody,	
Ralph Murray,	10 Hubbard Lathe,	Hubbard Lathe,
	" Seneca B. Cooley,	Philetus Morey,
John W. Chandler	11 Page Colby,	Henderson Gallup,
	" Orrin Percival, 1809	"
	" Royal Gage,	John C. Oliver,
	" Phinehas Underwood, 1812	Henderson Gallup,
Jeremiah Field,	12 Orrin Percival, 1804	Jonathan Page,
	" Jonathan Smith, 1822	James Dudley,
	" Harvey Cole, "	Newell Smith,
John Harris,	13 Ebenezer Cole, 1812	Jonathan Page,
	" Elisha Parlin, 1818	George Parlin,
	" Stephen Cole, 1812	Elisha W. Parlin,
William Harris	14 J. Warren, 1808	Alonzo Bates, Wilson Buck,
	" Stephen Cole, 1809	Egbert Robinson,
	" Thomas Ames, 1810	Charles Cummings,
Abner Williams	15 Daniel W. Palmer, 1833	Daniel W. Palmer & Son,
	" David Palmer, before 1818	"
	" Anson Messer, 1838	"
	" — Roby, "	"
Charles Harris,	16 David Moody, 1843	David Moody,
	" Robert Allen, 1844	Philetus Morey,
	" Nathan Allyn,	Elias & Edwin Huse,
Glebe Lot,	17 Eleazer Pomeroy, 1833	George Hamilton,
	" Benjamin Kimball, 1828	Daniel Webster,
	" Robert Allen,	Philetus Morey,
Jeremiah Rounds,	18 John Saunderson, about 1840	George Hamilton,
	" Jacob Richards,	John C. Oliver,
	" Ebenezer Richards,	"
Benjamin Ingraham,	19 George L. Varnum, 1820	Pascal Allyn, J. Cook, A. Nye,
	" Martin Pomeroy, 1821	— Moran,
	" Lewis Smith, 1822	Amos Parlin, Ashbel Nye,
Pitch Lot,	20 Abner Allyn, before 1806	Hiram Hutchinson,
	" Daniel Mead, 1822	
	" Dr. Jona. Allyn, before 1806	Horace Riter,
	" Amos Parlin, 1822	
John H. Whipple,	21 Samuel Hutchinson, 1824	Nathan Allen,
	" Jonas Warren, jr., 1823	Rufus Barnard
	" John Warren, 1824	Moses Fuller,
William Field,	22 Unsettled,	
John Matherson,	23 Charles Royce, 1843	Clark Royce,
	" Martin Philbrick,	Henry Hosmore,
	" Seneca B. Cooley,	Hoswell Moody,
Nicholas Powers,	24 Levi Bradley, 1811	James Lewis,
	" David Moody, 1831	Royal Moody,
	" H. M. Swazey, 1823	James Lewis,
	" Asa Philbrick,	
	" Parker Chase,	
Cotton Guilson,	25 Christopher Hall, 1825	Henry Sweatland,
	" Martin Pomeroy, 1823	— Dearborn,
	" H. M. Swazey,	
	" Olney Hawkins, 1824	
Pitch Lot,	26 John M. Morse, 1823	Loren Sawyer,
	" Ira Eaton, 1825	Amos Parlin,
	" Eleazer Pomeroy, 1823	Gibb Eastman,
	" Edward Balch, 1826	
	" Hilton Brackett, 1832	Loren Sawyer,
Andrew Harris,	27 Ira Brackett, "	Elias Lunt,
	" Joseph Huntington, 1819	
	" Jonas Warren, jr.,	Jonas Warren, Jr.
	" Jerry Brackett,	
Cyprian Sterry,	28 J. T. Huntington, 1832	Nathan Allen,
	" J. M. Saunders, "	Philip Ledue,
	" Hezekiah Cole, 1833	Jonathan Page,

<i>Original Proprietors.</i>	<i>First Settlers.</i>	<i>Present Occupants.</i>
Peter Stone, 3d,	No. 29 John Moody,	1836 John Moody,
	" John Saunderson,	1837 John Winslow,
Grammar-School Lot	30 Samuel Hopkins,	1831 David S. Moody,
	" Seneca B. Cooley,	1838
	" Daniel Mead,	1831 Jason Niles,
	" Orlando Peck,	" Calvin Sawyer,
Jonathan Pitcher,	31 Ephraim Hartshorn,	1810 William Baker,
	" Olney Hawkins,	1823 Henry Hazeltine,
	" H. M. Swazey,	1824
	" Daniel Meade,	1824
	" David Lochlin,	1831 Silas Clark,
	" Amos Parlin,	1839 Henry Hazeltine,
	32 Randall Magoon,	1828 George Perry,
	" David Royce,	1831 Daniel Chaplin,
	" Edward Balch,	1823 Richard Chaplin,
	" Jonathan Davis,	Edgar Merrill,
	" Stephen Cole,	
John King, jr.,	33 Hilton Brackett,	1832 Henderson Gallup, Wm. Wil- son, Gibbs Eastman,
Benjamin Ingraham,	34 Jonathan Mead,	1827
	" Winthrop Cole,	Hilton Brackett,
	" Seneca B. Cooley,	— Sylvester, Warren Parlin,
	35 J. F. Huntington, before	1832 Henry Calkins,
	" Lewis Moffatt,	1831 Charles Sutton, J. Frase, John Patrick,
Abner Field,	36 John Saunderson,	1837 John Winslow,
	" Joseph Gray,	Charles Royce, Jr.
	" Silas Richards,	
Made into 3d div. lots,	37 S. C. Cole, E. Hill,	1831 William Clark,
" "	38 "	Fernando Cole, Herbert Morse,
	39 Benjamin Nutting,	1825 Warren Mansur,
	" Jeremiah Hutchinson,	1825 E. D. Goodwin,
	" Stephen C. Cole,	1829 Edgar Merrill,
Timothy Carpenter,	40 John Saunderson,	1832 Chas. Worthen, Edgar Merrill,
William Waterman,	41 Unsettled.	
	42 Zacheus Senter,	1811 Comfort Chaffee,
Thomas Smart,	43 John Miles,	1832 Moses R. Stokes,
	" Jacob Lochlin,	
William Wall,	44 Wm. Merriam,	1808 Columbus Davis,
	" Willard Marshall,	1810 Lucas Wheeler,
	" Albert Lawrence,	1834 Albert Lawrence,
	45 Alpha Allyn,	1829 Alfred Brooks,
	" Albert Lawrence,	Albert Lawrence,
	" S. C. Cole,	1829
Richard Eddy,	46 Lemuel Sturtevant,	1806 John Bly,
	Alpha Allyn,	1826 John Bean,
	Henry True,	1830 Moses Bly,
	Alpha Allyn,	1829 Abner Moulton,
Town School Lot,	47 David Preston,	1824 William Hand,
	" Ezra Brigham,	1824 Nathan Chase,
	" Joseph Kathan,	1827
	" Henry True,	1826 Lewis Moffitt,
Ephraim Roberts,	48 Calvin Alden,	1828 Thomas Dolloff,
	" James F. Adams,	" Richard Powers,
	" Peter Bigelow,	"
Nathan Willians,	49 Michael Bly,	1826 Abner Lord,
	" Zecheus Senter,	1811 Comfort Chaffee,
William Corliss,	50 Jesse Corliss,	1826 Charles Allen,
	" Phineas Allen,	1828
	" Parker L. Chase,	1841 Moses R. Stokes,
Thomas Jenkins,	51 Jeremiah Magoon,	1832 Vasco Davis,
	" Joseph Burroughs,	1838 Henry Albee,
	52 B. G. Teel, D. Preston,	1826 Samuel Davis,
	" Richard Chaplin,	1830 David Morse,
Benjamin Brown,	53 Lemuel Sturtevant,	1806 John Bly,
	" Ebenezer Bean,	1823

<i>Original Proprietors.</i>		<i>First Settlers.</i>	<i>Present Occupants.</i>
Benjamin Bourn,	No. 53	William Brooks,	
		" Benjamin Goodwin,	1827 Rich'd Darius, E. D. Goodwin,
		" Job Drown,	1826
		" Elisha Bingham,	1827 John Bly,
John Fenner,	54	Joseph Kathan,	William Hand,
		" Nathan Chase,	Nathan Chase,
		" Benjamin Goodwin,	E. D. Goodwin,
		" Joseph Gray,	Charles Gray,
	55	James F. Adams,	Thomas Dolloff,
	56	Solomon Wolcott,	1831
		" Joseph & John Dickey,	1821 Hiram Wolcott,
Israel Gerton,	57	Joseph Sevey,	before 1814 ——— Bennett,
		" Earl Cate,	
		" Aaron Drown,	1827 ——— Labounty,
		" Michael Floyd,	1828
Pardon Field,	58	Joseph Seavy & Sons,	
		near Westmore,	1804 Andrew Bean,
		" William Gray,	1822 John Fuller,
	59	Dr. Alanson Gibson,	Winthrop Cole, Lucas Wheeler,
		" James Gray,	John Bly,
	60	Wm. Gray, J. Cushman,	Charles Stevens, John Bly,
First settled Minister's Lot,	61	Leased out by the town.	
		" J. P. Tyler, Wm. Fisher,	Dan'l Moulton, Chas. Stevens
	62	All Echo pond except a few 3d div. lots.	
William Potter,	63	William Barney,	William Barney,
Anthony Randall,	64	Unsettled,	Owned by Alfred Brooks,
Daniel Bucklin,	65	Harrison Wheeler,	1848 Clark Ladd, Jonas Carruth,
		" George Goodwin,	1847 Lawrence Stoddard,
		" Joseph Stoddard,	Alonzo Stoddard,
	66	Moses Melvin,	Moses Melvin,
		" Alpha Allyn,	Nathaniel Morse,
		" Sullivan Stevens, before	1838 R. P. Stevens,
	67	Jonas Allen,	1824 East Village, James,
		" William Melinda,	1828 Moses & Luther Melvin,
		" Moses Melvin,	1837 Amos M. Clement, Stephen C. Cole, Esq., Jas. P. Tyler,
		" Alpha Allyn,	1832 Earl Cate, R. Hunt,
		" Ebenezer Gaskill,	Hervey Wolcott, P. Balch,
James H. Olney,	68	P. Tyler, H. & E. Wheeler, Geo. Cloud,	Benj. Campbell, Porter Tyler, John Fuller,
		" Jos. Gray, L. Melvin, C. Streeter,	Mrs. J. Dolloff,
	69	Emerson Wolcott,	1827 George Fierce,
		" ——— Stasey & son Alvah,	"
		" Daniel Cloud,	1831 Andrew Cloud,
Edward Fenner,	70	Emerson Wolcott,	1727 William Morse,
		" David Allard,	1841 Alonzo Barney,
Nathan Burlingame,	71	Alpha Allyn,	1832 Alpha Allyn, A. Stoddard,
Arthur Fenner,	72	D. Streeter, W. Spaulding,	1848 A. Pierce, L. Stoddard, R. P. Stevens, E. Miles,
Benjamin Jenkins	73	Tyler Bingham,	1827 R. P. Stevens,
		" Perry Porter,	1828 Amos Piper,
	74	Alpha Allyn,	1853 Alpha Allyn,
		" William Malinda,	1828 James F. Adams,
		" Andrew Spaulding,	1831 Joseph Stoddard,
Charles Jenkins,	75	Simeon Stevens,	1823 Calvin Dunton,
		" Frederick Richardson,	1827 Carlton & Bennett,
John Thurston,	76	John Foss,	1823 Alfred Pierce,
		" Timothy Manchester,	1829
Daniel F. Wall,	77	Theodore L. Tripp,	1830 Benjamin Tripp,
Seth Jenkins,	78	Elisha Bingham, jr.,	1854 Orson Cate,
		" Richard W. Chaplin,	1860 Solomon Petrie,
John C. Green,	79	John Harvey,	1825 Alpha Allyn,
		" Walter Spaulding,	" John Willard,
		" Daniel Streeter,	1830 Ezekiel Miles,

<i>Original Proprietors.</i>	<i>First Settlers.</i>	<i>Present Occupants.</i>
John C. Green, Seth Whittemore,	No. 79 Alpha Allyn,	1854 Alpha Allyn,
	80 William Sawyer,	1828 Cornell Stevens,
Edward Knights,	" Stephen Sargent,	1831 Jerry Applebee.
	" Daniel Streeter,	1830 John Piper,
	" L. W. Young,	1831 Cornell Stevens,
	81 Jacob Lang,	1823 William Sawyer, Jr.
	" Alpha Allyn,	1830 Alpha Allyn, D. O. Parlin
	82 Jonas Allen,	1823 William Sawyer, Jr.
	" Winslow Farr,	" John W. Beede,
	" William Snow,	1830
	83 John Beebe,	1843 Selden Hopkins,
	84 Lorenzo Davis,	Lorenzo Davis,
Josiah Gifford, Christopher Olney, Andrew Brown,	85 George W. Harvey,	1858 Daniel O. Parlin,
Nehemiah Field,	" Hugh Rob,	1865 "
	86 Myron Buck,	"
Thomas Field, Made into 3d div. lots,	" Homer H. Lewis,	"
	87 J. Lord, Dav. Church,	1828 Myron Buck,
	88 Simeon Stevens,	1826 Walter Buck,
	89 Henry Sherman,	1825 George Lang,
	" Jacob H. Lang,	1828 Andrew J. Lang
	" Manley Sawyer,	1829 Willard Sawyer,
	90 A. J. Lang,	A. J. Lang,
	91 Daniel Hart,	1854 Cyprian Sterry,
	" Alpha Allyn,	N. P. Bowman,
	" E. D. Goodwin,	"
William Wall, Arthur Fenner, Andrew Harris,	92 Unsettled.	Harvey Coe, Agent,
	93 "	R. H. Allyn, M. D.
	94 George Bennett,	1829 Charles Lowell,
	" Isaac F. Freeman,	1833 "
Cotton Guilson,	" Joseph Henry,	" "
	95 Wilson Buck,	" Walter Buck,
	" William Sawyer,	1831 George Albee,
	" Jonathan Briggs,	1837 Samuel McDaniels,
	96 Jacob H. Lang,	1828 A. J. Lang,
	" John Badger,	1837 William Sawyer,
	" Sam'l McDaniels,	Samuel McDaniels,
	97 Amasa Walter,	Amasa Walter,
	" George Foster,	1834 A. J. Lang,
	" Alpha Allyn,	Franklin Sawyer,
98 William Cargill,	George Walter,	
" Edgar Davis,	Daniel Webster,	
" E. D. Goodwin,	N. P. Bowman.	

VILLAGES.

Charleston contains two villages, 6 miles apart. Its market facilities are good, the East Village being situated 7 miles from the depot at Island Pond on the Grand Trunk railroad, and the West Village—the larger of the two—situated about 10 miles from Newport on the Connecticut and Passumpsic railroad. The east part of the town contains a post office, 1 church, 2 stores, 2 hotels, 2 starch-factories, 1 grist-mill, 3 lumber-mills, praning and clapboard-machine, 1 shop for the manufacture of butter firkins, 3 blacksmith shops, 1 shingle and 1 carriage-manufactory. The west part of the town contains a post-office, 2 churches, an academy, 5 stores, 1 hotel, 1 grist-mill, 2 lumber-mills, 2 carding-macline, 1 starch-factory, 1 cabinet shop, 3 blacksmith shops, 2 harness shops, 1 tannery, 1 emery shop and 1 carriage manufactory.

It also contains a Freemason's Lodge, consisting of 100 members. The East Village has a Good Templar's Lodge with about the same number of members. The town is divided into 13 school districts and contained, in 1800, —1,160 inhabitants. Grand list is \$3272.32.

The oldest persons deceased in town were Benjamin Nash, formerly of Montpelier, and Elizabeth Lord, (relict of Samuel Lord, one of the early settlers of Barton,) both nearly 100 years of age. The oldest persons now living in this town, are Philip Davis,* who came to town in 1807, and Mrs. Susan Goodwin, (relict of Benj. Goodwin,) both 90 years of age; and the only families in town who have resided over 40 years on the farms upon which they first commenced, with the exception of Stephen Cole and family who remained on the same farm over fifty years.

*Since deceased.

SOLDIERS FURNISHED BY THE TOWN OF CHARLESTON.

Compiled mainly from the Reports of the Adjutant-General of Vt. for 1864 and '65.

Volunteers for three years, credited previous to call for 300,000 Vols. of Oct. 17, 1863.

Names.	Age.	Enlisted.	Reg.	Co.	Remarks.
Allen, Alonzo	21	Aug. 4, '62.	10	K	Died May 3, '63.
Allen, Daniel W.	18	July 18, '62.	"	"	Mustered out June 22, '65.
Allen, Ira H.	18	Apr. 22, '61.	3	D	Re-en. Dec. 10, '62; killed at Wilderness.
Allen, James	28	July 15, '62.	11	F	Mustered out June 24, '65.
Bancroft, John W.	22	July 24, '62.	10	K	" May 22, '65.
Barnard, Francis P.	19	Dec. 3, '61.	8	B	Died May 22, '63.
Barnard, Jabez H.	20	June 22, '63.	11	L	Pro. Q. M. Serg't Aug. 31, '63; dis. for promotion in col. reg., Aug. 3, '64.
Barnard, William	22	June 6, '62.	9	E	Died Aug. 12, '63.
Bishop, Charles			3	D	No record.
Black, Jotham A.	21	Aug. 11, '62.	10	K	Pro. corp. Nov. 26, '62; must. out June 22, '62.
Blanchard, Joseph	21	Apr. 22, '61.	3	D	Re-en. Dec. 21, '63; des. Feb. 13, '64.
Bowen, Benj. F.	47	Aug. 12, '62.	10	K	Killed at Cedar Creek Oct. 19, '64.
Boynton, Edmund	18	Jan. 18, '62.	7	H	Died Nov. 6, '62.
Brainard, L. A.	18	Aug. 12, '62.	10	K	Mustered out June 22, '65.
Briggs, Horace	30	Apr. 22, '61.	3	D	Died Aug. 20, '62.
Briggs, Lucius E.	19	"	"	"	Killed at Lee's Mills, April 16, '62.
Brown, Harvey	24	June 21, '63.	11	L	Mustered out June 2, '65.
Buck, Erastus	31	Apr. 24, '61.	3	D	Pro. capt. Co. I, Nov. 1, '63; died May 23, '64 of wounds rec'd in action.
Calkins, F. C.	20	Apr. 22, '61.	"	"	Discharged Sept. 30, '62.
Calkins, Wm. H.	23	Aug. 11, '62.	10	K	Mustered out June 22, '65.
Cate, Orson	24	Aug. 8, '62.	"	"	"
Chaplin, Richard W.	38	"	"	"	Trans. to Invalid Corps May 15, '64; dis.
Clark, Brooks B.	23	"	"	"	Died Nov. 2, '64 of wounds rec'd in action.
Cookman, James	26	May 1, '61.	3	D	Killed at Lee's Mills, April 16, '62.
Cunningham, Wm.	18	Nov. 30, '61.	8	B	Mustered out June 23, '65.
Dapry, Francis	39	Jan. 10, '62.	8	K	Discharged Feb. 28, '63.
Davis, Wesley	22	Apr. 22, '61.	3	D	Mustered out July 27, '64.
Drown, Calvin	24	July 21, '62.	10	K	" June 22, '65.
Dwire, David	41	July 29, '62.	"	"	Killed at Petersburg, April 2, '65.
Fletcher, John W.	22	May 1, '61.	3	D	Deserted Sept. 16, '62.
Gartlan, Daniel	22	"	"	"	Discharged Nov. 24, '62.
Gates, Hadley B.	32	July 11, '61.	"	E	Mustered out July 27, '64.
Gilbraith, Wm.	38	Apr. 22, '61.	"	D	Discharged Oct. 13, '61.
Goodwin, Ivora S.	21	July 24, '62.	10	K	Pro. corp.; mustered out July 1, '65.
Gray, Charles H.	21	July 18, '62.	"	"	Pro. serg't; mustered out June 22, '65.
Gray, Myron	18	Dec. 17, '61.	8	I	Re-enlisted Jan. 5, '64; des. May 24, '64.
Gray, William H.	21	Apr. 22, '61.	3	D	Discharged Aug. 6, '62.
Grow, Charles H.	19	Nov. 30, '61.	8	K	Died Aug. 5, '62.
Grow, Edward A.	27	Apr. 22, '61.	3	D	Mustered out July 27, '64.
Grow, Joseph B.	22	May 1, '61.	"	"	Pro. corp.; Died Jan. 21, '65.
Grow, Samuel A.	24	Apr. 24, '61.	"	"	Pro. serg't; mustered out July 27, '64.
Hamblet, Edson L.	24	"	"	"	Deserted July 21, '61.
Harriman, Edson J.	18	May 30, '61.	"	"	Mustered out July 11, '65.
Harrington, F.			"	"	Discharged. No record.
Harvey, Samuel E.	24	Aug. 6, '62.	10	K	Died Nov. 19, '63.
Hazeltine, H. W.	21	July 21, '63.	"	"	Mustered out June 22, '65.
Hagan, Francis	19	Dec. 5, '61.	8	B	" 28, '65.
Hutchinson, Alonzo	26	Apr. 24, '61.	3	D	Died April 18, '62 of wounds rec'd at Lee's Mills, April 16, '62.
Johnson, John E.	19	Aug. 13, '62.	"	"	Pro. corp.; mustered out June 19, '65.
Jones, Henry	23	July 24, '62.	Cav.	G	Mustered out June 21, '65.
Lawrence, Albert G.	26	Aug. 5, '62.	10	K	Died Jan. 8, '64.
Lawrence, Geo. H.	21	July 18, '62.	"	"	Died Jan. 21, '64 of wounds rec'd in action.
Lunt, Benj. P.	20	Dec. 2, '61.	8	B	Died July 23, '62.
Mansur, Zophar M.	19	Aug. 11, '62.	10	K	Discharged Aug. 31, '65.
McCoy, John A.	21	Aug. 1, '62.	"	"	Mustered out July 9, '65.
McCoy, Joshua B.	18	Aug. 4, '62.	"	"	" June 22, '65.
Mansur, Jacob C.	25	Aug. 11, '62.	"	"	Discharged May 30, '65.
Taylor, Alfred	25	Apr. 22, '61.	3	D	Mustered out July 27, '64.
Torrence, Moses	21	"	"	"	Discharged Oct. 21, '62.
Wadleigh, John R.	22	Aug. 24, '64.	11	M	Died June 22, '64, of wounds rec'd in action.

Names.	Age.	Enlisted.	Reg.	Co.	Remarks.
Warboys, Chas. N.	23	June 16, '62.	9	E	Mustered out June 13, '65.
Warboys, Henry	21	June 6, '62.	"	"	Pro. corp.; must. out June 13, '65.
Warren, Myron P.	18	Dec. 16, '61.	8	B	Pro. corp.; died Nov. 11, '64 of wounds rec'd at Cedar Creek.
Wells, Henry	28	June 7, '61.	3	D	No record.
Wheeler, Jason P.	23	Apr. 22, '61.	"	"	Mustered out July 11, '65.

Vols. for three years, credits under call of Oct. 17, 1863, for 300,000 Vols. and subsequent calls.

Allyn, Paschal W.	18	Nov. 11, '63.	8	B	Died Dec. 24, '64.
Campbell, Henry	24	Dec. 9, '63.	3	I	Discharged June 12, '65.
Clough, Horace E.	20	"	"	"	Trans. to V. R. C., Dec. 20, '64.
Cobb, Curtis C.	37	Dec. 14, '63.	"	"	Killed at Spottsylvania, May 12, '64.
Croft, George F.	22	Dec. 10, '63.	"	"	Mustered out July 11, '65.
Lawson, Frederick	27	Nov. 21, '63.	"	"	"
Morse, Lauren	41	Dec. 11, '63.	"	"	Killed at Wilderness May 5, '64.
Taylor, Farmer	21	Oct. 20, '63.	3	D	Mustered out July 11, '65.
Wilder, Charles	42	Dec. 1, '63.	10	K	Discharged May 12, '65.

Volunteers Re-enlisted.

Ira H. Allen, 3d reg., co. D; Hollis H. Cass, 8th reg., co. B; Joseph B. Grow, 3d reg., co. D; Francis Hogan, 8th reg., co. B; Edson J. Harriman, 3d reg., co. D; Patrick Franklin, 8th reg., co. B; Wm. A. Powers, 3d reg., co. D; Henry Talbert, 3d reg., co. D; Myron P. Warren, 8th reg., co. B; Jason P. Wheeler, 3d reg., co. D.

Mickman, John	20	June 9, '62.	9	E	Killed at Chapin's Farm, Va. Sept. 29, '64.
Montague, Hugh	22	July 9, '61.	3	D	Discharged. No record.
Moody, Charles	20	Sept. 25, '61.	"	"	Died April 20, '63.
Moody, David S.	21	Apr. 22, '61.	"	"	Discharged May 23, '62.
Moody, Harvey	23	July 10, '61.	"	K	Dropped Jan. 24, '63.
Moody, Joseph	18	Apr. 22, '61.	"	D	Died Oct. 15, '62.
Moody, Samuel	19	July 25, '62.	"	"	Discharged April 22, '63.
Morse, Nixon	21	June 1, '61.	"	"	" Oct. 21, '61.
Moulton, Ira A.	19	Aug. 8, '62.	10	K	Mustered out June 22, '65.
Moulton, John G.	27	"	"	"	Discharged.
Moulton, Wm. S.	21	"	"	"	Mustered out June 22, '65.
Neal, John	18	June 1, '61.	3	D	Killed at Lee's Mills, April 16, '62.
Niles Jason D.	23	Apr. 22, '61.	"	"	Pro. corp.; mustered out July 27, '64.
Norris, Alex. T.	33	July 29, '62.	10	K	" sick in Gen. Hos. Aug. 31, '64.
Patrick, Benj. F.	25	Nov. 30, '61.	8	B	Mustered out June 28, '65.
Piper, John 2d,	40	July 23, '62.	10	K	Died April 22, '64.
Piper, Lucian C.	18	Aug. 6, '62.	"	"	Pro. corp.; killed at Cold Harbor June 1, '64.
Plunkett, James	21	May 1, '61.	3	D	Tr. to 1st N. Y. Battery, Dec. 21, '62.
Parlin, Abel A.	32	Dec. 4, '61.	8	B	Died June 13, '63.
Powers, Wm. A.	33	Sept. 25, '61.	3	D	Deserted July 13, '64.
Quimby, Elisha M.			9	E	Prom. capt. Dec. 22, '63; resigned May 11, '65
Royce, Clark	21	Apr. 22, '61.	3	D	Pro. corp.; mustered out July 27, '64.
Shannon, Patrick	22	June 13, '62.	9	E	Died Sept. 14, '63.
Stanton, John	20	Apr. 22, '61.	3	D	Killed at Antietam, Sept. 17, '62.
Stebbins, Calvin	18	July 13, '61.	"	"	Discharged Oct. 30, '62.
Stevens, Chester S.	23	Aug. 8, '62.	10	K	Died Dec. 21, '62.
Stoddard, Albert H.	23	"	"	"	Mustered out June 22, '65.
Switzer, Harrison	21	"	"	"	Died Dec. 5, '62.

Miscellaneous—not credited by name, 8 men. Vols. for 9 months.

Barney, Alonzo	21	Sept. 18, '62.	15	H.	Mustered out Aug. 5, '63.
Bingham, George	18	"	"	"	Died Feb. 27, '63.
Cargell, George C.	18	Sept. 15, '62.	"	E	Mustered out Aug. 5, '63.
Gray, Hiram A.	19	Sept. 18, '62.	"	H	"
Gray, Robert B.	45	"	"	"	"
Griffin Wm. N.	21	"	"	"	"
Hall, Ransom	21	"	"	"	"
Hamilton, Benj. F.	29	"	"	"	"
Lyon, Joseph P.	25	"	"	"	Discharged Feb. 9, '63.
Prescott, Chas. W.	34	"	"	"	Mustered out Aug. 5, '63.
West, Lafayette	19	"	"	"	"
Wolcott, Hiram A.	34	Sept. 21, '62.	"	E	Pro. corp. Jan. 16, '63; must. out Aug. 5, '63
Worthen, Chas. F.	25	Sept. 18, '62.	"	H	Pro. corp. Oct. 30, '62; must. out Aug. 5, '63
Worthen, Geo. W.	18	"	"	"	Mustered out Aug. 5, '63.

FURNISHED UNDER DRAFT.

Paid Commutation.

Charles Allen, Wm. P. Bartlett, Charles Carpenter, Christopher C. Davis, Mortimer C. Davis, Edson Dunton, Lorenzo D. Farr, F. C. Harrington, Dennison T. Hildreth. Procured Substitute—Rinaldo L. Moffitt, Amos E. Piper.

Entered Service.

<i>Names.</i>	<i>Age.</i>	<i>Enlisted.</i>	<i>Reg.</i>	<i>Co.</i>	<i>Remarks.</i>
Clark, William	22	July 31, '63.	2	E	Killed at Spottsylvania, May 12, '64.
Goodwin, Edmund	20	"	"	"	"
Stokes, Alvin R.	21	"	"	K	On furlough, July 15, '65.
Switzer, James C.	22	Aug. 31, '63.	"	"	Died Nov. 3, '64 of wounds rec'd in action.
Warren, Alby J.	29	"	"	D M	Discharged May 22, '65.

REVOLUTIONARY PENSIONERS

who have resided in Charleston, viz. William Sawyer, David Streeter, Samuel Spaulding Martin Barney. Mexican Pensioner, Parker Langmayd.

STEPHEN COLE.

Stephen, Ebenezer, Harvey and Hezekiah Cole, pioneer settlers of Navy, now Charleston, were descendants of Hezekiah Cole, who had four sons and three daughters. The names of his sons were Daniel, Ebenezer, Stephen and Hezekiah. The third son, Stephen, (the father of the afore-mentioned pioneer settlers of Navy,) and Hezekiah, his brother, had to supply the Revolutionary army with one soldier, which was done between them alternately; and by agreement Hezekiah went the first year, and before the year was out died with what was called camp distemper. Stephen married Persis Durkee, of Pomfret, Ct., and moved his family from Woodstock, Ct., to Waterford, Vt., about the year 1796, when the town was being settled very fast, and the wagon which they moved in was the first one ever driven into that town.—His family consisted of 14 children. All but 3 of them lived to marry and raise families. The names of the daughters were Betsey, who married Leveritt Clark, and had 11 children. Polly, married Josiah Lyon, of Salem, Vt., had twelve children. Sally married Orrin Colburn of Brighton, Vt., had 12 children. Persis, married Riley Chapin. Eunice, married Ebenezer Bartlett, of Morgan, Vt. Lucy, married John Bishop, son of Enos Bishop, one of the first settlers of Brighton and Morgan. Of the boys, Ebenezer, married Martha West, had 10 children. Three of his sons, Ebenezer, Luther and John, settled in Wisconsin, and have become immensely rich. The other two sons, William B. and Zenas, have for many years been merchants in this town. William represented the town in 1852, '53, and Zenas in 1856—'58. Lucy married Jacob Richards, of Charleston, son of Jonathan Richards, one of the selectmen at the organization of the town.

Harvey Cole,* brother of Ebenezer,† married Nancy Hutehinson, had 4 children. His two sons were killed in the war. Hezekiah, son of Stephen Cole, Sen., married Polly Carpenter and moved to the West some years ago. Stephen Cole, the writer, and oldest son of Stephen Cole, Sen., was born the 9th of Sept., 1780, and married Abigail Ames, who was born at Natick, Mass., 1781. Her mother's maiden name was Molly Carver, daughter of Jonathan Carver, who had several daughters, but no son. His grandfather was the first governor of the Colony of Massachusetts.

Stephen Cole, Jr., has had 10 children all but one of whom are at the present time living; and all have had families of children in this town; but they now are widely scattered: three children are in Massachusetts, one of whom (Durkee) has been judge of Orleans county court. Three are in the West, one of whom (Hezekiah) has been town clerk of this town many years. The others are in this State. Winthrop,‡ the oldest son, born Nov. 28, 1800, resides in town. He has filled many offices of trust, and served different years as selectman and representative.

Stephen Cole, Jr., moved from Waterford into the town of Navy the last day of March, 1810. His family, at that time, consisted of himself, wife and five sons—the eldest ten years of age, the youngest 6 months.

We got through the six miles woods from Brownington Saturday evening, and stopped with a neighbor, a mile from the mill-privilege, until Monday morning, when we started for our shanty. The snow was between three and four feet deep, and some of the barks were gone from

* Now residing in Burke, Vt.

† Deceased since this was commenced.

‡ The oldest of those now living, who have thus far spent their lives in town, are Winthrop Cole, Alpha Allyn, Roswell Davis and Hiram Hutchinson.

the roof, and the dove-holes had no boards put up to keep out the snow; so it was filled more than half way up to the beam over the door but was slanting and hard so Mrs. Cole slid down into the shanty, and we handed her the baby, and went to work clearing away the snow and building a fire,—and were thankful for the comforts we enjoyed. Mrs. Cole did not visit our neighbors until snow was gone, but was neither lonesome nor homesick until the flies, gnats and mosquitoes came to gorge themselves with the blood of our children.

I had exchanged land I owned in Waterford with Jonas Warren for his interest in the mill-privileges on No. 14, in West Navy. Jonas Warren had erected a saw-mill there and Lemuel Sturtevant (from whom said Warren purchased his interest) had put up a suitable frame for a grist-mill, which I was to finish, and receive the land according to Christopher Olney's contract; consequently my energies were directed to that object, and in June following the mill was in running order. It would grind all kinds of grain well, but had no bolt,—but then there was no grain to grind, and I was raising none for another year. I was obliged to live in the shanty the next year, with a little addition. I had got into debt for more than I could sell the mills for, when I found that the owner at Providence, R. I., was not ready to deed the land and water-privilege to me—he having only leased it for a term of years to Lemuel Sturtevant, whose right had been conveyed to me through Mr. Warren. This state of affairs in relation to the land and mill-privileges existed until 1831, when Alpha Allyn, at my request, purchased 200 acres of land, inclosing the mill-privilege. Then I, in company with my second son, Lothrop, rebuilt the mill, mill-dam and flume in the most thorough manner; put in 4 run of stone, and 3 bolts, one for wheat, one for barley, and one for India wheat. Prior to this while I was in suspense about the title of the mill-privilege, and the old mill was hardly worth tending, the east part of the town began to be settled, and to want a mill. Jonas Allyn built a log-house about a mile from a mill-privilege at the east part of the town, which was on a stream flowing from Seymour lake into Clyde river; and invited me to take a share with himself and son, and build a saw-mill there, which I agreed to do. At a set time we took each of us an ax and reconnoitered the stream and agreed,—“There is the place for the dam,” and “There ts the place for the mill,” which was then all covered with trees both small and great. And

knowing that our success depended upon the blessing of God there, we bowed ourselves before an ever present Saviour and implored His blessing upon our labor; and we went to work with cheerful hearts and strong hands, which I well remember to this day; and a substantial mill was built.

In 1811 I built the first framed-house in town at West Navy, and moved into it in the fall of 1812. In 1813 the memorable cold season began. There was very little raised in the vicinity of Navy. The wheat, rye and barley were so frost bitten that it was worth but little, and scarce at that. At the height of the scarcity my children and others that I knew, went to the woods and dug up leeks and ground-nuts and cooked them to eat, yet never to my knowledge cried for bread, but were healthy and happy.—At the time I came to Navy, Clyde river was well stocked with trout, also Echo pond—a mile above—which we called our meat barrel; and the partridge were plenty in the woods.—When the scarcest time came there was no grain to be bought in any of the adjoining towns: so I started with my horse and empty bags to go south until I could find some grain to buy. I took my way through Westmore. The first 3 miles I had looked out and marked the trees for a road, and cut out the logs and small trees My way for the next 3 or 4 miles was not much better, but coming to a house where a family was living I found little better roads. The inhabitants of Westmore were mostly gone. Passing by the deserted settlements to mill brook then I had 6 miles more of woods to travel over Willoughby mountains to Newark, then through Burke to Lyndon, where I began to enquire for grain. I found where I could get some poor wheat. I went to Waterford, but could do no better, so I returned, took 2 bushels and started early, hoping to reach home before dark, taking the same route back. I counseled with myself. I knew my folks were expecting me, I looked at the sun, which it seemed would be a good while before setting. My anxiety said “go on.” I had 6 miles to go, over the worst part of the road, which proved too long for me, for, before I had traveled half the distance homo, the sun was down, and I must stop. At dark I arrived at a small opening and took the bags and saddle off, teddered my horse and lay down upon the bags to rest, but the swarms of flies, musquitoes and gnats were almost enough to take one's life. I wanted the flint and punk which I used to carry with me hunting and fishing. To save myself I had to untie the bags

and put my head into one and my hands into the other; but I did not sleep much that night, and as soon as it was light enough to guide my horse by the trees, I started and got within about a mile of home when I met a man coming to find me; and I never remember of being so glad to reach home as at that time.

Perhaps the reader would like to know something of the muscular strength and endurance of body of the only remaining settler who came to town previous to 1811. I am now writing this, being 89 years of age, and what I have writted is truth.

STEPHEN COLE.

The above was written in a fair, plain hand, by one of the men who "tamed the wilderness," and who has ever been a respected, enterprising citizen, possessing a strong mind and sound judgment. He has filled various offices of trust, and ever worked for the best interests of the town; has been a man of exemplary piety, particularly distinguished for his liberality to the poor. He possesses a remarkable memory, relating with great correctness past events in the history of the town. His wife, a most estimable woman, still survives at the age of 88.

A. ALLYN.

ELISHA PARLIN*

was born at Winchester, N. H., June 14, 1787, and was the 2d son of John and Mercy Parlin, who moved with their family to Barton, Vt., about 1806. Elisha staid in Barten two or three years, then went to Salem, this county, and, with his brother (Abel), bought two lots of land, and commenced clearing up a farm.—When the war of 1812 broke out, he enlisted from Barton, and was stationed in the towns of Derby and Holland, to guard the line and prevent smuggling, of which at that time and all subsequent times there has been considerable done.

I will mention only one incident in connection with smuggling, out of the many in which Mr. Parlin took a prominent part. While he was stationed at Holland, he, with two others, went on snow-shoes about 15 miles through the woods to Island pond (so called from there being an island in the centre of the pond,) where they overtook and captured a man by the name of Elliott, who had started with a load of goods to go through the woods to the head of Connecticut River—there being a road cut through the woods from Canada line to Connecticut Riv-

* For the biographical sketches of Elisha Parlin and Jonas Warren the writer is indebted to George Parlin and the Warren family.

er for the purpose of smuggling, or principally for that purpose. The snow being very deep, they had a very severe time getting back the woods to camp, where they took the team. When they had got part way back, the other two men and team tired out, and Mr. Parlin had to go back to camp and get help to go after the team and men. He was gone from camp about 7 hours. In consequence of the hardships at that time endured, government gave them the whole prize, amounting to \$110 each.

When he was discharged he came back to Salem, and Feb. 3, 1815, was married to Elizabeth Warren, daughter of Jonas Warren, of Charleston, by whom he had 10 children—8 of whom survive him. In 1818, he removed to Charleston and bought a farm, a part of which is where the west village now stands.—He was one of the first deputy sheriffs in this town, and served as sheriff 10 years. But a good many, taking advantage of his kindness, absconded. However, by economy, he managed to save a sufficiency, and left his widow, who still survives him, a fair property.

His decease occurred Dec. 12, 1864—77 years of age. He died as he had lived, an honest, upright man.

JONAS WARREN

was born at Littleton, Mass., Feb 4, 1764, and married Elizabeth Baker Sept. 14, 1788. She was born at Medfield, Mass., Nov. 1, 1760, and died March 6, 1794. Soon after his marriage he moved into the wilderness in Bethlehem, N. H. He, with one or two others, made their way into the forests 20 miles, with only spotted trees to mark the path, carrying their effects on foot and horseback. With much hardship he built a log-house and the first framed barn in that town. He was obliged to go 20 miles for men to raise his barn, and carried a sheep on his back the same distance for the dinner of the raisers. His oldest son, Otis, was the first child born in that town, Oct. 26, 1790. The other children were Elizabeth, born Aug. 18, 1792 who married Elisha Parlin of Charleston; Jonas W., born April 28, 1798, married Roxy, daughter of Samuel Hutchinson of Charleston; Annah, born Feb. 2, 1797, married Ira, son of Jonathan Richards, and died in Wisconsin, of cancer, Sept. 24, 1849; Hepsibeth, born Feb. 2, 1797, died July, 1798. Mr. Warren was afterward married to Betsey Russell, Nov. 30, 1797, who was born at Winchester, Mass., June 13, 1775, and died Sept. 30, 1816. The children by the second marriage were Hepsibeth,

who was born July 24, 1801, married Chauncey Fuller and died at Charleston Sept. 14, 1852; Ira Warren born July 4, 1803, died April 23, 1805; Ira Warren, born October 5, died at Charleston March 26, 1855; Oliver Warren born Aug. 23, 1807; Sally born Oct. 9, 1809, married Hiram W. Merrill of Charleston, died Sept. 24, 1864; Pliny, born March 4, 1812; Harriet Vail, born June, 1814; Eunice Lincoln, born Sept. 9, 1816.

Jonas Warren, Sen., was again married Nov. 13, 1818, to Lurviah Anderson, (a widow) who was born at Stonington, Ct. Dec. 15, 1776.—He lived in Bethlehem 10 or 12 years, bearing the trials and privations of pioneer life, proving himself one of the trust-worthy of that day—then removed to Littleton, N. H.—thence to Waterford, Vt.—then, in 1809, came to Navy, now Charleston, and erected the first saw-mill in town, which he sold, the same year, to Stephen Cole.

In those early days, while they were building the mill, old Joe Indian often came with a string of trout, as many as he could lift—was friendly, and received a sip of "fire-water," sometimes, as a reward. After Mr. Warren sold his mill he returned to his family in Waterford, Vt., where he remained until 1812, then moved to Navy and purchased the McGaffey farm. He was a stirring, enterprising man, always ready to enlist in any enterprise for the improvement of the town—kept the school when there were not more than a dozen scholars in town. He was chosen representative in 1816, '17 and '18—also town clerk in 1815, 1821 and '22—collector in 1816, '17 and 1820 treasurer in 1818, and selectman from 1814 to 1822. Oliver Warren, his fifth son, in March, 1823, at the age of 15 years, moved with his father's family to Royalton, Vermont. He and a younger brother started from Charleston with a yoke of oxen-load of goods—also driving two cows—taking about 5 days to complete the journey of 100 miles. After having resided in Windsor county 19 years, he returned with wife and one child. The father, Jonas Warren, Sen., also returned to Charleston, where he lived until his death.

Oliver Warren served in 1850 and 1852 as constable and sheriff—built a hotel in 1843 at West Charleston, and kept tavern about seven years. In May, 1853, he moved to Morgan; was chosen representative of that town in 1862, '63. In December, 1864, returned to Charleston and served the town as first constable, justice of peace and overseer, 1867—'69; bought and re-

built the saw-mill with boards, shingle and clap-boards, saws, circulars, &c. He now lives in town, being one of those persevering men who never put hand to the plough and turn back.

Ira, son of Jonas Warren, moved from Royalton to Charleston in 1839. He was chosen captain of the militia company, and for a number of years served this town as selectman and justice of the peace; was foremost in erecting the Universalist church—proved a true and honest citizen, and died in Charleston at the age of 52 years, mourned by the community.

Pliny was an enterprising business man; married and settled in Bethel, Vt., where he died Sept. 30, 1859, after a distressing operation of having a cancer removed from his face. John resides in Hardwick, Vt.—raised a large family, and is a hard working man. Otis started business at Rock Island, C. E.—built a carding-machine, did quite a business in the clothing-works, and at one time went into the manufacture of hay-scales. He moved from Rock Island to Montreal, where he buried 4 of his children with cholera; and remained there until the time of his death, Sept. 30, 1862.

Jonas Warren, Jr., has lived in town since 1812, and is now doing the work of a small farm. In 1813, when a boy of 15, he met a smuggling party, who belonged in the town of Holland, taking oxen designed for the British army on a back path from Navy to Canada, when, (being a boy of strong Democratic principles,) quick as thought, he started, rushed with great rapidity several miles across the woods to Holland, to inform the custom house officers.—They quickly returned with the boy and managed to head the smugglers, who, seeing that their fate was sealed, immediately recognized the noble lad and exclaimed with great indignation, "*That's the little devil we met!*" The officers, well pleased with his valiant conduct, gave him \$2.50 as a reward for his journey and patriotic manifestations. His youngest son inherited the same spirit, and lost his life in the late war. At the time of the death of Jonas Warren, Sen., he had 12 living children. He died in Charleston Sept. 18, 1843.

ADDITIONAL PAPERS FROM ALPHA ALLYN.

In 1828, Alexander Farrington came into town with the Oliver Phelps titles of what had been called the Brooks lands, and sold quite a number of lots; but, as both he and Brooks claimed under the Phelps claim, the question was which had the Oliver Phelps claim. Brooks tried his title, and he held

the Phelps title. The proof was, Brooks purchased of Noah & Israel Smith, who had purchased these 18 rights of deficient men, who claimed under the Col. Frye Bailey vendue sale to pay the half penny tax, laid by the State of Vermont to pay New York the \$30,000 claim, and the John Bailey sale and the John Rankin sale; and, as these three vendue sales were decided against by the Supreme Court, some of these original claims to these lands finally helped them without sale.

[In the proprietors' book, Charleston town clerk's office, there is a long letter to the legislature, dated October, 1780, sequestering this grant of land, and Nov. 6, 1780, the description of the grant, being No. 32, containing 2340 acres. No. 31 was Salem.]

CAPTAIN ERASTUS BUCK.

BY REV. P. H. WHITE.

Among the many brave Vermonters who laid down their lives for their country during the battles in the Wilderness, there was none braver than Capt. Erastus Buck of the 3d Regiment, who died of his wounds in Georgetown, May 22, 1864.

He was a native of Charleston, Vt., and during the whole of his early life, had a desperate struggle with poverty. Upon coming of age he went to California, and in that land of gold he procured enough of the precious metal to lay the foundation of a comfortable fortune. He was living upon a well tilled and well stocked farm of his own in his native town, when the war broke out, and as soon as he could adjust his concerns he enlisted in Company D, of the 3d Regiment. He was made sergeant when the Company was organized, was promoted to the 2d lieutenantcy Nov. 19, 1861, to the 1st lieutenantcy Sept. 16, 1862, and to the captaincy last winter.

As an officer he had some peculiarities which while they exposed him to the criticism of martinet, gave him all the more influence with his own men. The rules of military service do not allow a commissioned officer to soil his hands with manual labor. But if there were trees to be felled or trenches to be dug by Company I, Captain Buck not only gave orders to that effect, but set such an example as few of his men could fully imitate. In the attempt to do this, however, they accomplished more work than almost any other Company in the regiment, or even in the brigade. He was exceedingly care-

less about form of speech and of command, ordering his company now like a gang of poor laborers then like soldiers. But they admired him for his undaunted bravery, loved him for the freedom and frankness of his intercourse with them, and promptly went wherever he ordered; or, rather, followed wherever he led, for he was not the man to send others where he could not go himself.

He had a robust constitution, enjoyed almost perfect health, was hardly off duty a single day, nor did he receive a single wound in the many engagements in which he shared, till the fatal one which terminated his life. His remains were conveyed to Charleston, and buried with Masonic honors, in the presence of more than a thousand people who assembled to pay the last tribute of respect to the gallant soldier.

Coventry, June 21, 1864.

REV. ROYAL GAGE.

BY FRANKLIN B. GAGE.

Royal Gage was born in Walpole, N. H., Dec. 15, 1789. His father's name was Asa Gage.— His mother's maiden name was Betsey Kittridge. When he was 12 years old his father moved to St. Johnsbury, and settled near where the east village now is, where he resided until his death. Royal was one of a family of 21 children, nearly all of whom lived to years of maturity. He had but very little schooling, but what few advantages he had in those early times he improved. In June, 1811, he married Annie Tyler, youngest daughter of David Tyler of Piermont, N. H. His father was a believer in the Universalist doctrine, and he embraced the same faith, and early commenced preaching. Investigation, however, led him to change his belief; and he left the Universalists and joined the Methodists. He continued to live in St. Johnsbury, preaching as opportunity offered. In 1826 he was sent to the Hardwick circuit. Here he had 9 towns to visit and preach to the inhabitants. On his faithful sorrel mare, with his saddlebags behind him, he traveled the circuit and preached, believing that

To bring lost sheep back to the Lord
Was sure to bring its own reward.

His reward was not to be of a temporal nature, however, as he received only \$100 for a year of such service. But true to his charge, summer and winter, he was out preaching in school-houses, barns, and in the open air, as was most convenient. Hardship was the lot of all pioneer ministers, and his was no exception to

that rule. In 1827 he was placed on the Barton circuit. He staid at Barton 2 years, and then purchased and moved on to a farm, where a part of the village of West Charleston now is. There he moved into a small log-house with only a single room in it. The country around it was mostly wilderness, there being but 4 or 5 houses between there and Brownington, 3 miles. He cleared up the farm, erected a comfortable house and barn, and put up a shop and carried on the manufacture of rakes and scythe-snaths, of which he furnished Orleans, Caledonia and Essex counties for nearly 10 years.— During this time he still continued to preach, where he thought he was most needed, and nearly every body in those regions knew "Elder Gage" as he was then generally called, and as he is now called by some of the old settlers.— From Charleston he moved, in 1839, back to his native town, Walpole, N. H. Two years after, he moved to Westminster, Vt., where he remained until his death. He had 8 children, two of whom died in infancy; the others lived to riper years. He died at Westminster Sept. 23, 1856; his wife dying nearly six years earlier.

In 1848, he published a well-written book, entitled "Resistance and Non-Resistance," in which he took the ground that all war is contrary to the spirit of Christianity, and that no true follower of Christ would ever engage in it. He was always earnest in his belief and Christian life. He was straitforward and upright in all his dealings, and he was never idle. He believed that every thing should be done in season, and that

Toil is wedded to wisdom,
None but toil ever won her—
Then dream not that labor
Is born of dishonor.

What e'er thy vocation,
Be it lofty or lowly,
All labor is noble,
All labor is holy;—

Then shrink not from labor,
And fear not nor falter;
'Tis the mother of virtne,
'Tis the only exalter!

FREDERIC ADAMS GAGE.

BY B. F. GAGE.

was born in Barton, Vt. Oct. 19, 1828. He was the youngest son of Royal and Anna Gage. He was named after Dr. Frederic Adams, then residing in Barton, but who died some years since at Montpelier, where he had removed. The first year of Frederic's life was passed in Barton. The next year his

father moved to Charleston, Vt. where he lived and passed his childhood until 11 years old. From Charleston he went to Westminster, Vt., where he attended district school three or four winters, which was all the schooling he had. He had a great thirst for knowledge, and read standard works during his leisure hours, and thought upon what he read while at work. He had a decided taste for mathematics, and early mastered arithmetic and algebra, almost without a teacher. He commenced writing for the newspaper press when about 18 years of age. At the age of 22 he contributed a series of papers to the Windham County Democrat, published at Brattleboro, entitled Welcott's Forest Tales.

In the autumn of 1850, he went to Florida, where he engaged in teaching, remaining there and in Georgia nearly 3 years, when he returned to Vt., where he remained until his death, which occurred May 22, 1854. He possessed a brilliant and well balanced mind, and his prose writings would do credit to any author. He was a quiet, but eloquent speaker, never failing to rivet the attention of his audience. He wrote but little poetry as he did not think himself a "born poet." Enough however has been preserved to show that he was capable of writing poetry of no ordinary merit, as the following poem will testify.

THE RED VAPOR.

BY FREDERIC ADAMS GAGE.

A Legend of the massacre at Fort William Henry.

The mists of the valley had fled on the gale,
And the gay beams of morning enlivened the vale,
When forth from the battlements, ragged and torn,
Came a band of stern warriors, still weary and worn.

Still weary with fighting and warm in the strife,
They gave to the foeman the care of each life,
For the spotless white banner of peace floated free
In the soft balmy air, that rolled up from the sea.

A horde of dark savages hovered around,
Like vultures that watch where the prey may be found,
Still nearer they hovered;—a wild shout arose—
'Twas the death knell of vanquished and weaponless foes.

Then the streams that ran down to the Hudson grew red,
For many a gallant lay down with the dead;
Then a flashing red vapor was seen to arise—
A flashing red vapor encircled the skies.

With hatchet uplifted and scalping knife raised,
The fierce warriors trembled and heavenward gazed;
They saw the red vapor careen in the skies;
One moment it flashed, then suddenly dies.

The knife and the hatchet were loosed in the hand,
The death-dealing weapon fell down on the sand,
Full a moment they gazed on the sky's ruddy breast
Full a moment they gazed, but the sky was at rest;

Then the death-yell arose, then the blood flowed anew
 And a broad crimson torrent the valley ran through:
 The blood-thirsty warriors knelt down by its side
 And drank long and deeply from out the red tide.

* * * * *

The pride of the red man shall triumph no more,
 For the wigwams are desolate on the lake's shore;
 A thousand bold warriors in anguish have died*
 For the angel of Death laid his hand on the tide.

[The following poems are from the pen of F. B. Gage, the son of Rev. Royal Gage whose boyhood and youth were largely spent in this town and who has ever seemed to have a most dear and tender remembrance of Orleans County—says Mr. Gage: *Ed.*]

"The following poem, 'Hang Old John Brown,' was written on first receiving intelligence of John Brown's raid into Virginia, and sent to the New York Tribune for publication. The Tribune however did not care to publish so much 'unwholesome truth,' probably thinking it might not be pleasant to its readers, and it was returned to its author.

Now, since the prophesy contained in the last two verses has been so signally fulfilled, and since the authority of Jehovah has been, through the war of the Rebellion, so terribly vindicated in the face of the astonished nations of earth, it may not be unwise to review the past, to enable us to do better in the future."

HANG OLD JOHN BROWN.

BY FRANKLIN B. GAGE

Hang the fearless old man, he deserves it
 For doing what Christ might have done:
 There is peril in being a Christian,
 When a nation containeth but one!

'Tis treason to practice the doctrine:—
 You should treat every man as a brother:—
 Even Christ was once hung as a traitor—
 Hang this fearless Old Brown as an other.

Has God been a betting this treason?
 God is great! but our Nation is greater:—
 If tried by the laws of Virginia
 Even God would be hung as a traitor.

For He was the first one to publish
 The doctrine that all should be free;—
 Tis recorded,—"*Do thou unto others
 As thou wouldst have others to thee.*"

Hang the fearless old man, without mercy,
 He will willingly suffer the sting,
 That out of his ashes, the Freedom
 Of America's millions may spring.

Tho' the Nation but wink when you hang him,
 Tho' the Church but indulge in a frown—
 Please remember:—*John Brown's insurrection
 Will never be hung*—with John Brown.

*History records that more than a thousand warriors died of the small-pox, communicated to them by drink in the blood of their victims.

Go! feast on his blood like the vulture,
 And pray to the gods ye have made:—
 But beware!—there's a living Jehovah
 Whose vengeance is only delayed!

"TEN THOUSAND SLAIN?"

A thousand mingled voices shout—
 "The victory has been won!
 Our brave boys put the foe to rout
 Long ere the day was done;
 Our horsemen, by the wood concealed,
 Rode through their ranks amain,
 And left upon that battle-field,
 Ten thousand slain!"

Ah many a scalding tear awakes,
 And many a bitter sigh,
 And many a heart with anguish breaks
 While yet the tidings fly;
 O'er many a happy home shall sweep
 The blast of grief and pain:
 And twice ten thousand wildly weep,
 "Ten thousand slain!"

There is a God who dwells above
 Whose home is in the sky,
 Whose nature is all truth and love,
 That God is ever nigh;
 He loves the people of all lands,
 By every stream and plain:—
 Lo! on His judgment Record stands
 "Ten thousand slain;"

THE CLYDE.

BY FRANKLIN B. GAGE.

Respectfully dedicated to "Jane Brackett—" (Mrs. Luther Cole, Watertown, Wisconsin.)

Towards its great home, the far off sea,
 The Clyde still flows as bright as ever;—
 And when the grave hides you and me,
 The Clyde will still flow on for ever,
 Jane Brackett,
 The Clyde will still flow on for ever.

Ah forty years have run their race,
 How strangely forty years estranges;—
 But still the Clyde flows in its place,
 Unchanged though all around it changes,
 Jane Brackett,
 Unchanged though all around it changes.

To day I tread the village street,
 But miss the old familiar places;
 And here to-day I only meet
 With cold and unfamiliar faces,
 Jane Brackett,
 With cold and unfamiliar faces.

And as I gaze upon the Clyde,
 Sad tears across my cheeks are creeping;—
 For strangers on its banks abide,
 Our loved ones in its graves are sleeping,
 Jane Brackett,
 Our loved ones in its graves are sleeping.

One quiet grave yard by the Clyde,
 How peaceful in the hush of even;—
 I pass the graves on every side,
 The graves of George, and Charles, and Steven,
 Jane Brackett,
 The graves of George, and Charles, and Steven.

Here other loved ones have been laid,
 A list too sadly long to number;
 Here many a youth, and many a maid;
 Here some grown gray and aged slumber,
 Jane Brackett,
 Here some grown gray and aged slumber.

What matters it when death shall call?
 Whether in youth or not till later?
 For long made graves await for all,
 From frozen pole to hot equator,
 Jane Brackett,
 From frozen pole to hot equator.

Yet He who heeds the sparrow's fall,
 By whom our every hair is numbered,
 From all earth's graves shall yet recall,
 The myriads that have lain and slumbered,
 Jane Brackett,
 The myriads that have lain and slumbered.

Ah! you and I must go ere long,
 To our appointed graves to slumber,
 To join that vast and silent throng
 Whom only God himself can number,
 Jane Brackett.
 Whom only God himself can number.

Yet towards its home the far off sea,
 The Clyde still flows as bright as ever;—
 And when the grave hides you and me,
 The Clyde will still flow on for ever,
 Jane Brackett,
 Unchanged will still flow on for ever.

MARY'S GRAVE.

BY F. C. HARRINGTON,

The sea pulse beats, where Mary sleeps,
 Along the whitened sand;
 And o'er her grave the woodbine creeps,
 Trained by a spirit-hand,
 The sighing willow sadly weaves
 A curtain o'er her head,
 And oft the dark magnolia's leaves
 Weep 'round her lowly bed

The white rose blooms upon her grave,
 Bathed by an angel's tear;
 And orange blossoms sweetly wave
 Above that form so dear;
 But when the blast from northern land
 Sweep cold across the main,
 Sweet tears shall water, sighs shall fan
 The bud to bloom again.

West Charleston, May 1, 1858,

P. S. I am a Vermonter by birth and residence.

AN INCIDENT IN THE EARLY HISTORY OF THE TOWN.

In proceeding to the narrative of the incident, it may be well to continue a brief sketch of the early life of Alpha Allyn, who is the subject of the incident. He was the oldest child of Abner and Anna Allyn. He was born in Barton, Nov. 30, 1802.

He was, with his parents removed to Navy in the month of July, 1803. Only one other family was then in town, and that one moved out before the snow came that fall; consequently Alpha has always lived in town, never having given up residence here, or been away except for brief periods. Though not the oldest man in town, he is the oldest inhabitant of the town. Living alone with his father and mother, his veneration and love for them became very strong. As other little ones were added to their circle, his young heart bounded with joy, greatly expanding with love for the little buds of promise. Albro, born July 10, 1804, was taken from them by death July 30, 1806. Here was Alpha's first grief. His young heart was torn with anguish, only assuaged by judicious instruction from his pious mother, from which he was able to comprehend the existence of God, and his sovereign right to take again to Himself what He had given. Here commenced his ideas of a religious life.

In 1808, he was sent to the first school kept in town. It was a mile away through woods, no inhabitant between his father's house and the school-house—the latter a barn. Five children comprised this school beside himself, viz.: Erastus and Olney Percival, sons of Orrin Percival, Elvira Sargent, and Robert Hunkins, children of Robert H. Hunkins, who lived on the north side of Clyde river, more than a mile the other way from the school. The Percival children lived on a cross road which came into the main road about a half mile below Mr. Allyn's, so that the children usually managed to join Alpha at the corner of the roads. One of Alpha's parents went out with and came for him the first half mile, for fear of wild beasts. In this way he attended school the summers of 1808 and 1809. The spring of 1810, his father had business to Providence, R. I. a distance of 260 miles, which journey in those days must be on horseback. To gratify the wishes of grand-parents in St. Johnsbury, he took this son of 6 years with him as far as that—35 miles. He had saddle-bags upon his saddle, his overcoat lashed back of the saddle, his boy upon the horse behind, holding himself steady by grasping the coat. They went as far as Barton the first day, the second to Wheelock, the third to St. Johnsbury. Here the boy stayed while his father was gone, and walked 2 miles, and back each day to school

in company with his cousin of 4 years, of whom he took special care. He had recently been again bereft of another little brother, born Dec. 27, 1808, who died March 28, 1810. This may have made him doubly careful of children younger than himself. The recently bereaved family left at home, consisted of the mother and two little daughters, one only 2 months old. Alpha attended school after this season 2 more summers in the barn. To the original number were added children from the families of Stephen and Ebenezer Cole. After this a school-house was built—(the first school-house in town, 1822,) a mile farther from his father's, which made it impracticable for him to go, but as his father was a man of literary culture he instructed his son at home. When nearly man grown, he attended school at the school-house one winter, and walked 4 miles a day.

The memorable cold season came on, what grains that were raised were so sadly frost bitten as to be unpalatable and innutritious; potatoes were poor, and exceedingly bitter. Many families removed from the new settlements in the north part of Vermont, to avoid suffering and perhaps starvation. In 1811 Mr. Allyn's health failed and though loth to go, having the agency of much of the lands in town, yet he felt compelled to, for a time. This was in 1815. His family was somewhat dispersed. Alpha went to Rhode Island and resided a while with Dr. Hosea Humphry, who married his father's sister. In 1817 he came home in company with Joseph Owen, Esq., of Glover. The family was again gathered upon their Navy land. A share of their mowing land had been turned into pasturing, and was used for the forage of sheep belonging to different persons. Bears were abundant, and very troublesome—they were extremely bold, so that it became necessary in the fall of the year to gather and shelter the cattle and sheep at night. Mr. Allyn was County surveyor, consequently away from home on this business more or less of the time about in different towns. During one of these trips away, in Nov. 1818, Alpha having worked upon the farm as usual during the day of Saturday the 7th, came in from his work, and as he found it later than he expected—it being a dull rainy day, he did not wait for supper, but went out at once for the sheep, with his wet clothes on. These clothes were made of cloth called roping—manufactured

in Dr. Humphry's cotton-factory. Not finding the sheep in the open field, he followed their trail into the woods: soon, a thick fog set down upon the horizon, shutting out the day-light, he lost the point of compass; not aware of the fact, and desirous to get home he kept upon a full run all night, when morning came it was still cloudy. The sun not appearing, he had no means to set his course by, and he was not sure he was lost. He came to a brook whose source he thought he knew. He felt pretty sure he was in the great swamp, known as Brownington swamp, which was then supposed to cover a greater area than it actually does. He did not choose to follow the brook either way, he tried to shape his course, as he thought, in a direct line towards home, but to his surprise he found himself repeatedly back to the same points on that brook. He did not allow himself rest but kept on the full run all day. He found nothing for food; once in the day he gathered spruce gum enough to chew for a little while. A little before night he had the pleasure of seeing the sun shine out, which appeared to him to be in the east, but he followed it till unfortunately it went down. Here for the first time he allowed himself to sit down for rest. This was not long, he resumed his run until entirely overcome by exhaustion, he dropped down upon a log in a half-sitting and half-lying posture, thinking only to rest a few moments. His physical powers were exhausted. In all probability he lay in the same posture the entire night without consciousness. The weather was cold, his clothes were saturated with water and profuse perspiration, which when he became quiet actually froze upon his limbs. Thus, he was chilled through.

It will be recollected that he left home Saturday afternoon on the 7th and that he was out all that night and all of the next day the 8th and during that night. Here I leave him, to narrate other events connected. His father was at Barton. His mother and oldest sister were at home alone. As it became dark on the eve of the 7th, they became very anxious for the return of the boy, and called as loud as possible to try to make him hear, that he might follow their voices and thus find his way home. Then they sounded the tin horn again and again, getting no response; before morning one went to the neighbors for assistance while the other continued to blow the horn. The response from the neighbors was

that he had probably got through to Philip Davis' 2 miles away, where he was resting for the night and would be home early in the morning, but not coming in the morning. Hiram Hutchinson went to Mr. Davis, with a request that if the boy was not there he would take his horse and go as soon as possible to Barton after Mr. Allyn, which he did. In the mean time the neighbors at home circulated the painful intelligence in town. The religious people were assembled at Mr. Stephen Cole's house at the Hollow, which was 2 miles from Mr. Allyn's, for their usual Sabbath religious services. The news was proclaimed in the meeting with a call for men to hunt. There was a ready response. The tender sympathy of all hearts was touched and ready for valiant service. The men formed in company and entered the woods in search. The women were not less sympathetic. There were but eleven families in town. Ten of these mothers made their way during the day, and evening, and the following morning to Mr. Allyn's to express their great solicitude and do all in their power to aid in the alleviation of suffering. Mothers from Salem and Morgan were also there. Death had twice entered this family in the removal of sons. They had sickened and died at home where fond parents and kind, anxious friends had ministered to their necessities. Their pillows of death had been smoothed by loving hands. Alas! in this case, the oldest son was in the deep forest, perhaps torn by wild beasts and if alive suffering with cold, hunger, and excessive fatigue, for well they knew he would not rest while able to move. This awful suspense was worse than death under ordinary circumstances. No traces were found of the boy this day. As the men came in Sabbath night to wait until another morning the anguish of the family was such as language entirely fails to portray. News of death would have been a partial relief. There could be no rest in that home; visions of the dark forests, mire of the swamp, howling of ferocious wild beasts, a famished stomach, freezing limbs, and aching body of their loved one floated constantly before their minds. I recently asked Mrs. Cole, aged 89 years, (who was there), how my mother appeared. She said, "Almost beside herself with grief."

Mr. Allyn came home as soon as he got the sad news, and joined the search. When, at night, the men came in without finding the

boy, Mr. Elisha Parlin was dispatched for more men, rallying the inhabitants of Brownington and Salem. When he reached Barton with the news, the people rallied; Luther Merriam went to Glover for help, another messenger was dispatched to Irasburgh.—The people of Brownington also rallied. Mr. Allyn aided them in arrangements for the search,—knowing more of Brownington and Charleston woods than any others. I would here say, though all these people would probably—being prompted by common humane feelings—have turned out to hunt for any human being, even though a stranger, I think there was more intense feeling in Barton, than if this afflicted family had been strangers to them.

Mr. and Mrs. Allyn first settled in Barton. He was their first town clerk. Alpha was born there. Mrs. Allyn had greatly endeared herself to the people there. In the instance of a great panic in town, by the appearance of small-pox there, which spread so that it became necessary to have a pest-house, and remove the infected persons there, one of this number was Mrs. May, wife of James May, Esq., who had a babe. The medical adviser decided that all hope for them was that some healthy nursing woman should be inoculated, and enter the pest-house with them, to care for the woman, and nurse the child at her own breast. Mrs. Allyn responded—actuated by philanthropic feelings. It was a trial to her to leave her own babe to be cared for by others; but she did, and was thereby made the instrument of saving the life of the infected babe, who grew up to be a blessing to others. He was the late William May of Barton. The lad lost, was the babe that was left to be cared for while his mother performed her errand of mercy in the pest-house. After their removal to Navy, they had been obliged to go to Barton to mill, and get their general supplies there, so that a familiar acquaintance was kept up.

The men from the towns south of Brownington Swamp met at Brownington, made preliminary arrangements, then entered the unbroken forest—headed by Dr. Jonathan Allyn of Barton. They chanced to go through west of where the boy was. Two Charleston, Salem, Morgan and Holland men entered the woods on the north side, going south to come out at Brownington. These chanced to go too far east of where the boy was.

One of these companies from the north was headed by Stephen Cole, and with him was his son, Winthrop; though older, he was an intimate friend of Alpha. They came to a brook, where tracks were discovered in the sand, which Winthrop felt sure were made by the lost boy: the men dissented, attributing them to some animal, and continued their course as previously arranged; but Mr. Cole was led by his boy's persistency, and though ridiculed for it, followed his son. A Mr. Buswell and Mr. Ingraham joined—turning their course considerably. They sounded a horn to bring others in that direction; the report of which reached the ears of the lost boy, and roused him for a moment from the death-like lethargy in which he had lain all the previous night and day thus far. He gave a screech—his voice having become unnatural; this the men heard, but were wholly at a loss to know whether it was from fowl, quadruped, or from the boy. Winthrop said "It is Alpha." They sounded again and again, but no more response; yet kept on, in the direction of the strange noise, until they found him on the log where he lay down the previous night to rest. With difficulty they aroused him, by rubbing and warming him, as well as they could, by fires which they kindled, and getting him to take a little food and other stimulant.

The unnatural sound which the men heard, was made by the boy, but with no consciousness that any one was in pursuit of him. He was in a sort of reverie, was very cold, and thought he was in sight of Mr. Underwood's house, and that he saw his mother and sister standing in the door-way. The noise was an effort to call to his sister to bring him his mittens.

Agreement had been made that no gun should be discharged in the woods, except as a signal that the boy was found. Guns were now discharged several times to call the companies from farther search. In a short time many of them were around him. They were untiring for about two hours in efforts to resuscitate him; then they commenced, past the meridian of the day, to remove him towards home. This they must do upon their backs, which was a bad task for the men, and more so for the boy, he having been so terribly chilled, and then so hard rubbed to bring up a reaction, that when he came to feeling he was conscious of unendurable soreness of

his flesh. They alternated often from one to another, perhaps oftener by his entreaties to be set down to rest—movement so hurt him.

There was no sun to be seen, and the men were a little doubtful about their course, but fortunately came out to a clearing, of which most of them knew nothing. This was lot No. 15, in Charleston, since known as the Palmer place. From this they found their way by tracks of the workmen, who had come in, and brought materials for camping.

They carried him on their backs to Philip Davis' house. Here they ministered to his wants. When first found, and partially aroused, he did not seem to feel the demands of appetite, rather refused cold victuals, saying he was going home, where he should have a warm supper,—seeming to have lost the time intervening the first night, or the fact that he had been lost; but, after having had a little nourishment upon his stomach, he began to feel the demands of hunger, and to solicit food. He refused stimulants in the form of ardent spirit, as he always had an aversion for it; but was bought in, to take some, now and then, by promise of giving him more food. This the men thought necessary to revive him. From Mr. Davis' house they took him on horseback. When they reached his father's, the door-yard was full of men, who had got in sooner—after hearing the report of guns, and of women and children, who were waiting in anxious suspense. Every one was eager to give the boy a hearty shake of the hand. A warm bed was in readiness for him. From frost in his clothes, and from soreness of his body, it was impossible to remove them but by cutting them off.

To attempt a description of the scene of the long lost son, and brother, restored to them alive, would be useless. It was a grateful rejoicing, but with fear and trembling lest he might not rally from the shock. He had the best advice from Dr. Newcomb of Derby, their family physician, as also the best of nursing; thus by the blessing of God, he rallied to tolerable health, though never fully recovered from the effects of the shock. His limbs have never been agile as before, nor his step as elastic. For full 40 years he was obliged to have tight bandages kept upon his wrists in order to be able to use his hands for any heavy work: this, and the celebrated "Kittridge bone-ointment" has greatly

strengthened them. His life has been one of usefulness as a citizen, especially as a townsman, being alive to all its interests. Together with his father he has been largely engaged in the interests of wild lands, having been agents for land proprietors, and more or less for their own. He married Miss Adelaide Nash of Montpelier, a most estimable woman, with whom he has lived in this town and reared 8 children, 6 of whom are living; two promising young lady daughters have passed away from earth, as beacons to draw them to the better world, to which they are journeying.

EAST CHARLESTON, VT. May 26, 1870.

As I learned that the history of this town had been submitted for publication, in Miss Hemenway's history of the State, without an account of the above narrated event, I felt that it was not right, as that was certainly one of the most startling events ever experienced here. That I have failed to make it as interesting to the reader as some other person might, I doubt not. I have done it because no other person has to my knowledge. This therefore is a tribute to the memory of my only surviving brother. My sisters are all deceased.

Respectfully submitted by

RACHEL H. ALLYN, M. D.

Lowell, Massachusetts.

COVENTRY.*

BY THE REV. PLINY H. WHITE.

Coventry, situated in latitude 44° 53' N. and in longitude 4° 54' E., is an irregular quadrangle, no two sides being of equal length; and is bounded N. E. (6½ miles) by Newport and Salem, S. E. (4¾ miles) by Brownington, S. W. (5¾ miles) by Irasburgh, and N. W. (4½ miles) by Newport.

The charter was granted Nov. 4, 1780, to Maj. Elias Buel and 59 others. Its boundaries as defined by the charter, were as follows: "beginning at a beech tree, marked 'Irasburgh corner, Sept. 26, 1778,' being the north-westerly corner of Irasburgh, and running north 36° east, six miles and 63 chains, to Lake Memphremagog; then south-easterly on the shore of said lake, about 27 chains to a hemlock tree, marked 'Salem Line, 1778;,' then south 45° west, two miles and two chains,

to a great hemlock tree, marked, 'Salem West Corner, Sept. 30, 1778;,' then south 45° east, six miles and 21 chains, in the southerly line of Salem, to a stake five links north-west from a cedar tree, marked 'Coventry Corner;,' then south 36° west, four miles and four chains, to the North line of Irasburgh; then north 54° west, five miles and 60 chains, to the bounds begun at." Within these limits were supposed to be contained 16,767 acres, or about 26 1-5 square miles. To make up the six square miles usually included in a township, there were granted 2,000 acres directly south of Newport, called Coventry Gore, and 4,273 acres in Chittenden County, east of Starksboro, called Buel's Gore. The north part of Buel's Gore was annexed to Huntington in 1794. That part of the town which bordered on Lake Memphremagog, being in the form of a slip, 108 rods wide on the Lake, and 2 miles, 4 rods long, was called Coventry Leg, somewhat inappropriately, as it was narrowest where it joined the body of the town, and widened as it extended north. In 1816 it was annexed to Newport. Five rights were reserved by the charter, one for the benefit of a college in this State, one for the benefit of a county grammar school, one for the benefit of schools in town, one for the first settled minister, and one for the support of the ministry as the inhabitants should direct. Buel, the principal agent in procuring the charter, was a native and resident of Coventry, Ct., and, in honor of his birth place, the same name was given to the new township.* †

* Concerning Elias Buel, the founder and principal original proprietor of Coventry, it is suitable to put on record a few facts. He was a son of Captain Peter Buel, one of the first settlers of Coventry, Ct., at which place he was born 8 Oct. 1737. He married, 6 Aug. 1758, Sarah Turner, by whom he had Anna, born 2 Jan. 1759; Solomon, born 12 Apr. 1760; Elias Jr., born about 1770, studied law with Nathaniel Chipman, admitted to the Rutland County Bar in 1793, died in Waterbury, Vt., about 1810; Jesse, born 4 Jan. 1778, established and edited the Cultivator at Albany, N. Y., died at Danbury, Conn., 6 Oct. 1839; Samuel, a custom-house officer at Burlington about 1809; also John, Eunice, Abigail, Peter, and two Sallies. Not all of those names are given in the order of birth.

He was a major in the Revolutionary army, and a brother of the Rev. Samuel Buel, D. D., an eminent minister on Long Island. "He was a man of dignified deportment, and possessing a highly cultivated mind, full of anecdote, and a most agreeable and instructive companion. Major Buel was an ardent politician, but never sought an office; and a frequent contributor of

At the time of the chartering of Coventry, and for many years after, Orleans County was destitute of inhabitants, and inaccessible by roads, and lands were of no value except for speculative purposes. Buel purchased the rights of his associates, one by one, as he had opportunity, paying from £5 to £20, and in a few instances as much as £30, for each right; until, in 1788, the title of 54 of the 60 rights was vested in him. His deeds, however, were not put on record until 1801, and, in the mean time, sales for taxes, and levies of executions against the original proprietors had created conflicting titles to much of the land. In 1791 all the lands in town were sold by Stephen Pearl, Sheriff of Chittenden County, to satisfy a land tax of a half penny an acre levied by the Legislature of Vermont. Ira Allen purchased most of them, and 49 rights, which were not redeemed within the prescribed time, were deeded to him. Buel afterwards quitclaimed to Allen his interest in those rights, and appears to have had little or no more to do with the township.

Allen made few, if any sales of his Coventry lands till 1798. In March of that year he was in London, where he met Stephen Bayard, of Philadelphia, and sold him the 2,000 acres comprised in Coventry Gore for the round sum of £1,600 sterling, (\$7,104). There is something ludicrous in the minute particularity of English forms of conveyancing as exhibited in the deed 6 pages long, by which Allen transferred these 2,000 acres of woods and mountains, "together with all and singular houses, outhouses, edifices, buildings, paths, passages, commons, fishing places, hedges, ditches, gates, stiles, fences, ways, waters, water-courses, lights, liberties, case-

ments, privileges, profits, commodities, advantages, hereditaments, and appurtenances whatsoever.' If Bayard paid the purchase money, or any part of it, it was a dead loss to him, for in the following July a direct land-tax was assessed by the Congress of the United States, to satisfy which, the whole town of Coventry, including the Gore, was sold at auction at the house of Thomas Tolman, in Greensboro, May 20, 1801, by James Paddock, of Craftsbury, the collector, for \$4.80, and was never redeemed. Jabez G. Fitch, of Vergennes, was the purchaser. William C. Harrington, of Burlington, had a color of title to 8 rights, Reed Ferris, of Pawlington, N. Y., to 9, Alexander Schist, of Canada, to 15, Thaddeus Tuttle, of Burlington, to 15, and James Seaman, of the City of New York, to 16. Fitch bought the interests of them all, and Dec. 14, 1801, he took a conveyance of Ira Allen's entire title. By these means he became the ostensible owner of the whole township, and had a valid title to nearly all of it.

It was by Fitch's agency that the settlement of the town was effected. He offered land at moderate prices to actual settlers, promising gifts of land to some, (which promises, however, were fulfilled in few, if any, instances,) and encouraged emigration as much as possible. Two dollars an acre was the current price of land, with a liberal credit, and cash was seldom required. Most of the early purchasers made their payments in "good clean wheat" or "merchantable neat cattle, (bulls and stags excepted,) not exceeding eight years old." In many of the conveyances he reserved to himself "two thirds of the iron ore being and growing on the land," a reservation which never proved of any value. Notwithstanding the pains he took to purchase all outstanding claims, the titles to some of the lands afterwards proved defective, and subjected his grantees to serious loss.

SETTLEMENT.

In September, 1799, Samuel Cobb and his son Tisdale visited the township with a view to settlement, decided to settle there, put up a log-house, and returned for their families.— In March, 1800, the first settlement of Coventry took place. The pioneer settlers were Samuel Cobb and Tisdale Cobb, father and son: Samuel accompanied by his children, Samuel, Jr., Nathaniel and Silence; and Tisdale by his wife. They came from Westmoreland, N. H., March 15th, traveling on horse-

political essays to the Connecticut Courant, where he defended the policy of Jefferson's administration and advocated Democratic principles." His first residence in Vermont was Rutland. He afterwards removed to Buel's Gore, and resided on that part of it which was annexed to Huntington. In 1798 and 1801, he was an Assistant Judge of Chittenden County Court; in 1799, a member of the Council of Consors; 1801, 1802, 1804, the representative of Huntington in the General Assembly of Vermont; and in 1814, the delegate from that town to the Constitutional Convention. In 1819 he removed to Albany, N. Y., where he died, May 17, 1824, at the residence of his son Jesse.

† In 1841 the Legislature changed the name to Orleans. About that time an attempt was made to constitute it the shire-town of Orleans County, but the effort was unsuccessful, and, in 1843, the original name was restored.

back as far as Brownington, which being the end of the road, they left their horses there and made their way on foot through the dense woods, marking the trees as they went, till they reached the east part of Coventry, March 27th. Samuel Cobb pitched on lot No. 11, now occupied by Stillman Church, and built a log-cabin directly opposite the present site of Mr. Church's house. Tisdale Cobb pitched on lot No. 12, now occupied by Jesse Miller, and built a cabin just east of the present grave-yard. Samuel Cobb, Jr., made an opening on lot 6, now owned by James K. Blake, but, being disappointed in some of Fitch's promises, he did not locate permanently. The cabins of these first settlers were exceedingly rude in appearance; built of spruce logs hewn only on the inside, and pointed with mud and moss, roofed with bark, having one door and one or two small windows, and inclosing only a single room, which was made to answer all the purposes of kitchen, dining-room, bedroom and parlor. Boards were not to be procured nearer than Barton, where Gen. Wm. Barton, the founder of that town, had, in 1796, built a saw-mill. From that mill, boards sufficient to floor the cabins were drawn a distance of 10 miles through the pathless woods. In the following June, Samuel Cobb's wife (Silence Barney, born Feb. 21, 1756,) and his younger children, who had remained in Westmoreland while preparations were making for their reception, joined the husband and father in the wilderness, and the first settlement of Coventry was made complete. Tisdale Cobb's family consisted only of himself and wife, (Sarah Pierce,) and Samuel's of himself, his wife, 3 sons and 4 daughters.* Until the arrival of Mrs. Cobb, the first comers had no baking apparatus whatever, and were obliged to go to Mr. Newhall's in Brownington, about a mile, to do all their baking. Silence Cobb was usually the messenger on these errands, and had as her constant companion through the lonely woods, a large black dog, which, being a very docile animal, she taught to do pack-horse duty, in carrying to and fro on his back the bags of meal or of bread.

* The sons were Samuel, Jr., Hanover and Nathaniel; the daughters were Silence, Lattice C., Arabella and Sabrina. After the lapse of 69 years, four of the eleven persons constituting these two pioneer families still survive; only one of whom, however, Mrs. Isaac Parker, (Arabella Cobb,) lives in Coventry.

All the first settlers, male and female, were of more than usual physical ability; and, being of athletic frames and rugged constitutions, were admirably qualified to endure the hardships of a settlement in the wilderness. Hardships they had to endure, and those neither few nor small. It was no light task to conquer the primeval forest, nor was it easy even to procure needful food for themselves and their animals while the work of clearing was going on.

There were no roads, no neighbors within 2 miles, no grist-mill nearer than West Derby, and facilities for procuring the most ordinary necessities, not to say comforts of life, were scanty indeed. The young men used to carry grain on their shoulders to Arnold's mills in West Derby, there being no road that could be traveled by horses. In the winter they had an easier conveyance, by hand-sled on Memphremagog. By most diligent toil, in which all the members of the families bore their parts, each man made a small clearing in the season of 1800, and raised grain and potatoes enough to secure them from fear of actual want. Each family had a cow which gained its living as best it could in the forest. It was the work of the younger girls to find the cows at night, and drive them home—oftentimes a laborious task requiring them to search the woods for miles around. To provide for the cows during the Winter was a problem of no easy solution. No hay was raised, but a scanty supply was brought from Barton, and with the help of browse, which was abundant and close at hand, they were comfortably wintered. So ended the first year of the infant settlement.

In 1801, Samuel Smith of Brownington built a saw-mill on the Day Brook. This was a great convenience to the settlers, as it obviated the necessity of going to Barton for boards and planks, or of using planks roughly split from logs, which was a not unusual kind of flooring in the early days. A grist-mill was lacking for some years longer, and, in the mean time most of the grain was sent to Arnold's mill at West Derby, it being floated down Barton river and through South Bay, in canoes. At length David Kendall built a small grist-mill on the Day Brook. The wheel was an overshot wheel, as the brook was small, and the supply of water sometimes insufficient, the miller was occasionally compelled to supply the lack of water by treading the buckets of the wheel after the fashion of a tread-mill. The stones for this mill were made of the nearest granite; and as

there was no bolt in the mill, the meal which it made was of the very coarsest kind. Pudding-and-milk was the principal food of the settlers, and this mill, which furnished the more solid part of their fare, was called the "pudding-mill"—a name by which its site is known to this day. The ruins of this ancient mill are still traceable a little westerly of where the road running north from William B. Flanders crosses the Day Brook.

As soon as the Cobbs had fairly established themselves, they built a log-shop, in which they carried on the business of blacksmithing. They were the only men of that trade in the northern part of Orleans county, and they had customers from all that region round about.

The first birth in Coventry took place July 28, 1801, when a daughter was born to Tisdale Cobb. Her original name was Harriet Fitch, bestowed on account of a promise of Jabez G. Fitch to give a lot of land to the first-born child—but he failed to fulfil his promise, and the name was changed to Betsey.

Many of the former townsmen of the Cobbs soon came to visit them and their new settlement, and several families were added to the little colony in 1801 and 1802. Among those who immigrated from Westmoreland were Jotham Pierce, Asa Pierce, Wm Esty, Simon B. Heustis, John Farnsworth and John Mitchell. All the settlers prior to 1803, in the strictest sense of the phrase, "Squatter Sovereigns," having no deeds of any land, but taking possession where they pleased, and procuring deeds when they could. Deeds were executed to them early in 1803. Jotham Pierce pitched on lot No. 15, on which William B. Flanders now lives.—He was a man of great energy, and became an influential citizen of the town. He was the first captain of militia, and magnified his office not a little, as was suitable he should in those days, when a captain was of more consequence than a brigadier general now is. William Esty pitched on lot No. 13, now owned by the Day estate; Simeon B. Heustis on lot No. 50, where Lewis Nye lives: John Mitchell on lot No. 51, and John Farnsworth on lot No. 52, where J. W. Mitchell lives. Farnsworth brought with him the first ox-cart ever seen in town. Previous to this time all teaming had been done on sleds or drags. Daniel B. Smith came in the Fall of 1802, and made an opening on lot No. 53, which was the first clearing west of Barton river. He took an active part in town affairs, but remained only till 1805, when he sold to

Samuel Boynton and removed. The first framed house in Coventry was built by him, a little south-east of the present residence of Ira Boynton, and on the opposite side of the road.

This house, as well as all that had previously been built, was on the high land. Surprise is often expressed at the present day, that the settlers in this town, and in other towns, should have selected the hills rather than the valleys as the sites of their farms, and that the roads should have been made directly over the hills rather than around them. These things, however, were a matter of inevitable necessity.—

The high lands were covered mainly with hard timber, and the decay of the leaves had made the land fertile and mellow. It was necessary only to clear the land and sow it to be sure of a crop the first year. The stumps decayed with comparative rapidity, and a few years sufficed to transform the forest into a farm. But the low lands were too wet to be tilled, and were generally covered with soft timber, the stumps of which decayed slowly. The rich lands on Black and Barton rivers, which now constitute some of the best farms in Coventry, could not have been made to yield the early settlers food enough to keep them from starvation. The soft, wet soil of the valleys made them as unsuitable for roads as they were for farms; to say nothing of the uselessness of roads where there were no people, and the need of roads where the people were.

A peculiar feature of the early houses was their fireplaces and chimneys. Stoves and furnaces were then unknown. Fireplaces and chimneys were built of prodigious size, and with small regard to beauty or even to shapeliness. Seven thousand brick were none too many to put into a chimney in which there was a fireplace 8 or 10 feet wide, and of proportionate depth. The fireplace was a mavelous storehouse of light and heat. The back-log was part of the solid butt of a tree, which, with a fore-stick and top-stick of nearly or quite the same size, constituted the main structure for a fire. To this were added as many smaller sticks as the state of the weather required, and a few pine knots and other kindlings being thrust under and between the several logs, the whole mass was easily set on fire, and the flame went roaring up the chimney, filling the house with cheerful light and warmth. One such fire lasted 24 hours, and sometimes several hours longer, according to the size, kind and condition of the wood.

To us, of the present generation, this seems wastefulness in the use of fuel, and to those of the next generation it will seem wicked extravagance; but to the early settlers wood was really of no value at all, but rather an incumbrance, to be got rid of by any and all possible means. The more of it they saw reduced to ashes, the more they rejoiced, and with good reason, too.

About 1802 Joseph Marsh and Timothy Goodrich, both from Addison County, made the first opening in the west part of the town. A log-cabin was built by Jabez G. Fitch, a few rods south of the present residence of George Heerman near the Upper Falls, and in this cabin Goodrich resided, having as boarders Marsh and his family, and some other persons, who like himself, were employed by Fitch in clearing and building. Fitch also made Goodrich's house his home during his occasional visits.— Marsh was a lawyer, and a man of more intellectual ability than any other of the early settlers. He was Fitch's agent for the sale of lands and had a general supervision of his affairs at Coventry. He had respectable literary attainments, but was no financier, and though he became owner of some lands, he was obliged to transfer them in payment of old debts, and at length he removed to Brownington. Timothy Woodbridge, from Waltham, Vt., came in the Fall of 1802, and purchased lots No. 23, 24 and 47. He was the gentleman of the little colony. He was a son of the Hon. Enoch Woodbridge, of Vergennes, Judge of the Supreme Court of Vermont, and married Lydia Chipman, daughter of Darius Chipman, and niece of the Hon. Nathaniel Chipman. He held himself in good esteem, as became one so respectably connected, and was always ready to occupy any place of which the position was honorable and the duties light, but he and his wife had been too daintily reared to be fit for frontier life, and were regarded by the townsmen as lazy and shiftless to the last degree. After a few years he sold his first purchase, and bought a part of lot No. 156, on which he made a clearing and built a cabin; but in 1807 sold out and left town. His last clearing is included within the grave-yard near the village. Amherst Stewart pitched on lot No. 3, now owned by Albert Day, and resided there a few years, after which he moved to Brownington. John Wells, Jr., began on what is known as the Peabody farm. He was the first justice of the peace appointed in town. Perez Gardner, from St. Johnsbury, came in 1802, and

pitched on parts of lots No. 9 and 10, now owned by Zebulon Burroughs. In 1802, the first hay made in Coventry was cut on lot No. 7, where Quincy Wellington, a son-in-law of Samuel Cobb, had begun a clearing. He abandoned it the next year and it returned to wilderness, and so remained till 1817, when Zebulon Burroughs reclaimed it, enlarged the clearing and erected buildings. The same year a man by the name of Symomes began a clearing on the farm now owned by Charles Owen, and a man by the name of Hawes on the farm now owned by William R. Alger. Neither of them put up any buildings, and they did not become permanent inhabitants. One of them brought in his knapsack four English white potatoes, the first of that kind that were brought to Coventry. They were cut into as many pieces as there were eyes, and were planted near Tisdale Cobb's. The whole produce was sowed and planted the next year, and from those four potatoes the town was stocked with that variety of the vegetable.

In June, 1802, John Ide, Jr., began a clearing, either on lot No. 55, or 56, both of which he had bought for \$500. He started from Brownington in the morning and came to Barton river, where he felled a tree and attempted to cross, but as the river was high the tree was not long enough, and he plunged in with his axe and swam the remaining distance, when he felled another tree and completed his bridge. He then bent his course towards his new purchase, but after traveling awhile in the woods, found himself again at the river, which he followed till he reached his crossing place, and then took another start. This process he continued all day, and returned to Brownington without seeing his land. He moved his family into Coventry March 9, 1803, and was the first white settler west of the river. By this time two log-bridges had been built across the river, and a road cut from the upper falls of Black river half way to the Center. His first log-house was built about half way between the present sites of the brick church and Mrs. Sarah A. Kendall's house and so far west that the road now passes over its site. He afterwards built a log-house about 40 rods north-westerly of Mrs. A. Plastridge's present residence. For many years he was a leading man in town, and did as much as any one else to give it form and character.

The settlers whose names have now been mentioned constituted the adult male population of the town in March, 1803. Until that time there was no municipal organization, as indeed

there was little need of any. Whatever of a public nature was done, not much at the most, was accomplished by voluntary private effort. But it was now thought desirable that the town should be organized, and accordingly application was made to Luke Chapin, Esq., of Duncansboro, (now Newport,) who issued his warrant for a town meeting to be held at Samuel Cobb's house on Thursday, March 31, 1803. At that time and place the town was organized by the choice of officers, as follows: John Wells, Jr., moderator; Joseph Marsh, clerk; Timothy Woodbridge, constable; Samuel Cobb, treasurer; Samuel Cobb, Daniel B. Smith and John Ide, Jr., selectmen; Perez Gardner, John Wells, Jr., and Joseph Marsh, listers; Joseph Marsh, Samuel Cobb, John Wells, Jr., and Daniel B. Smith, highway surveyors; Perez Gardner, grand juror.

It was voted that each inhabitant should work on the roads four days in June and two days in September. A tax of \$12 was raised to defray current expenses of the town. The grand list of 1803, the first taken in town, and on which this tax was assessed, amounted to \$608. The highest tax payer was John Wells, Jr., who paid a town tax of \$1.39, and a State tax of 96 cents.

Most of the early settlers were uneducated men, but they were not insensible to the value of education, nor deficient in desire that their children should know more than themselves.— They had no school-house, however, were too poor to build one, and there was no spare room in their cabins where a school might be held.— At length Samuel Cobb's corn-barn was temporarily converted to the purpose of a school-house, and here, in the Summer of 1803, Temperance Vincent taught the first school in Coventry, for the moderate compensation of \$1 per week. A ruder building was perhaps never devoted to educational purposes. It was small, not clap-boarded, and lighted only by the open doorway and the cracks between the boards. The seats were rough boards laid upon blocks of wood, and the desks were constructed in the same way. In this unsightly building the rudiments of education were imparted to some, who are now among the most valuable citizens of the town.

In the Summer of 1803 a saw-mill, the second in the town and much better than the first, was built on the Upper Falls of Black river, by Jabez G. Fitch. This and the adjacent cabin of Goodrich and Marsh constituted a center of civ-

lization in the west part of the town, as the Cobb settlement did in the east.

The first freemen's meeting was held Sept. 6, 1803, when 16 votes, the unanimous vote of the town, were given for Isaac Tichenor for Governor. Jos. Marsh had the honor of being the first representative; receiving 9 votes against 2 for John Wells, Jr., and one each for Samuel Cobb and D. B. Smith.

The year 1804 was signalized by the first birth of a male child, the first marriage, and the first death. The birth took place February 17th, when a son, George B., was born to John Ide, Jr. That son is now the Rev. George B. Ide, D. D., of Springfield, Mass., one of the most eminent Baptist divines in this country. The marriage was that of Silence Cobb to Col. David Knox, of Tunbridge, which was solemnized March 11th, by Elijah Strong, Esq., of Brown-ington. The death was that of Mrs. John Farnsworth, which took place December 4th. There being no public grave-yard, she was buried on her husband's farm, and her grave-stone may still be seen at the four corners on South Hill. [Near her grave were buried three infant children of John Mitchell; three children of Daniel Heustis, triplets, who lived but a few hours; and James Heustis, son of Simon Heustis, who died Oct. 30, 1808. The graves of all the children are unmarked by any stone. In 1866, the town surrounded these graves of its early dead by a neat fence.]

Among the new settlers in 1804 were George Dorr, Benjamin Walker, Charles Bryant, Thomas Baldwin, Daniel Ide, John Gardner and Aristides Heustis. Dorr bought of J. G. Fitch lot No. 75, where Azro Gray now lives, began a clearing, May 5, 1804, and built a log-house near a spring, almost opposite the present residence of Hubbard Gray. His title proved defective, and Fitch having in the mean time become bankrupt, he was compelled to repurchase the lot of the legal owner. Bryant pitched on lot No. 42; Walker on lot No. 49; Heustis on lot No. 76; and Baldwin on lot No. 57. Ide pitched on lot No. 89, and made the first opening in the North neighborhood. Gardner was the first house-carpenter.

The clearing of land was a much more laborious work in the early days than it now is. Almost all of it was done by hand, oxen and horses being very scarce. In 1804 there were only 3 yoke of oxen in Coventry, owned by Samuel Cobb, Jabez G. Fitch and Timothy Woodbridge. Ordinary logs were not drawn into heaps to be burned, but if a tree were

large, sticks and small logs were piled along the whole length of it, and so it was burned. A horse with a chain was used to draw the small logs, and to draw together the partially burned brands.

The political harmony which had hitherto prevailed, as witnessed by the unanimous vote for Tichenor in 1803, was slightly disturbed in 1804, when Jonathan Robinson was the opposing candidate. One vote was given for the Robinson ticket; and at an election for member of Congress, the same independent voter cast his solitary suffrage for James Fisk, in opposition to William Chamberlin, who was the choice of all his townsmen. It is quite probable that Charles Bryant was this voter. One vote was also given for Robinson in 1805, but in 1806, after Bryant had sold out and left town, the vote was again unanimous for Tichenor.

At the town meeting of 1805, a tax of \$12 worth of wheat was raised for the purpose of defraying town charges. Wheat, then and for a long time after, was the principal currency in Orleans County. Town and school district taxes were assessed in wheat much more frequently than in cash. A cash tax, however small, was considered quite a calamity, and, in fact, was such. A person was once obliged to go more than 50 miles, to procure less than a dollar for the purpose of paying a tax. On account of the scarcity of money it often happened that no tax whatever was assessed, the officers choosing to render their services gratuitously, and the people in general to do with their own hands whatever needed to be done, rather than to pay their proportion of a tax. On one occasion, when two bridges were to be built, the town voted "that the inhabitants turn out voluntarily to build the bridge at Burrough's mill, and that \$45 be raised to build the bridge across Black river, payable in labor at 67 cents per day, the person finding himself, or in grain the first of January next.

SOLOMON PIERCE

immigrated in 1805, and pitched on lot No. 82, being the farm on which the Rev. A. G. Gray now lives. In June of the same year came Dr. Peleg Redfield, and purchased lot No. 44, on the eastern border of which he made a clearing and built a house. The farm still remains in the ownership of his family. Dr. Redfield was the first settled physician in Coventry, and the fourth in Orleans County;

his only predecessors being Dr. Samuel Huntington, of Greensboro, Dr. Luther Newcomb, of Derby, and Dr. James Paddock, of Crafts-bury. His practice immediately became extensive and arduous. His journeys to the scattered cabins in which his patients lived were performed mainly on horseback, but not unfrequently he was obliged to thread his way through the forests on foot. He was a man of vigorous mind and great force of character, and was held in high esteem not only for professional skill but for business qualities. He is entitled to be remembered for his own abilities, and as the father of sons who, in other professions, have won eminent distinction for themselves, and have reflected honor upon the town from which they went forth.

ROADS, &C.

In October and November, 1805, the first public roads were laid out. Until that time the roads were mere paths cut through the woods, with reference mainly to private convenience, and no wider than was absolutely necessary for a single team, not always so wide as that. When John Farnsworth came into town with his ox-cart, the whole population had to perform extra work on the road from Brownington, to allow the passage of so wide a vehicle. The public roads now laid out were 3 rods wide. Their general direction was north and south, but alterations and discontinuances have so changed the state of things that it is difficult now to identify more than one of them, which was, in the main, the road from Irasburgh line over South Hill to the Center. Little more was done to roads then, and for many years after, than to clear them of trees, leaving stumps, and stones, and mud-holes, for the traveler to avoid as best he could. Sometimes a by-path was cut around an unusually formidable slough, or logs were laid in it; but, at the best, the going was very uncomfortable, not to say dangerous. Traveling was performed principally on horseback, both men and women taking long journeys in that way. Frequently a man and a woman rode on the same horse, and sometimes a woman took two or three children on the horse with herself. A sled drawn by oxen was almost the only other mode of conveyance known in the early days. Oxen were trained to travel, as well as to draw loads, and sometimes would perform a pleasure-trip at a speed of more than 4 miles an hour.

The first law-suit in Coventry took place in the winter of 1805. It was held at the house of D. B. Smith, Esq., who was the magistrate in the case. William Baxter, Esq., of Brown-ington, was plaintiff and attorney, and Joseph Marsh, Esq., of Coventry, was defendant and attorney. The action was founded on a note payable to Perez Gardner, and the defense was that the note was given for beef which proved not to be sweet. But the plaintiff proved that Marsh took the beef "for better or for worse," and so the defense failed.

EARLY SETTLERS—CONTINUED.

In 1806 came Isaac Baldwin, from Westminster, Samuel Boynton, from Westmoreland, N. H., and Eben Hosmer, from Concord, Mass. Baldwin and Boynton bought lots already improved. Hosmer made a commencement on lot No. 88, now owned by Erastus Wright. In 1806 came also Samuel Thompson, and purchased lot No. 139, which he afterwards sold, and then bought of Joseph Marsh parts of lots No. 136 and 137. He lived in a log-cabin built by Marsh, near where Isaac M. Hancock now lives. He was a most original and eccentric character, and was familiarly called "Shark Thompson."

His moods were various and contradictory. At times he was irritable in the extreme, and the slightest provocation would rouse him to ungovernable wrath which vented itself in the most horrid profanity and most brutal conduct. One of his cotemporaries said that "he could swear the legs off from an iron kettle in less than two minutes." He ruled his family with a rod of iron. A son of his was the innocent cause of the death of a cow, and for nine successive days Thompson administered to him a severe whipping every morning and evening. He was poor to the very last degree of penury. Very often his wife and children suffered severely for the want of suitable food and clothing. Sheriffs constantly embarrassed him with attachments and executions, and were sometimes greatly harassed in return. Jotham Pierce once attempted to serve a process on him by driving away some cattle, which Thompson prevented by putting up the bars as often as Pierce could let them down. During the struggle Thompson having a favorable opportunity, caught one of Pierce's fingers between his teeth, and fixed them into it with a vigor and tenacity of grip, which, in the officer's estimation, fully justified the appellation of "Shark."

But there was another side to his character. He was very kind and obliging to his neighbors, and would divide his last morsel of food with any one who was in need. He was full of sympathy for the sorrowful and suffering. Tears would flow copiously down his sunburnt cheeks as he stood by the bedside of a dying neighbor, and from the depths of his soul would come up the consoling expression, "By Judas, it's too bad," which was his unvarying formula on such occasions. He had by nature a strong mind, though it was never cultivated. There being no lawyer in the immediate vicinity, he took up "pettyfogging," in which he achieved a good deal of celebrity. He had also a gift of extemporizing.

In June, 1806, the first road from east to west was laid out. It extended from the upper falls of Black river, through the Center, "to the west side of Jotham Pierce's opening," near the present residence of William B. Flinders. As it went eastwardly from the Center, it diverged, at an angle of about 45° south from the present road, passed the lowlands on a log-causeway about 30 rods long and 4 feet high, and crossed Barton river near where Willard Fairbrother now lives, with the first substantial bridge built over that stream in Coventry. On the 6th of June, 1810, the waters of Runaway Pond carried off this bridge and causeway, covered the meadow with several inches of soft, sticky mud, and compelled a change of the road to its present location. Miss Betsey Parker was crossing the causeway on horseback, as the flood approached; and, hearing a frightful noise, though she could see nothing, she quickened the speed of her horse, but had hardly reached Dr. Redfield's house, a few rods west of the causeway, when the rushing torrent overwhelmed the road she had so recently passed. The westerly end of the road has also been quite changed in location, but across the hill it remains as at first. At the same time this road was laid, a road was laid from South Hill westerly in a bee-line to a junction with the first-named road, being mainly the road as now traveled.

At the March meeting in 1806 the town was divided into two school-districts, Barton river being the dividing line. The first clerk's return, made in September, 1807, showed that there were 17 scholars in each district. In the spring of 1807 Thaddeus Elliot began a clearing on the farm now occupied by Hollis Day,

where he built a log-house somewhat better than the average, it being made of peeled logs, and tolerably well finished. In August, 1807, John Farnsworth was licensed as a tavern-keeper, and was the first person who kept a public house. Among the new comers in 1808 was Isaac Parker from Cavendish. In the winter of that year he taught the second school ever taught in town, and the first which was taught by a male teacher. His school-house was a log-cabin near Samuel Cobb's, and his pupils came from all parts of the town. While imparting to others the rudiments of knowledge, he was himself making acquisitions in the higher departments of learning, and to so good purpose, that in the spring of 1813 he entered Middlebury College considerably in advance, and was graduated in 1815, the first graduate from Coventry. He continued to teach, and as there was at that early day no institution in the county at which a full preparation for college could be made, he established a school at his own house, where for several years young men were taught the classics and higher mathematics. Among those who laid the foundations of a liberal education under his tuition were Isacc F. Redfield, George B. Ide, Jonathan Clement, and several others who have attained eminence or respectability in the learned professions. His influence was long and happily exerted in the development of intellect in his adopted town, where he will be held in lasting and honorable regard, as the father of education in Coventry. He celebrated his golden wedding Dec. 24, 1868, and it was the first celebration of that kind in town.

In September, 1808, came Thomas Guild from Swanzey, N. H., and began on the farm now owned by Job Guild. In the spring of 1809 came Frederick W. Heerman and Timothy W. Knight. The latter made a clearing and built a log-house near the present site of Jonathan Bailey's house. Knight's house was roofed with poplar bark, which, warping as it dried, left wide cracks through which he, as he lay in bed, might gaze upon the stars, and not seldom receive an additional blanket of snow. The same cracks gave egress to the smoke from his fire. The back of his fire-place was a large stump which was left standing within the house for that purpose.

In the spring of 1811 came Israel Ide from Westminster, and Ebenezer M. Gray and Abi-

ather Dean, jr. from Westmoreland. The two last had made some clearings the year previous. Dean built a log-house near the site of Hubbard Gray's present residence.—He was a gunsmith by trade, and during the war panic of 1812 he did a large business in repairing muskets. Ide settled on lot No. 88, where Eben Hosmer had a few years before cleared several acres. Here he built a log-house, and, soon after, a framed-house, a part of which is still standing as a part of the house occupied by Erastus Wright.

The war with Great Britain in 1812 occasioned great alarm in all the frontier settlements, and the inhabitants of Coventry shared in the general panic. Lake Memphremagog and the adjacent country had been a favorite resort of the Indians for purposes of fishing and hunting; and although they had almost entirely abandoned that region just before the year 1800, leaving only a few scattered individuals, whose relations to the settlers were always friendly, it was supposed they still remained in great numbers near the outlet of the Lake, ready, whenever opportunity offered, to exterminate the civilization before whose onward march they had been compelled to retire. Tales of Indian cruelties were familiar to every ear; and the knowledge that Great Britain had made alliance with the savages carried dismay to many a heart which would fearlessly have met the fortunes of a warfare conducted in a less atrocious manner. Each little settlement imagined that itself would be the first to experience the assaults of a secret and blood-thirsty foe. The dwellers in the Black River valley were sure that the Indians would avail themselves of the facilities of approach afforded by that stream: equally certain were the inhabitants along the banks of Barton River, that they should be surprised in a similar manner. The terror which prevailed was extreme. Some of the most timid sought safety in flight—abandoned their clearings, and hastily gathering together such of their personal possessions as were most valuable and portable, fled to the older settlements. Others, more courageous, determined to abide the result, and made all possible preparation for the expected attack. Rusty old muskets were scoured and kept constantly loaded—axes were put into condition, and butcher-knives were sharpened to be used by men or women in the last desperate resort of hand-

to-hand struggle. In the west part of the town the inhabitants assembled at the house of Samuel McCurdy, near where Charles P. Cobb now lives, and in the east part of the town Israel Ide's was the place of refuge.—These were strongly built houses, more defensible than most of the others, and about them guards were stationed, while scouts were kept at watch for the approach of the enemy. For some time there was constant apprehension of an attack. The cracking of a limb in the forest, or the midnight hoot of an owl, was sufficient to alarm the little garrisons. But as time passed away, and no foes made their appearance, the panic subsided, and the settlers returned to their former avocations, which they pursued without molestation, and without further fear.

The evils which were occasioned by this temporary suspension of peaceful employments did not all cease when the fears of the people were allayed. It was difficult for the British forces in Canada to procure provisions, and their commissaries often came secretly into the border towns of the United States to purchase supplies. They found some in Coventry, as well as in other towns, whose covetousness was greater than their patriotism, and from them cattle were bought at enormous prices and driven to Canada by night, to feed the enemies of America. The detection of some of these unpatriotic men aroused no little indignation, and caused alienations of feeling which lasted for many years. Smuggling was also greatly increased by the war. The unsettled state of affairs along the borders made this crime easy and profitable. To suppress that, and to guard against hostile approaches which might possibly take place, a corps of soldiers was raised and stationed at Derby Line. Of this company Hiram Mason of Craftsbury was captain, and Tisdale Cobb of Coventry, lieutenant. Five citizens of Coventry—Zebulon Burroughs, Joseph Priest, Timothy Heerman, Rufus Guild and Jonas Rugg, were among the privates. This company remained in service 6 months—from Sept. 16, 1812, to March 16, 1813—but had no opportunity to do any thing more than to prevent smuggling. The town held a special meeting, June 16, 1812, to take action respecting the war, and voted a tax of one cent on the dollar, to be expended in ammunition. The grand list that year amounted to \$2857, so that the sum raised by

this tax was \$28,57—a small sum in modern estimation, but by no means insignificant to those who had to pay it from their almost empty purses. Nineteen militia-men were returned as “armed and equipped according to law.” “Cornet” Daniel Huestis and horse are also on record as obedient to the requirements of the statute in that regard. Huestis belonged to a small company of cavalry, the members of which were scattered throughout the County.

In 1813, Abiathar Dean Jr. made 8 sleighs, the first that were made or used in Coventry. About the year 1813 came Ammi Burrington from Burke, and purchased the tract of land on which stood the fulling-mill and saw-mill; which he soon sold and moved to the west part of the town. He was familiarly called “the swamp angel,” and if the domains of actual or imaginary zoology contain any such being as that, he was probably not unworthy the *sobriquet*. He was nearly 7 feet in height, broad-shouldered, long-limbed, gaunt, skinny, and crooked; with dark complexion, wide mouth, large teeth, and other features to match. Tradition says that the name was given him by a Yankee peddler, whom he asked to give him a ride. The peddler told him that if he would ride within the box as far as the next tavern, and remain in the box for an hour after arriving there, he should have not only a ride, but his keeping over night. Ammi readily accepted the proposition, and took his place among the tin ware. Upon arriving at the tavern the peddler announced himself as the exhibitor of “a very rare animal—the swamp angel”—and proceeded to exhibit Ammi for a certain price, to his own good profit and the great amusement of the spectators.

In 1814 Abijah Knight came from Westmoreland, and arrived at Coventry March 16. He was 8 days on the road, performing the journey in a wagon as far as St. Johnsbury, thence on a sled, and finally in a sleigh—being obliged at each exchange of vehicles to leave a part of his loading.

James Hancock, with his wife and two children, came from Westmoreland with an ox-team, spending 9 days on the road, and arrived at Coventry April 11, 1814; He bought 66 acres off the east end of lot No.—on which were a house and barn, and began to clear the land for a farm; but in 1816 he bought, moved on it and cleared the farm

known to this day as the James Hancock farm.

Hardly had the town recovered from the injuries inflicted upon it by the war of 1812, when it was visited by calamity from another source—the famine of 1816. The scarcity and high provisions occasioned extreme privation and suffering. A peck of corn was regarded as a good compensation for the day's work of a man. Salt commanded \$4,50 per bushel, and could be procured only with cash. All other kinds of provisions were held at prices proportionately high. The inhabitants prepared themselves as best they could for the fearful winter of 1816—17. Flesh, fish and vegetables of every kind that could possibly be used for food were converted to that purpose. To what straits they were reduced may be judged from the fact that hedgehogs were "made great account of;" and berries, or boiled nettles sometimes constituted the entire meal of a family. Often it happened that the last morsel of food in a house was consumed, while the householder neither knew where to procure more, nor had the means of paying for it. Frequently the father or mother of a family was compelled to start in the morning without breakfast, go on foot to Barton, Brownington or Derby, procure a little pittance of rye or corn, and return home, before any of the family could have a mouthful of food.

One morning Abijah Knight found that his whole stock of provisions for a family of 7 persons amounted to only half a loaf of bread. His neighbor, Matthias Gorham, with a family of equal number, had no bread at all. He shared the half loaf with his more destitute neighbor, and then both of them started for Lyndon with a load of salts which they hoped to exchange for food. Mr. Knight was fortunate enough to effect his object at Barton, where he procured three, pecks of corn, and about 20 pounds of fish, rice, and other groceries; all of which he carried on his back, through Brownington, to his home in the North Neighborhood, a distance of about 12 miles. This being done, the two families were able to make amends for a scanty breakfast and a scantier dinner, by a hearty supper. This was one of many such cases.

The manufacture of "salts" was then, and in fact during the whole early history of the town, an important branch of business.—

"Salts" were made by boiling the lye of hard wood ashes to such a consistency that when cold it might be carried in a basket. In this condition they were sold to the manufacturers of pearlsh. Barton was the nearest market for them. To this place they were carried sometimes on sleds; but as sleds were rare, a less expensive vehicle was usually employed. A forked "staddle" was cut down, the body of which was used as a tongue to enter the ring of an ox-yoke, and across the forked part, which was somewhat bent so as to be easily dragged over the ground, a few slats were nailed, and on these was deposited the box or basket of salts. If a horse was to be used, a pair of thills was made of poles, turned up at the hinder end like a sled-runner, and connected by strips of board. One of these vehicles seldom performed more than a single journey, the owner choosing to leave it on the woodpile near the ashery rather than to drag it home. A yet ruder mode of conveyance than either of these was sometimes adopted. A log—longer or shorter, according to the quantity to be carried—was hollowed out like a trough, rounded up at the end which was to go forward, and dragged by a chain and horse. To prevent the log from rolling over and spilling its contents, a stick was inserted in the hinder end and held constantly by the driver, as one would hold a plow-tail. The market value of salts was very variable, ranging from \$3 to \$5½ per 100 pounds; but they could always be sold at a fair price, and for cash. Leather, salt, flour, and other staple articles which were held for cash, were freely given in exchange for salts. Sometimes they would buy what money could not. During this season of famine they were the main reliance of the people of Coventry, and had the demand for salts ceased, many a family would have been brought to actual starvation.

There were some circumstances which rendered the scarcity of bread-stuffs a less intolerable calamity than it would otherwise have been. It was a time of universal good health. Hardly a single case of severe sickness occurred that year. The rivers and brooks afforded a considerable supply of fish. The trouts, weighing 3 lbs. and upwards, which in the early years of the town were so numerous that they might be caught by hundreds, had indeed been almost exterminated; but other species were somewhat abundant, and it was

not a time to be dainty in the choice of food. Suckers sometimes constituted the entire living of a family for days in succession, and happy were they who fared as well as that.

Winter, however, prevented a resort to the rivers, except in extreme emergencies, when a scanty supply of fish was caught through holes cut in the ice. During the whole period of distress the settlers cordially befriended each other, and rendered mutual assistance as their means allowed. Each man was neighbor to every other man. He who had little shared it with him who had none. Some who would not sell their previous year's crop of corn, lest themselves might be straightened for food, freely gave to the poor and destitute the grain which they had refused to exchange for money. By exercising the most pinching economy of food, all were able to meet the crisis; and although there was extreme suffering, and starvation seemed almost inevitable, not an individual perished.

During the 5 years including 1812 and '16, there was almost no increase of property.—The grand list of the latter year exceeded that of the former by less than forty dollars. The influx of population seems also to have nearly ceased. There were 51 tax-payers in 1812, and just the same number in 1816.—Contrary to what was expectable, the year of famine was signalized by more than the usual number of marriages. Previously, marriages did not average more than one a year, but in 1816 three couples put their sufferings and sorrows into common stock.

The town slowly increased in population and property till, in 1821, there were about 300 inhabitants, many of whom were in comfortable circumstances. But capital and enterprise were lacking. At that date there were only 2 saw-mills, and those quite dilapidated: there was no grist-mill deserving the name—no store, mechanic's shop, public house nor house of worship. There was no semblance of a village except at the Centre, where there were 4 or 5 dwelling-houses and a school-house, and the roads for 40 rods each way were laid 1 rod wider than through the rest of the town. All the trade went to Barton, Brownington or Derby, occasioning great inconvenience and labor, and much loss of time.

But a new condition of things was about to take place. At a sale of lands for taxes in 1813, Calvin Harmon and Argalus Harmon

of Vergennes, bought for \$3 lots No. 41 and 107, and a part of lot No. 111. Lot No. 107 is now the site of the village. When the Harmons purchased it it was a mere wilderness, and the level part of it was a cedar swamp. They were men of intelligence, energy, wealth and business habits, and all these they put in exercise to advance the interests of the town in which they took up their residence. They engaged actively in business themselves, encouraged farmers and mechanics to immigrate, and gave a powerful impetus to the prosperity of the place. Well knowing the value of such a water-power as is furnished by the falls of Black River, they decided to lay the foundation of a village beside those falls, and to that work they now directed all their energies.

Ammi Burrington felled the first tree in the village, and built the first house—a small log cabin near the spot now occupied by Mrs. Mary W. Person's house. Two other log-cabins were built soon after—one of them on the present site of Holland Thrasher's house, the other on the spot now occupied by Lorin Soper's house. Eber R. Hamilton occupied the former, and kept a boarding-house for those who were employed by the Harmons in clearing and building. Jonas Cutting lived in the other, and carried on the blacksmith's business in a shop immediately adjacent to his house. These houses were built merely to subserve temporary purposes, till better ones could be erected.

In 1822 Calvin Harmon and his brother Daniel W. moved in, and immediately commenced operations on a somewhat extended scale. A store was speedily built and stocked with merchandize. It was an exceedingly plain building, the inside being cased with rough boards, and the outside consisting of rough clapboards nailed directly to the studs. Four years afterwards its cash value was estimated by three disinterested men at \$301. It still occupies its original site, and is a part of the store now occupied by Messrs. Soper & Cleveland. The variety of goods was not great, but it was sufficient to supply the wants of the people, and the store was in truth a great benefit to the town, not only by furnishing articles for which the inhabitants must otherwise have gone abroad, but by providing a home market for grain, salts, and whatever else they had to sell. During the same season a saw-mill was built on the site of the present mill

In 1822 a post-office was established, and Isaac Parker, who lived in the house now occupied by Mrs. Mary A. Holton, was appointed postmaster. The office began to do business May 22, 1822. Until that time residents of Coventry had their mail accommodations at Brownington office. The route by which the new office was supplied had its termini at Burlington and Derby, between which points the mail was carried once a week each way, for a few months by Elijah Burroughs, and then for some years by Daniel Davidson of Craftsbury. This was quite sufficient to meet the necessities of the people at that time, as may be judged from the fact that the receipts of the office for the first year were only \$10,57, and that the whole receipts in the 6 years, 1 month and 2 days, during which Mr. Parker was postmaster, were \$133,30.

The anniversary of our national independence was celebrated in Coventry for the first time in 1822. The celebration took place at the Centre, and George B. Ide, then a little more than 18 years old, was the orator. In the fall of 1822 Calvin Harmon built a two-story dwelling-house, the same in which D. P. Walworth resides. Daniel W. Harmon lived for a while in a small framed house, close by Burrington's cabin, and in the summer of 1825 he built and occupied the house in which Charles Thrasher lives. An ashery for the manufacture of pearlsh was built on the river-bank, eastwardly from the store.— It fell down in a few years, and the ground where it stood has been almost entirely washed away by the river.

In January, 1823, the first school-house in the village was built by the voluntary contributions and labor of the inhabitants. The top of a very large hard-wood stump was leveled and smoothed to supply a solid foundation for one of the corners. This house stood upon a part of the present site of Hartford Hancock's house. In the winter of 1823-24, the first school in it was taught by Loring Frost. This school-house was used till 1835, when another was built near the same site. The present school-house was built in 1857-58, at an expense of \$2000.

The Rev. Lyman Case and family moved into Coventry March 10, 1823, bringing with them the first cooking-stove ever seen here. In 1823 Eber K. Hamilton built a two-story house, 40 by 30 feet, on the present site of C. R. Dailey's house, and began keeping tavern

there. The Hamilton house was destroyed by fire Sept. 3, 1859. Calvin Harmon built a blacksmith's shop on the river bank a little below the falls, and furnished it with a trip-hammer. Jonas Cutting was the first occupant of the shop. The business of a blacksmith was much more laborious, as well as broader in its scope, than it is now. His stock consisted mainly of Swedes or Russia bar iron, 3 or 4 inches wide, and this he had to split, hammer and draw into shape for all purposes, even to the making of horse-shoe nails. He was expected to make any iron article which was wanted, and he did make axes, hoes, edge-tools, hand-irons, shovels, tongs, and many other iron articles, each of which is now regarded as the work of a distinct trade. Samuel Cobb even made darning needles.

This shop was occupied successively by Jonas Cutting, Holland Witt, Daniel Bartlett, and Holland Thrasher, and was burned April 16, 1834. Mr. Thrasher then built a shop standing partly on the ground now occupied by the post-office, and partly east of that.— This was burned April, 1843, and he then built the shop now occupied by him. He has been a blacksmith in the village since April, 1832.

Calvin and Daniel Harmon gave the land for a village common, on condition that the citizens should clear it of stumps, and smooth the surface. They were slow in complying with the condition, and, to expedite matters, it was agreed that whoever became "the worse for liquor" should do public penance, by digging out one stump. This proved to be much more effectual in clearing the land than in preventing drunkenness. A pint of rum afterwards came to be regarded as a fair compensation for digging out a stump.

The first permanent settlement on West Hill was made in 1823, by Aretas Knight from Westmoreland, N. H., who commenced on the farm now owned by Amos K. Cleveland. Calvin Walker had previously made a clearing and built a cabin on the hill, but he became discouraged and abandoned his improvements. When Mr. Knights first went to his farm the forest was so dense that he spent half a day in going from the village to the spot where he pitched. Calvin Harmon assured him that he would by and by see the stage passing over the same route

which he had traversed with so much difficulty, and this prediction was fulfilled.

Knights built a small house, which was for some time the only dwelling on the hill. It served as a house of entertainment for such as came to examine lands before purchasing, and a boarding house for settlers till they could build for themselves. There was quite a rapid immigration into that part of the town, and his house was sometimes crowded to the utmost. It was inhabited several months by 23 persons, 8 of whom were married couples, with 14 children under 7 years of age. The little building which contained so large a population is now one of Mr. Cleveland's out-houses. Tyler Knight commenced in 1823 on the farm now owned by George W. True. In February, 1825, Sidney White began a clearing on the farm now owned by John Armington, and in the fall he built a house near the present site of Mr. Armington's house, of which house it now constitutes the back part.

Hollis Dorr moved on to lots No. 117 and 118, April 1, 1825, and built a log cabin on No. 118, on the site of James Goodwin's present residence. The cabin was in the very heart of the woods, and so near that the branches of the hemlock trees could be reached from the windows. In 1825 John M. Fairbanks began on the farm still owned by him,—John H. on the farm now owned by Silas H. True, and Walter Bowen on the farm now owned by William A. Peacock.

In 1824 came Argalus Harmon, who bought the mills at the upper falls, and built a store and a two-story house on the level east of Joseph Kidder's present residence. Both these buildings were afterwards taken down and converted to other purposes. The site of the house is indicated by a row of shade trees, and the store stood directly opposite. In February, 1825, Calvin and Daniel W. Harmon sold their stock of goods to Elijah Cleveland & Co., who commenced business with a larger and more varied assortment than had before been offered for sale in this part of the country. They also sold at much lower prices than any of their competitors, and soon secured an extensive custom. Molasses was sold at \$1 per gallon, bohea tea at 58 cents a pound, and young hyson at \$1.50, loaf sugar at 28 cents, brown sugar at 14 cents, allspice at 50 cents, cinnamon at 10 cents an ounce, salt at \$2.25 per bushel, nails at 14 cents a

pound, cast iron at 10 cents a pound, pins at 25 cents a paper, shirting at 25 cents a yard, calico at prices varying from 25 to 50 cents a yard, and all other goods at proportionate prices. Two circumstances conspired to enhance the value of merchandise in those days. One was the great expense of transportation, which, in the case of heavy articles, much exceeded the original cost of the goods. Portland and Boston were the nearest places at which merchants could supply themselves.—From Portland goods were drawn by horse-teams over a long and difficult road. Transportation from Boston was accomplished generally in the same way; but sometimes merchandise was sent on vessels, by New York, Albany and Whitehall to Burlington, and thence conveyed by horse teams. Another circumstance which increased prices was that goods were sold mainly on credit, and for barter pay. The almost invariable terms were, that payment should be made in produce in the January following the purchases, which if the customer failed to do, he was required to pay cash and interest within the succeeding year. January was always a busy month with the merchant. All the teams in the vicinity were put in requisition to carry produce to market, and when ten, fifteen or twenty two-horse teams were loaded and started for Portland, the merchant took stage or private conveyance, and reached the city in season to sell the loads and make his purchases, so that on the arrival of teams they might be immediately loaded for the return trip.—If a satisfactory price could not be obtained, the produce was shipped from that place to Boston; but the former city was the place of resort in the first instance, and so continued till the opening of a railroad from Boston northwestwardly turned the current of trade towards that city, and as the expenses of transportation diminished, the prices of goods decreased in proportion.

The first capital operation in surgery was performed Feb. 27, 1825, by Dr. F. A. Adams of Boston, who amputated Jonathan Baldwin's leg, which had been crushed the day before by a falling tree. Within less than a year from that date Dr. Adams amputated 3 other legs in Coventry; one of Francis Siscoe, a lad whose ankle had been crushed; one of Isaac Baldwin, on account of a fever-sore; and one of Nathaniel Dagget, Feb. 14, 1826, on account of a white swelling. Isaac Bald-

win had sufficient strength of constitution and will to use his leg till the very day it was cut off. He made all the necessary preparations, and even took care of the horse of the surgeon, when he came to perform the operation.

In June, 1825, Nathaniel Daggett came to the Centre and commenced shoemaking in the front room of Daniel Ide's house, (now occupied by Mr. Putney.) He was the first shoemaker who pursued the business as a regular trade. Others had done some shoemaking with their main employment—and one person, John Hamilton, had "whipped the cat" from house to house. Daggett at once entered upon a good business. In the fall of 1826 he built a shop on the spot where the brick church now stands. In the fall of 1825 John C. Morrill built a shop in the village, and was the first shoemaker there. His shop was afterwards converted into a dwelling-house, and is now occupied by M. L. Phelps.

During the same year William Miner and Amasa Wheelock commenced the business of tanning, on the site of the present tannery. The apparatus for grinding bark was efficient though simple. A round, flat stone, somewhat like a millstone, about 8 feet in diameter, and as many inches thick, was set on edge. Through the centre passed a spindle, one end of which was inserted into an upright shaft, and to the other end a horse was attached. The stone was thus made to describe a circle around the shaft, about 50 feet in circumference, at the same time revolving on its own axis, and crushing the bark between itself and the plank floor beneath.

In 1825 Mr. Cleveland built an ashery, in which he began to make pearlsh in December. The ashery stood just south of J. Douglass' blacksmith's shop. It was burned two or three years after, and another was immediately built on the same spot. In the summer of 1856, the building having become ruinous, it was taken down, and the materials used to make the embankment at the south end of the bridge.

The settlement of Coventry Gore was begun Oct. 7, 1825, by Archibald W. Higgins, who, with three other persons, went out into the woods nearly three miles from any house, and began a clearing. They had not so much as a path to guide them, but found their way by following marked trees on the lines of lots. A log cabin was built, into which Higgins

and his wife moved a few weeks after, and there they long resided without neighbors, and seeing bears much oftener than human beings. Wild beasts infested that part of the town more than any other. In those days it bore the name of "bear ridge." Higgins had many stirring adventures with his savage companions, 14 of which he killed, 3 in a single day. One night as he was walking home from Troy a bear followed him 3 miles through the woods. Some of the time Higgins sung, some of the time he scolded, by which means and the help of a stout cudgel he kept his pursuer at bay, though he was not able to kill him or to drive him off. At another time he was confronted by a she-bear with cubs. She stood on her hind feet and disputed his passage. Higgins was unarmed, save with such stones and sticks as were near at hand, but he maintained his position till his dog came to help him, and with that assistance he put his adversaries to flight. Bears have not yet been utterly exterminated from the Gore, though they are now quite rare. In the fall of 1858, Higgins had sight of one which he thought to be the largest he ever saw. [In the body of the town wild beasts have not, since the settlement, been very numerous nor mischievous. Growing crops and flocks of sheep have suffered somewhat, but not extensively, from their depredations. No bear has been killed since 1831. On the 20th of Jan. 1838, three wolves were seen, and a wolf hunt took place. Another hunt occurred March 1829, which resulted in killing of one wolf. Other wild animals of the cat tribe have been seen occasionally and at long intervals. A lynx was killed, Jan. 9, 1862, by Cephas R. Lane and others. In this connection it is not unsuitable to record that, in June, 1868, Charles Eaton caught in a trap a grey eagle, measuring more than 6 feet from tip to tip of wings.] The progress of affairs in the Gore has been quite slow. The cleared land does not much exceed 300 acres.

The first death of an adult in the west part of the town was that of Mrs. Mary Hamilton, wife of Eber R. Hamilton, which took place Oct. 14, 1825. She was the first person buried in the graveyard near the village.

At the March meeting in 1827 the town voted to hold its future meetings alternately at the Center and the Village. For some years previous meetings had been held at the Center school-house, which stood just North

of Mrs. Mary A. Holton's present residence; and earlier still, at a school-house on South Hill, standing in the north-east angle formed by the crossing of the roads; also at Dr. Redfield's, John Ide's and various other private houses. They now became more permanently located at the two principal centers of population and influence, and since Sept. 1837, they have been held exclusively at the village. For some years the village bore the name of Harmonville, which has now gone into disuse. Its boundaries were legally established to be a circle with a radius of half a mile from the center of the common, except that southwardly it was limited by Irasburgh line.

In the Fall of 1827, John W. Mussey built a shop just south of S. F. Cowles' present residence, and in the following Spring he commenced the cabinet business there. He was the first cabinet maker in Coventry. During the same Fall, Jesse Cook, from Morrystown, built a fulling-mill on the ground now occupied by the starch-factory, and furnished it with machines for carding wool and dressing cloth. He also built a dwelling-house on the hill north-eastwardly from the fulling-mill. This house, to which a second story has since been added, is the one now occupied by Samuel Burbank. The same year Elijah Cleveland & Co. built a grist-mill on the site of the present mill. Grinding was commenced there in Jan. 1828. Loring Frost was the miller for some months, and was succeeded by Emore Dailey, who bought the mill, Dec. 20, 1835, and in the Fall of 1854 built a new mill on the same site. He continued the business till his death, Aug. 9, 1868, and was succeeded by his son, Charles R. Dailey.

In the Spring of 1828, Dr. S. S. Kendall built a house, which with alterations and large additions, is now the tavern of M. N. Howland. Dr. Kendall removed from the Center, to the village during the following Fall, and opened his new house as a tavern, Nov. 30, 1829.

The post-office was removed to the village in the Summer of 1828, and Loring Frost was appointed postmaster. His commission bore date June 12, 1828, but he did not take possession of the office till July 1. His successors were Elijah Cleveland, Holland Thrasher, (1837-'41,) Calvin Harmon, Holland Thrasher, (commissioned Mar. 22, 1845,) and Greenleaf Boynton, (commissioned April 6, 1861.)

In the fall of 1861 a post office was established at East Coventry, and Isaac Parker, Jr., (commissioned Oct. 21, 1861,) was appointed postmaster.

As late in the spring as April 14, 1829, the snow was 4 feet deep on a level, in the woods.

TEMPERANCE.

During the first quarter of the nineteenth century intemperance prevailed everywhere, and the people of Coventry were not uninfected by the universal vice. Seventeen hogsheads of whisky constituted a part of the first stock of goods brought into the village; at a time, too, when the population of the town hardly exceeded 300. There was none too much, however, to meet the demand. A customer, whose rule was to settle his account yearly, used to say that "almost every item in the account from one end to the other was nothing but whisky, whisky, whisky." But in 1828 a change in opinion and practice took place. On Sunday, Sept. 14, the Rev. Nathaniel Hewitt preached a temperance sermon, the first discourse on that subject ever pronounced here. The novelty of his views secured attention, and the vigorous arguments with which he enforced them carried conviction to many minds. A Temperance Society was organized July 11, 1829, as the result of whose efforts and of other appropriate means a decided reformation was effected. In August, Elijah Cleveland, then the only merchant, discontinued the sale of alcoholic liquors. Though the town has not been free from the vice of intemperance nor from the crime of run-selling, it will compare favorably in those particulars with other towns in the State. Under the statute of 1844, authorizing the election of County Commissioners with authority to grant or refuse licenses, the town in 1845, gave 56 votes for anti-license Commissioners and 33 for license Commissioners. In 1846 the vote was 45 to 29. Under the statute of 1846, submitting the question, "License or No License?" to the annual vote of the people, the vote in 1847 was 54 for License and 53 for No License. This did not, however, truly express public sentiment, for in 1848, only 34 votes were given for License against 78 for No License, and in 1849, the vote stood—16 to 78. On accepting the prohibitory law of 1852, the vote was 53 for accepting and 89 for rejecting. This was the result of a temporary excitement. The next Fall, the law was put distinctly at issue in the

election, and Horace S. Jones, who had voted for the law, was re-elected representative by a vote of 87 against 35 for an anti-law candidate. At several other elections temperance has been made an issue, and the temperance candidate has never failed of an election. Picciola Lodge of Good Templars was organized in March 1863, and has maintained a vigorous existence for 7 years, and is still in a highly prosperous condition.

BUSINESS.

Samuel Sumner from St. Albans established himself in the practice of the law at Coventry, Nov. 13, 1828. His office stood on a part of the present site of D. P. Walworth's store, and is now occupied as a dwelling-house. He remained only till the following May. Charles Story commenced practice in the Spring of 1830, and continued till the winter of 1849, when he removed to Newbury. H. W. Weed, from Sheldon, went into partnership with him Nov. 13, 1834, and continued some years. Oliver T. Brown commenced practice May 1, 1842, and remained till March 1848, when he removed to St. Johnsbury East. William M. Dickerman commenced practice in the fall of 1847, and removed to Derby early in 1854. Henry H. Frost, a native of Coventry, commenced practice in the summer of 1850, and continued till his death, Nov. 25, 1859. He was succeeded by Enoch H. Bartlett, who had been his clerk, and who continued practice till the spring of 1861. Leavitt Bartlett began practice July 15, 1861, and remained about a year. Elijah S. Cowles immediately succeeded him, and continued practice till Feb. 13, 1866, since which date the town has been without a lawyer. In the fall of 1828, another store was built. Its original site is now a part of the school-house-yard. In the summer of 1843 the store was removed, and it is now occupied by D. P. Walworth. The first merchant who stocked it with goods was Ebenezer Clement, who commenced business in December 1828.

During the summer and fall of 1829, several of the largest buildings in the village were raised. Seth F. Cowles built the house now occupied by him and he and Leonard Cowles, commenced business as hatters. The shop in which they made hats was the same and their sales room was the south front room in which S. F. Cowles now does business.

Work was commenced on the church in July 1829. The raising of that edifice was a

fortnight's job. It was begun on Monday, 24 August, and not completed till Saturday of the following week. On the 3d of October the frame of a dwelling-house for Daniel W. Harmon was raised. The same house is now occupied by Charles Thrasher. On October 10 the frame of Elijah Cleveland's present residence was raised, and by the following August the house was finished sufficiently to be occupied. During the same season Calvin Harmon built the house in which Simon Wheeler lives. It was originally designed for mechanics' shops, and so divided as to furnish two such shops in each story. Its foundations were at first about 6 feet lower than they now are. The whole street along the bank of the river, has been raised from three to 6 feet. Before that was done, the river in times of freshet, not only overflowed the street but invaded the cellars in that vicinity, filling them sometimes to the depth of 3 feet.

In the summer of 1831, the Rev. Ralden A. Watkins built a dwelling house, the same in which Thomas Guild now lives. During the same season, Calvin P. Ladd built a two story shop just below the grist-mill. Here he did business as a general machinist; and manufactured, among other things, a large number of winnowing-mills. The shop was afterwards removed and modified, and is now occupied as a dwelling house, just east of Simon Wheeler's.

In the summer of 1837, Elijah Cleveland built a starch-factory on the site of the present factory, and the manufacture of starch was begun November 27. This factory was a great advantage to the farmers, furnishing a ready and sure market for one of their most important crops. Potatoes then brought only 10 cents a bushel, and were slow of sale at that price. The business of the factory increased from year to year, and the production and price of potatoes kept even pace with the increasing demand for them. In the summer of 1860, the factory was enlarged, and the following Fall and Winter, 36,000 bushels of potatoes were made into starch. In October, 1862, it was consumed by fire, but was immediately rebuilt. It converts into starch an average of about 30,000 bushels annually.

MORTALITY.

The year 1843 was one of great and peculiar sorrow in Coventry, as well as throughout this whole region of country. Erysipelas, in

its most malignant form, raged epidemically, and committed fearful devastation. So great were its ravages as almost to compel a suspension of all business, except ministering to the necessities of the sick and rendering the last offices to the dead. Sometimes its victims died within two days from the attack; in other cases they lingered for several weeks. Those who recovered, did not for months fully regain their previous health. The disease was fatal alike to the very young, the middle-aged, and the old. In one instance, a whole family—husband, wife, and child—was destroyed by the pestilence. It was equally dangerous in the most healthy localities and in those which ordinarily would seem more assailable by disease. The efforts of physicians to arrest its progress were futile, till, having apparently spent its force, it disappeared. During that year the list of dead numbered 41; more than six times the average number, and more than a twentieth of the whole population.

Notwithstanding the numerous deaths in that year, the mortality in Coventry has been less than is usual in towns of equal population.

The person who attained the greatest age, in town, was Mary Fairbrother. She died, Oct. 25, 1843, at the age of 95. Next in seniority were Salmon Wright, who died, Apr. 14, 1857; and Abel Hammond, who died Apr. 6, 1868;—each at the age of 93. Ruth Wright, the widow of Salmon Wright, died, July 30, 1866, at the age of 90 years, 6 months. John Mussey, who died, Dec. 18, 1866, was 91 years and 4 months.

On or about the 14th of June, 1846, a male child, of a year's age, was murdered by its mother, Hannah Parker, *alias* Stickney. The murder was effected by throwing the child into the Black River, near the bridge which crosses it in the North Neighborhood. The mother had been married once or twice, but there was considerable uncertainty as to the paternity of the child. She had no home nor means of support, and the child was a hindrance in the way of her procuring assistance or employment. These circumstances overcame the maternal instinct, and persuaded her to the murder. Before throwing in the child, she disabled it from making efforts to escape, by tying together its neck and one leg with her garter. She was arrested, confessed her crime, and was committed to jail.

In due season she was indicted, and, on the second trial was found guilty; but exceptions being taken to some rulings of the court, the judgment was reversed, and, after she had remained in jail about 8 years, she was allowed to go at large; the long confinement being regarded as severe a punishment as public justice required to be inflicted upon an offender who, in great weakness of mind and extreme desperateness of circumstances, had committed crime. Although this transaction took place within the limits of Coventry, the morality of the town is not thereby impeached, as the criminal was never a resident of the place for any time, however short.

MILITARY.

The military history of the town takes its date from September, 1807, when a company of militia was organized, and had its first training. Ebenezer Hosmer was chosen captain, Jotham Pierce lieutenant, and Tisdale Cobb ensign. This organization was maintained till the destruction of the militia system by the statute of 1844. In 1856, a statute was enacted, permitting of volunteer and uniformed companies, and under that statute a company, which took the name of "The Frontier Guards," was organized at Coventry, Dec. 16, 1857. The officers elected, were Azariah Wright, captain; Hartford Hancock, Augustine C. West, John H. Thrasher, lieutenants; and Dr. D. W. Blanchard, clerk. It became an artillery company, and was furnished with a cannon by the State. The breaking out of the Rebellion in April, 1861, and the call of the President for 75,000 men, brought this company to an untimely end. Its ranks were thin, numbering only 58, its members were not united in judgment as to the policy of putting down the Rebellion by force of arms, a number of them were past military age and had large families, and the call of the President, followed by that of the Governor, operated as an effectual disbanding of the company. A very few of the members put their bodies out of danger by "skedad-dling" to Canada.

The officers of the company, however, and many of its members, did good service, either as recruiting agents or as soldiers, or in both capacities, during the war of 1861-65. In fact they constituted the nucleus, around which there was afterwards gathered another company of "Frontier Guards," which, under that name, went into the service with full

ranks, and formed a part of the 3d Vermont Regiment.

RELIGIOUS.

The death of Mrs. John Farnsworth in December 1804, produced a profound sensation in the little community, not only by reason of its being the first death, but on account of the distressing circumstances which attended it. In addition to severe bodily pain, she experienced great anguish of spirit. She earnestly desired that prayer might be offered for her, and that she might be assisted in preparing for her departure from the world. But there was neither man nor woman in the town who could pray with her. None of the early settlers were religious persons, but it was an unpleasant thought to them all that there was not an individual among them who could offer prayer with the dying, or perform a religious rite at the burial of the dead. Several years elapsed, however, before there were any systematic efforts to maintain the institutions of the gospel.—There was no house of worship, nor was there the pecuniary ability to provide one and when public worship was observed, it was in a barn, a log-cabin, or some equally inconvenient place.

The first sermon in Coventry was delivered in Jotham Pierce's barn, on a week day, in June 1806, by the Rev. Asa Carpenter of Waterford, a Congregational minister. The second was preached at John Ide's house in Jan. 1807, by the Rev. Samuel Smith, a Baptist minister from Windsor.—In Feb. 1807, the Rev. Asaph Morgan of Essex, a Congregational minister preached in the afternoon at William Esty's and at John Ide's in the evening. In July 1807 the Rev. Barnabas Perkins of Lebanon, N. H. (Baptist,) preached in John Ide's barn, and in August of the same year, the Rev. Peletiah Chapln of Thornton, N. H. (Baptist,) preached in the same place. In April 1808, John Ide became a Christian, and was the first person in Coventry who made a profession of religion and established family worship. The first public worship on the Sabbath was held in his barn, July 10, 1808, on which occasion the Rev. Nathaniel Daggett of Newport, (Baptist,) preached. As the result of his preaching and other occasional preaching in 1808, these persons became Christians, in the order named, Mrs. Sarah Ide, Mrs. Mary Pierce, Mrs. Hannah Redfield, George Dorr and Samuel Boynton. The Rev. Barnabas Perkins preached at

Jotham Pierce's on Sunday, 2 October 1808, and baptized Mr. and Mrs. Ide by immersion in Barton river, near the present residence of Isaac Parker.

In Dec. 1808, Mr. Dorr and Mr. Ide established a meeting on the Sabbath, and conducted public worship. Mr. Dorr who was of a retiring disposition, took no other part than to make one prayer; Mr. Ide, who had more confidence, performed all the other services. The meetings were held in Mr. Ide's house during the winter, and in his barn in the summer. Burder's Village Sermons were frequently read, as were also the sermons of Baxter, Watts, Hewitt, Stillman and others. From that date, public worship, in one form or another, was regularly maintained. The Rev. Samuel Ambrose, a missionary of the Massachusetts Baptist Missionary Society, preached at Mr. Ide's, July 16, 1809. In his report, he says—"This was a solemn season, I spent 3 days here, after the Lord's day, in preaching and visiting from house to house."

BAPTIST CHURCH.

A Baptist Church, consisting of 5 male and 5 female members was organized, Oct. 7, 1809, by the Rev. Samuel Smith of Windsor, and Dea. Daniel True of Derby. As some of the members lived in Irasburgh, it took the name of "the Baptist Church in Coventry and Irasburgh." Nathaniel Kellam of Irasburgh was chosen deacon, and John Ide, clerk. The subsequent growth of the church being mainly in Coventry, the title was altered, in 1815, to "The Baptist Church in Coventry." For several years there was no preaching except at long intervals, by missionaries of the Massachusetts Baptist Missionary Society, among whom were Messrs. Ariel Kendrick, Samuel Churchill, Barnabas Perkins and Jabez Cottle. 21 were added to the church during the first 3 years of its existence. On the 4th of April 1812, the church voted a tax of 2 mills on the dollar of the grand list of its members, payable in wheat, one half by the first of June and the other half by the first of Jan. then next. On the 23d of Feb. 1815, John Ide was called to the pastorate. The church voted "to give him for his services \$25 for the first year, payable in grain in the month of Jan. next, and to add to that sum annually as our grand list shall increase, so long as remains our minister." In addition to this, he was to receive so much of the minister's right of land, and of the income from

the lot reserved for the support of the gospel, as the town should by vote assign to the Baptist Society.

Mr. Ide accepted the call, and was ordained June 28, 1815. The services of the occasion were as follows: Sermon by the Rev. Amos Tuttle; consecrating prayer by the Rev. Silas Davison, of Waterford; imposition of hands by the Rev. Messrs. Silas Davison, Amos Tuttle, David Boynton, of Johnson, and Daniel Mason, of Craftsbury; charge to the pastor by the Rev. Daniel Mason; right hand of fellowship by the Rev. David Boynton; concluding prayer by Dea. Nathaniel Kendall, of Derby. In 1816, a revival occurred, and 20 persons were added to the church. On the 2d of November, in the same year, 7 persons were set off to constitute a church in Irasburgh. Revival influences continued in 1817, as the result of which thirty additions took place. Sept. 24, 1817, 23 persons were set off to constitute a church in Newport. Apr. 13, 1818, 8 persons were set off to constitute a church in Troy. In 1825, 22 persons united with the church, and Thomas Wells and Thomas Baldwin were elected deacons. Mr. Ide's pastoral relation to the church continued nearly 16 years. He was dismissed in January, 1831, and preached his farewell sermon on the last Sabbath in that month.

In 1830-31, a meeting-house was built at the Center. It contained 52 pews, and by the constitution of the society in which the legal title was vested, each holder of a pew was authorized to have the pulpit occupied one Sabbath in a year by a preacher of such denomination as he preferred. A very large majority of the pews was held by Baptists, and the house became practically a Baptist meeting-house. The house was dedicated in the Fall of 1832. The Rev. S. A. Graves, of Jericho, preached the sermon. Alvin Bailey and Gardner Bartlett, members of this church, and George B. Ide, then a member of the Baptist church in Derby, were ordained, June 22, 1831, to the ministry of the gospel. Rev. Joseph M. Graves preached the sermon. Early in 1832, The Rev. Prosper Powell was engaged as stated supply, and remained about 2 years. In August 1834, the Rev. Prosper Davison was called to the pastorate. His ordination took place Sept. 9, with services as follows: Sermon by the Rev. Edward Mitchell, of Eaton, C. E., from Acts 11:24;

consecrating prayer by the Rev. Silas Davison; charge to the pastor by the Rev. Jonathan Merriam, of Passumpsic; right hand of fellowship by the Rev. Prosper Powell; charge to the people by the Rev. E. Mitchell; concluding prayer by the Rev. William M. Guilford, of Derby. Within a month after the ordination, 12 persons united with the church. Mr. Davison continued pastor till the Spring of 1837, when he was dismissed. A. H. House, a member of the church, was licensed to preach the gospel, Sept. 22, 1839, and was ordained to the ministry, June 23, 1840. In 1837, the number of church members was 76. The Rev. Simon Fletcher was acting pastor 2 years, 1837-1839; the Rev. Rufus Godding 1 year, 1842; the Rev. A. H. Hovey 1 year, 1843-44; the Rev. S. B. Ryder 1 year, 1845—the pulpit being occupied by them only on alternate Sabbaths. All this time, the tendency was downward. Deaths, excommunications, and emigration deprived the church of the great majority of its members. In 1850, the Rev. A. W. Boardman preached a part of the time. In 1851, an effort was made to strengthen the things which remained, that were ready to die. The Rev. Henry I. Campbell was employed as preacher half the time, the church covenant was renewed, and during the year of his ministry, 5 persons were added to the church. But the attempt at resuscitation was unsuccessful, and this church, once the strongest of that denomination in the County, has become extinct. But its existence was not in vain. It was the parent of three other churches which are still living and flourishing, and of 6 ministers of the gospel who have been active and successful in their profession.

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.

The first sermon in Coventry by a Congregational minister was preached at William Esty's house in the Summer of 1807. It is probable that Rev. Chauncey Cook was the preacher. He visited the town that season as missionary of a society in Connecticut. On the 2d of Oct., 1810, 17 persons, 6 of whom were males and 11 females, were organized into a church by the Rev. Seth Payson, D. D., of Rindge, N. H.; 5 of these remained members of this church for more than half a century. Perez Gardner was chosen deacon and Dr. Peleg Redfield, clerk. For about 6 years public worship was main-

tained by lay services, with only occasional preaching by itinerant missionaries. In 1816, the Rev. Luther Leland, of Derby, was engaged to preach every fourth Sabbath; and as the result a number of conversions took place, and 6 persons united with the church. Another period of lay services now began, and continued till Sept. 1822, when the Rev. Lyman Case commenced preaching as a candidate for settlement, and in the following March he was ordained pastor, under an engagement to preach on alternate Sabbaths, for a salary of \$125, payable in money or in specific articles. In 1825, an extensive revival took place, and 34 persons, half of them heads of families, united with the church. An unhappy state of affairs occurred in 1827, and occasioned a long series of disciplinary proceedings, and much dissension, the evil consequences of which did not pass away for many years. Mr. Case was dismissed in the Fall of 1828.

In 1829-30 a house of worship was built, at an expense of \$2,750, and not without great sacrifices and self-denials. It was dedicated Oct. 7, 1830. The Rev. David Sutherland, of Bath, N. H., preached the sermon. The Rev. Ralden A. Watkins began to supply the pulpit June 6, 1830, and after preaching on alternate Sabbaths till August, was then engaged to preach every Sabbath for a year. His salary was fixed at \$350, payable one-third in money and two-thirds in grain. In 1831 a protracted meeting of 6 days' continuance was held, numerous conversions took place, and 32 persons, 2 of whom became ministers of the gospel, united with the church. Mr. Watkins' ministry closed, May 15, 1836, and a period of destitution succeeded, which continued more than a year. The Rev. Lyndon S. French began to supply the pulpit, 8th Oct., 1837, was soon engaged as acting pastor, and remained till Aug. 1844. During his ministry 22 persons united with the church by profession. In the Fall of 1844, the Rev. A. R. Gray was ordained pastor, continued in that relation nearly 14 years, and was dismissed in June, 1858. During the latter part of his pastorate there was a decided increase of religious interest, and some conversions took place. The additions by profession during his ministry were 20.

The Rev. Pliny H. White became acting pastor, 8 Aug. 1858, at a salary of \$600, and continued in that relation 10 years. At an

evening prayer meeting, 20, Nov. 1858, the presence of the Holy Spirit was manifest, and a number of persons expressed a desire to become Christians. A revival ensued, which continued for some months, with the use of little more than the ordinary means of grace. As the result, mainly, of this revival, 20 persons united with the church. A revival of similar character, but of greater power, began July 28, 1867, and continued 6 months. It was marked by great depth and intensity of feeling, yet was singularly free from unhealthy excitement. It began without any special means having been used to produce it, and continued without any unusual labors or means, except one or two additional prayer meetings weekly, and a weekly inquiry meeting, which was thronged by inquirers. As the result of this revival, 53 united with the church. The salary of the acting pastor was advanced to \$700 in 1866, and to \$800 in 1867. In 1868 a vestry was built under the house of worship, and the house was put in thorough repair at an expense of \$2500.

The whole number of persons who have been connected with the church is 337, of whom 127 were males and 210 were females. 98 were admitted by letter and 239 by profession. 84 have died, 91 have been dismissed to other churches, 14 have been separated on account of long absence, and 148 remain members. This church is now the largest in the county. Among the temporal causes to which its prosperity may be attributed are these: It is the only church in town; for more than 30 years it has enjoyed the uninterrupted preaching of the gospel, each minister continuing to supply the pulpit till his successor was ready to occupy it; and all its ministers have been in the very prime of life, neither too young to lack experience nor too old to be wanting in zeal.

PASTORS.

1. The Rev. Lyman Case, son of Abijah and Thankful (Cowles) Case, was born in Whiting, 13 April, 1792, and received only such education as the common school afforded. He studied theology with the Rev. Josiah Hopkins, of New Haven, and the Rev. Benjamin Wooster, of Fairfield; was licensed by the Winooski Association, and before his settlement at Coventry preached for short terms in Montgomery and Lowell. He was ordained pastor 19 March, 1823. The Rev. Benjamin

Wooster preached the sermon. He was dismissed Oct. 8, 1828, after which he preached for short terms in various towns in Vermont and Canada, but continued to live in Coventry, with the exception of about a year, when he lived in Johnson. During the latter part of his life he was in the service of the American Tract Society as a colporteur. He died Feb. 27, 1858.

2. The Rev. Asahel Reed Gray, son of Dea. Ebenezer M. and Levinah (Reed) Gray, was born in Coventry, June 29, 1814, and was graduated at the University of Vermont, 1844. He studied theology with the Rev. S. R. Hall, was licensed by the Orleans Association at Albany, 16 Aug., 1842, and was ordained at Coventry, 13 Nov., 1844. The Rev. John Wheeler, D. D., preached the sermon.—He was dismissed 29 June, 1858. He supplied the pulpit in Albany, on alternate Sabbaths, from Aug., 1858, to Jan., 1866, and in Morgan, from July, 1864, 4 years and more, the other Sabbaths being employed in various other places. His residence continues to be in Coventry. He was the representative of that town in the legislatures of 1860 and 1861.

NATIVE MINISTERS.

1. The Rev. Leavitt Bartlett, son of Seth and Asenath (Huggins) Bartlett, was born Sept. 4, 1837. He studied law with Jesse Cooper of Irasburgh, was admitted to the Orleans County Bar at the June term, 1859, and practised 4 years in Irasburgh and a few months in Coventry. Then, becoming a Christian, he abandoned the law, and entered Bangor Theological Seminary where he was graduated in 1865. He was licensed by the Penobscot Association at Bangor, 12 July, 1864, and was ordained to the ministry at the same place, July 27, 1865. The Rev. G. W. Field, of Bangor, preached the sermon. He preached a year and a half at Kansas City, Mo., where he gathered a church and had a successful ministry. In July 1867, he returned to Vermont on account of impaired health, and in the spring of 1868 he began preaching at North Bennington. A church was soon organized, of which he became acting pastor.

He married Nov. 29, 1865, Emily J. Scales, daughter of the Rev. Wm. Scales.

2. The Rev. A. R. Gray.

FREEWILL BAPTIST CHURCH.

On the 14 Aug. 1840, a Freewill Baptist church was organized by Elders David Cross

and Daniel Quimby. It consisted of 7 persons—4 males and 3 females. Dexter Currier was chosen clerk, and it was voted to hold monthly meetings on the second Saturday in each month. John Wilson, a member of this church, was publicly set apart as an evangelist, at the August term, 1840, of the Wheelock quarterly meeting. The growth of this church has been principally in Brownington, and its public worship is now maintained in that town.

METHODISTS.

Rev. J. B. H. Norris, preached to the Methodists at the Center 2 years, from 1846 to 1848; Moses Pattee from 1848 to 1850, half the time. A L. Cooper from 1850 to 1852. Rev. Joseph Hayes 1845. Since 1852 there has been no regular meeting held by the Methodists.

UNIVERSALISTS.

A society for the support of Universalist preaching was organized, July 16, 1859, by the choice of Daniel P. Walworth moderator and John M. Vezey as clerk and treasurer. For several years previous to that date, Universalist preaching, once in 4 weeks, had been maintained. Rev. George Severance, of Glover preached in 1858-9. Mr. Severance discontinued preaching at Coventry 6 Nov. 1859, and did not preach there again till 3 Dec. 1860. Since that time there has been Universalist preaching only occasionally.

GRADUATES.

Residents of Coventry who have been graduated at college. Natives are marked with a star: (*)

Isaac Parker—Middlebury, 1815.

Isaac Fletcher Redfield—Dartmouth, 1825.

*George Baker Ide—Middlebury, 1830.

*Timothy Parker Redfield—Dartmouth, 1836.

Moses Robinson—Middlebury, 1839.

*Asahel Reed Gray—Burlington, 1844.

Ira Osmore Miller—Burlington, 1848.

*Henry Reuben Pierce—Amherst, 1853.

Female Graduates—*Lydia Parker—Ingham Sem., Le Roy, N. Y., 1865.

M. E. White—Tilden Sem., West Lebanon, N. H., 1868.

RESIDENTS WHO HAVE ENTERED PROFESSIONAL LIFE.

MINISTERS—John Ide, *George B. Ide. Alvin Bailey, Gardner Bartlett, Jonathan Baldwin—Baptists. *Asahel R. Gray, Moses Robinson—Congregational.

ATTORNEYS—Isaac F. Redfield, *Timothy P. Redfield, Don A. Bartlett, Amasa Bartlett, *Leavitt Bartlett, *Henry H. Frost, Ira O. Miller, *Elijah S. Cowles, Riley E. Wright.

PHYSICIANS—*Cassander Ide, *Luther F. Parker, Jonathan L. Flanders.

EDITOR—George D. Rand.

RESIDENTS WHO HAVE HELD COUNTY OFFICES.

John Ide—Assistant Judge, 1824.

John Ide—Road Commissioner, 1828.

Isaac Parker—Assistant Judge, 1833, '39 to '42.

Elijah Cleveland—Assistant Judge, 1844 to 1846.

Charles Story—State's Attorney, 1836 and 1837.

Wm. M. Dickerman—State's Attorney, 1851 and '52.

Silas G. Bean—Sheriff, 1857.

Elijah Cleveland—Senator, 1862 and 1863.

J. B. Wheelock—Assistant Judge, 1865 and '66.

MEMBERS OF CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTIONS FROM COVENTRY.

1814—Peleg Redfield.

1822—John Ide.

1828—Argalus Hammond.

1836—Philip Flanders.

1843—Charles Story.

1850—Isaac Parker.

1857—Elijah Cleveland.

REPRESENTATIVES—1803 and '04—Joseph Marsh.

1805—John Ide, Jr.

1806—No election.

1807 and '08—John Ide, Jr.

1809, '10 and '11—No election.

1812 to 1820—Peleg Redfield.

1821 to 1827—John Ide.

1828—Calvin Harmon.

1829—Philip Flanders.

1830—Calvin Harmon.

1831—Isaac Parker.

1832—Charles Story.

1833—Isaac Parker.

1834—Charles Story.

1835—Holland Thrasher.

1836 and '37—Argalus Hammond.

1838—Samuel S. Kendall.

1839 to '41—Elijah Cleveland.

1842 and '43—Thomas Guild.

1844 and '45—Josiah B. Wheelock.

1846—Elijah Cleveland.

1847 and '48—Isaac Parker.

1849 and '50—William M. Dickerman.

1851—Samuel S. Kendall.

1852 and '53—Horace S. Jones.

1854 and '55—D. W. Blanchard.

1856 and '57—Loring Frost.

1858 and '59—Richard W. Peabody.

1860 and '61—Asahel R. Gray.

1862 and '63—Pliny H. White.

1864 and '65—Ira Boynton.

1866 and '67—Loren Soper.

1868—Seth F. Cowles.

TOWN OFFICERS.

CLERKS—1803 and '04—Joseph Marsh.

1805—John Ide, Jr.

1806 to '11—Peleg Redfield.

1812—John Ide, Jr.,

1813 to '26—Peleg Redfield.

1827 to '34—Elijah Cleveland.

1835—Isaac Parker.

1836 to '44—Samuel S. Kendall.

1845—Oliver T. Brown.

1846—S. S. Kendall.

1847—Greenleaf Boynton.

1848 to '51—S. S. Kendall.

1852 to '59—Henry H. Frost.

Dec. 17, 1859—E. H. Bartlett.

1860 to '69—Greenleaf Boynton.

TREASURERS—1803—Samuel Cobb.

1804—Perez Gardner.

1805—Samuel Cobb.

1806—John Ide, Jr.

1807—Peleg Redfield.

1808 to '12—John Ide, Jr.

1813 '17—Samuel Boynton.

1818—Rufus Guild.

1819 and '20—Isaac Parker.

1824—Samuel Boynton.

1825 and '26—Peleg Redfield.

1827 to '34—Elijah Cleveland.

1835—Isaac Parker.

1836 to '46—Samuel S. Kendall.

1847—Greenleaf Boynton.

1848 to '51—S. S. Kendall.

1852 to '59—H. H. Frost.

Dec. 17, 1859 to '69—Greenleaf Boynton.

FIRST CONSTABLES—1803 and '04—Timothy Woodbridge.

1805—John Mitchell.

1806—Solomon Pierce.

1807—Simon B. Heustis.

1808—John Farnsworth.

1809—Simon B. Heustis.

1810 and '11—Jotham Pierce.

1812—Aristides Heustis.

1813—Solomon Pierce.

1814 and '15—David Huggins.

1816 and '17—Daniel Heustis.

1818 and '19—Peleg Redfield.

1820—Hanover Cobb.

1821 and '22—Daniel Heustis.

1823—Thomas Guild.

1824 and '25—Daniel Heustis.

1826 and '27—Thomas Guild.

1828 and '29—Daniel Heustis.

1830—Silas Sears.

1831 to '33—Thomas Guild.

1834 and '35—Silas Sears.

1836—Thomas Guild.

1837—Seth F. Cowles.

1838—Holland Thrasher.

1839—Abner Sylvester.

1840—Silas Sears.

1841 to '44—Josiah B. Wheelock.

1845—Horace W. Root.

1846—J. B. Wheelock.

1847—Samuel F. French.

1848—H. W. Root.
 1849—S. F. French.
 1850—H. W. Root.
 1851—Dan Guild.
 1852—Silas G. Bean.
 1853 and '54—Dan Guild.
 1855 and '56—Silas G. Bean.
 1857—Dan Guild.
 1858, '59 and '60—Isaac Parker, Jr.
 1861 and '62—Samuel Burbank.
 1863—Allen M. Ripley.
 1864—Chester E. Persons.
 1865, '66 and '67—W. W. Frost.
 1868 and '69—Salmon Nye.

SELECTMEN—1803. Samuel Cobb, Daniel B. Smith, John Ide, Jr.
 1804. John Ide, Jr., Amherst Stewart, Wm. Esty.
 1805. Perez Gardner, Solomon Pierce, Jotham Pierce.
 1806. Joseph Marsh, John Farnsworth, George Dorr.
 1807. John Ide, Jr., Peleg Redfield, Amherst Stewart.
 1808. Joseph Day, Joseph Marsh, Jotham Pierce.
 1809. Joseph Day, Perez Gardner, David Huggins.
 1810. John Ide, Jr., Samuel Boynton, Jotham Pierce.
 1811. Ira Clark, Thomas Guild, Jasper Johnson.
 1812. Thaddeus Elliot, Tisdale Cobb, David Huggins.
 1813. Samuel Bailey, Israel Ide, Daniel Ide.
 1814. Thomas Guild, Ebenezer M. Gray, Samuel Heustis.
 1815. David Huggins, Peleg Redfield, Samuel Boynton.
 1816 and '17. Perez Gardner, Thos. Guild, Ebenezer M. Gray.
 1818. Peleg Redfield, Samuel Boynton, David Huggins.
 1819. Peleg Redfield, Isaac Parker, Timothy W. Knight.
 1820. David Huggins, Thomas Baldwin, Timothy W. Knight.
 1821. Perez Gardner, Thomas Baldwin, E. M. Gray.
 1822. David Huggins, Samuel Boynton, Philip Flanders.
 1823 and '24. Calvin Harmon, David Huggins, E. M. Gray.
 1825. David Huggins, Isaac Parker, Silas Sears.
 1826. Isaac Parker, Thomas Guild, E. M. Gray.
 1827. Thomas Baldwin, Philip Flanders, E. M. Gray.
 1828 to '31. Argalus Harmon, Thomas Baldwin, David Huggins.
 1832. Argalus Harmon, David Huggins, Isaac Parker.
 1833. David Huggins, Isaac Parker, Ebenezer Clement.
 1834. Isaac Parker, Samuel Boynton, Loring Frost.

1835. Thomas Guild, Philip Flanders, E. M. Gray.
 1836. Philip Flanders, Elijah Cleveland, E. M. Gray.
 1837. E. M. Gray, Thomas Baldwin, Thos. Guild.
 1838. Thomas Guild, E. M. Gray, Argalus Harmon.
 1839. Isaac Parker, Holland Thrasher, Benjamin Thrasher.
 1840. Philip Flanders, Dan'l P. Walworth, Moody Soper.
 1841. Philip Flanders, Moody Soper, Loring Frost.
 1842. Loring Frost, D. P. Walworth, Oren Alton.
 1843. Loring Frost, Oren Alton, Holland Thrasher.
 1844 to '46. Holland Thrasher, Ira Boynton, Joseph W. Mitchell.
 1847. Holland Thrasher, Isaac Parker, Jno. Armington.
 1848. Josiah B. Wheelock, J. W. Mitchell, Ira Boynton.
 1849. J. B. Wheelock, J. W. Mitchell, Horace S. Jones.
 1850. H. S. Jones, Holland Thrasher, J. W. Mitchell.
 1851. J. B. Wheelock, Joseph S. Kidder, Amasa Plastridge.
 1852 and '53. Joseph S. Kidder, Amasa Plastridge, Azariah Wright.
 1854. Azariah Wright, J. S. Kidder, Lewis Nye.
 1855. Lewis Nye, Nath'l W. Gray, Erastus Wright.
 1856. Elijah Cleveland, Azariah Wright, Richard W. Peabody.
 1857. Richard W. Peabody, Abel W. Fairbrother, Isaac Parker, Jr.
 1858. A. W. Fairbrother, Isaac Parker, Jr., Charles Thrasher.
 1859. A. W. Fairbrother, Sylvester Cass, Ezra Guild.
 1860. S. Cass, E. Guild, J. W. Mitchell.
 1861. E. Guild, J. W. Mitchell, Cephas R. Lane.
 1862. Ib.
 1863. J. W. Mitchell, Loren Soper, Hollis Day.
 1864. Loren Soper, Hollis Day, Charles Thrasher.
 1865. Loren Soper, Charles Thrasher, Chas. Ide.
 1866. Loren Soper, Charles Ide, George W. True.
 1867. Ezra Guild, Dan Guild, Charles Ide.
 1868 and '69. George W. True, Samuel Burbank, Job Guild.

SUPERINTENDENTS OF SCHOOLS.

1846 and '47—Isaac Parker. 1848 and '49—Asahel R. Gray. 1850—William M. Dickerman. 1851 to '55—Henry H. Frost. 1856 to '58—D. W. Blanchard. 1859 to 61—A. R. Gray. 1862 and '63—Pliny H. White. 1864 and '66—A. R. Gray. 1867 and '68—D. W. Blanchard. 1869—A. R. Gray.

Population according to the United States census: 1800—7; 1810—178; 1820—282; 1830—735; 1840—796; 1850—867; 1860—914.

A. R. Gray was the first native-born citizen of Coventry who represented the town in the legislature.

EDUCATIONAL.

The educational interests of the town have received a fair share of attention by sustaining district and other public schools. In the Fall of 1858 the legislature granted a charter for an Academy, but the trustees did not meet for organization until Dec., 1859, when the following board of officers were elected: President, Hon. E. Cleveland; Secretary, Dr. D. W. Blanchard; Treasurer, Loren Soper; Executive Committee, Isaac Kimball, Elmore Dailey, J. R. Thrasher. The ensuing Fall the school was commenced and continued with varying degrees of success until the present time. In 1860, Coventry, with a population of 914, furnished all its own teachers and enough for the surrounding towns to make the number 21, all of whom in varying degrees were successful.

The history of Coventry, in the past, relates to only a brief period of time, and records events comparatively unimportant. The foundations have been laid, the superstructure remains to be built. Its true history is in the future; to be wrought by the heads, and hearts, and hands of its inhabitants, and to be written by some future annalist who shall record more rapid and far greater progress in all that makes a community happy, prosperous and useful.

CASUALTIES.

The inhabitants of Coventry in the last 10 years have been remarkably free from accidents by fire and otherwise. But a few losses have been sustained.

On or about 26 June, 1858, the dwelling-house of Otis Hancock, on the same site where stands the house of Hosea Hancock, was destroyed by fire, with nearly all its contents. The fire occurred in the night, and had made such progress when discovered that Mr. Hancock and family barely escaped with their lives.

About 2½ o'clock in the morning of Saturday, 3 Sept., 1859, the dwelling-house owned by Mr. Jacob Hurd, and occupied by him and Mr. John R. Thrasher, was discovered to be on fire. The flames had made such progress that it was evident the house could not be saved. A large part of the clothing, furniture, &c., was saved, while the house,

shed, and barn, with a large stock of firewood, and considerable hay, were wholly consumed. Mr. Thrasher lost about \$100 worth of clothing, and Mr. Hurd's loss was about \$800. There was no insurance. This was one of the earliest houses built in the village.

On Monday morning, 18 May, 1868, a house and barn on South Hill, belonging to Stephen Mason, were consumed by fire. The fire was discovered about 7 o'clock, and had then made such progress that the few people in that neighborhood could do nothing to arrest it. The buildings had been unoccupied for a long time, and were well insured.

During the thunder storm of Monday evening, 15 June, 1868, the dwelling-house of Asa B. Hancock was struck by lightning. The fluid entered the house near the floor, tearing it up to the stove, which it upset, cutting off three of its legs, and scattering blocks upon which it stood about the room; cut off a lamp chimney and again returned to the floor tearing it into fragments; thence into the ground in three different veins, two of them running out of the house, one on the south and one on the west side; then branching on in different directions running sometimes under ground, and then following logs and rocks a distance of eight or ten rods to a bog where further trace was lost. Mr. Hancock, but a moment before, was standing where the main current passed out of the house, and thus barely escaped, perhaps, fatal injury.

On the afternoon of Saturday, 27 Aug., 1859, a young man named Hiram Fletcher, was drowned in Bowley's Pond, in the north part of Coventry. He went in to swim, accompanied by a lad younger than himself, and, either from exhaustion, cramp, or some other cause not known, he sank and was drowned in water not more than 6 feet deep. This was the seventh death by accidental drowning that has occurred in Coventry since the settlement of the town (1869.)

MEMORIAL OF THE LIFE AND SERVICES OF REV. PLINY H. WHITE.

BY HENRY CLARK.

From the Memorial Address delivered before the Vermont State Historical Society at its first annual meeting after the death of Mr. White.

Pliny Holton White, son of John and Bethiah Holton White, was born at Springfield, Vt., Oct. 6, 1822. By his maternal ancestry he was descended from William Holton, who was one of the first settlers of Hartford, Ct., and afterwards of Northampton, Mass.

He was left fatherless and in poverty when but little more than 3 years old.

His early opportunities were limited, and he had very little assistance in procuring an

education, except what his mother gave him before he was 15 years of age. He had always a predisposition to learning, and a great thirst for knowledge. His early education was received at Limerick, Maine, Academy, where he was a student from his 8th to his 15th year. He spent a few years as a clerk in a store at Walpole, N. H. His leisure hours were devoted to reading and study, which developed those peculiar traits of industry that characterized his future life.

He studied law with that eminent and honored citizen of our commonwealth, Hon. William C. Bradley, at Westminster, Vt. His association with Mr. Bradley, and having access to his well selected library, gave him rare advantages for the cultivation of his taste for reading in every department of history and literature, and the well known historical tastes of his instructor undoubtedly gave direction and development to his own natural inclination toward historical inquiry. The relations of intimacy which existed between instructor and pupil, continued during Mr. Bradley's life, and a filial and appreciative tribute was paid by Mr. White to his early patron in an address before the State Historical Society, soon after his death, which was marked by the highest degree of appropriateness, simplicity and pathos, in which were given the principal incidents of Mr. Bradley's life, a masterly analysis of his character and intellectual endowments, and a touching and beautiful tribute to his eminent social and domestic virtues.

Mr. White was admitted to the Windham County Bar Nov. 24, 1843, it being the first session after his arriving at the age of 21. He practiced his profession in West Wardsboro from April 15, 1844, until March 31, 1848; from this latter date until February 1, 1851, in Londonderry, and in Brattleboro from that time until Dec. 25, 1852. While in the practice of the law in Londonderry, he commenced to write for the *Brattleboro Eagle*. The conducting of a newspaper being more congenial to his tastes, he abandoned the law and became the editor of the *Eagle*, now the *Phoenix*, in February, 1851, and continued his connection with that paper until December, 1852. He removed to St. Johnsbury in January, 1853, engaging as a clerk and assistant in the manufacturing establishment of Messrs. Fairbanks, in whose employ he remained until August, 1857. From St.

Johnsbury, he went to Amherst, Mass., where he was connected from August 15, 1857, to May 7, 1858, with the publication of the *Hampshire and Franklin Express*. Having for a long time pursued privately theological studies, he was licensed to preach. He preached his first sermon at Westminster, Vt., April 18, 1858; and was licensed at Amherst, Mass., May 11, 1858, by the Hampshire East Association. After preaching a few Sabbaths each at Bernardston, Mass., and Putney, Vt., he went to Coventry, Orleans County, and commenced his labors as acting pastor of the Congregational church, August 8, 1858, and was ordained Feb. 15, 1859, Rev. George N. Webber preaching the sermon. He continued its pastor until his death, which occurred April 24, 1869. The church greatly prospered under his ministrations. He had many opportunities offered for settling with increased salary, of which he declined to avail himself, considering it his duty to remain with that people, as his labors were being blessed to such a degree that he felt elsewhere they might not accomplish the results that were attending his efforts in Coventry. He was called to preach frequently at installations and ordinations, and on special occasions. He spent much time in collecting the statistics of his denomination, and in writing for religious papers, magazines and reviews. A few months previous to his death, he published a history of the Congregational churches in Orleans County. He had also in preparation a history of the Congregational churches in Vermont, which it was his intention to have published at an early day. We are pleased to learn that he left it in such a complete state that the work has been intrusted to the General Convention to finish and publish. He had contributed many valuable religious and historical articles to the *Congregational Quarterly*, and the *Vermont Chronicle* and *Boston Recorder*.

We have no information upon which to base an opinion in reference to Mr. White's success or qualifications as a lawyer, only that he gave untiring industry to the preparation of his cases, and argued them with great fluency and directness.

He had several public positions connected with the General Assembly, in all of which he faithfully and diligently served with great satisfaction. He was second assistant clerk of the House of Representatives in 1851,

during the clerkship of Chalon F. Davey, and proved himself a ready reader and a valuable clerk in the discharge of all the duties that were assigned him. He was appointed Secretary of Civil and Military Affairs under the first administration of Gov. Erastus Fairbanks, in 1852. He represented the town of Coventry in the House of Representatives in 1862 and '63. At the session of 1862, Mr. White took little part in the debates, only upon a bill relating to marriage, which was subsequently considered by a special committee on domestic relations, consisting of A. B. Gardner, Dugald Stewart, Geo. W. Hendee and Mr. White, who reported substantially the existing law upon that subject, as the amendment which ought to be made. He was also one of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two houses upon the school laws, and contributed valuable aid in perfecting them as they stand upon the statute book.

During the closing hours of the session, he introduced a joint resolution of thanks of the General Assembly to the Vermont soldiers then in the field, and which met the most hearty and enthusiastic approval of the Legislature. He served only upon one standing committee, that of the joint committee upon the library. At the session of 1863, Mr. White took a more active part in the business, and spoke frequently upon the questions presented for Legislation. He was a member of the committee on education and on the special committee on the establishment of the State Agricultural College, and was originally one of the trustees named in the bill.

A petition was presented for the repeal of the law, passed the previous year, requiring the publication of the intention of marriage, which had proved obnoxious to the people of the State. It was referred to a special committee, of which he was chairman. He made a report, favoring the repeal, and differing from the other members of the committee, in which he gave his reasons for the repeal. Reports were made by both the majority and minority of the committee, and will be found in full in the Appendix to the House Journal of that session. Although he stood alone in the committee, he ably presented, in a forcible speech, his views of the law, and succeeded in securing its repeal. He introduced two important bills: "An act to promote the efficiency of Teachers' Institutes:" also "An

act authorizing towns to erect monuments to the memory of deceased soldiers," both of which met the approval of the Legislature. His influence in favor of progressive legislation on the subject of education, and the expression of his views before the House, secured valuable and efficient additions to our present school laws. In Nov. 1862, he was appointed a member of the Board of Education, and held the office for successive years until 1868, and prepared the annual reports of the Board. He ranked among the ablest and most earnest friends of education, laboring both with voice and pen to enlarge the field of its labors, and perfect our system of common schools. Next to the late Secretary of the Board of Education, J. Sullivan Adams, Vermont owes a debt of gratitude and remembrance to him for his valuable services which have greatly redounded to the benefit of the State, and those who are to be educated in its schools.

He was chaplain of the Senate in 1864, '65 and '66. He was superintendent of recruiting in Orleans county from 1863 to the close of the war, and rendered efficient service in raising men to crush out the rebellion.

Aside from his public duties, he performed much valuable labor for the State, which is not recorded on the journals, and which will be most highly appreciated by a future generation. He was superintendent of schools in St. Johnsbury in 1857, and in Coventry from 1862 to '64.

He was an untiring and enthusiastic friend and laborer in the cause of temperance, seeking every opportunity to promote it. He was appointed Chief Templar of the Independent Order of Good Templars in Vermont in 1867, and held the position until his death. He devoted all his energies to its welfare, and to extend its usefulness, never sparing his strength or labors in the cold of winter or heat of summer visiting the Lodges, and going here and there delivering public addresses, and gathering together bands of this important auxiliary to the temperance cause amid the hills and valleys of our State; and the thousands connected with that institution, bless his memory and reverence his name. To Pliny H. White, the friends of temperance in Vermont owe a debt of gratitude which will be long held in remembrance.

When about 20 years of age, he commenced writing for the periodical press, and was a

copious contributor to the newspapers and magazines during all the rest of his life. He had been a diligent student in many departments of study, and won for himself an enviable reputation as a writer. At different times he wrote editorially for the *Vermont Journal*, *People's Journal*, *Newport Express Caledonian*, and *Orleans Independent Standard*. To the *Historical Magazine* and *Congregational Quarterly*, he contributed numerous historical and biographical articles. For the *Vermont Record* he furnished some hundreds of articles, most of them relating to Vermont history and biography. Among them was a series of biographical notices of the Alumni of Middlebury College, and continued nearly every week for several years; also a series of biographies of the Presidents of the University of Vermont, and a series of memoirs of the Governors of Vermont. He was the Vermont correspondent of the *Congregationalist* from 1852 to April 22, 1869. He was a regular contributor to the *Burlington Free Press*, *Rutland Herald*, *Barton Standard* and *Newport Express*, and contributed occasionally to many other papers and periodicals. Whenever he found anything in his inquiries that was of importance or interest to any particular locality, he at once communicated it to the nearest local newspaper, evincing a desire to impart information that would be of service to those most interested, which was a valuable and happy peculiarity that enabled him to make friends, and aided him in the pursuit of his inquiries upon particular subjects. He was a valued assistant of the Vermont press, and his contributions were ever welcome, and his death becomes a serious loss, as he placed on record, through the various journals, items and articles of a character that were full of interest to the general reader, but particularly to every Vermonter.

We have thus minutely enumerated the public services of Mr. White, that they might be recorded as the evidences of a fertile mind, industrious habits, and mark him as one of Vermont's most industrious and faithful sons.

Perhaps the most arduous and useful labors of his life, and those which were congenial to his natural tastes, have been in the field of local history and biography, in which he had few, if any, equals in our whole country—ever on the alert to gather and place in methodical order, for use at any moment, all

scraps of history pertaining to Vermont in any form, or to the local history of towns or individuals. He was probably better acquainted with the personal history and peculiar characteristics of more Vermont men than any man now living, and his materials for the biography of individuals were far more exact and voluminous than any other collection in this country, a large portion of which was devoted to Vermonters at home and abroad. He has left sketches of most of the leading men of the State, both clergymen and laymen, all carefully and systematically arranged. His published sketches of Matthew Lyon, Jonas Galusha and William C. Bradley fully attest his qualifications as a biographical writer.

His love of history and research early led him to become associated with the Vermont Historical Society, whose objects he fully appreciated, and for its prosperity he assiduously labored, and contributed more than any other one individual to its upbuilding and in additions to its valuable collection. During his leisure hours, while at Montpelier, he carefully arranged and catalogued its collection, with a loving hand. Associated with such earnest patrons of the Society as Hiland Hall, George F. Houghton, Charles Reed, A. D. Hager and others, his services have been invaluable to this Society and the State. On the retirement of Ex-Governor Hall from the Presidency of the Society, in 1866, Mr. White, with great unanimity, was chosen its President, which position he held to his death. His loss is severe to the Vermont Historical Society, and his death is deeply mourned by all its members, as an energetic head and valued associate.

It is unnecessary for me to dwell on his historical labors, for they are known, read and appreciated, not only by those who have been associated with him in this field of labor, but are appreciated by the people of the State he loved and served so well.

Perhaps in concluding this view of his services, we may use the language of a paragraph in the *Barton Standard* in announcing his death. It says: "He was a remarkable man both in the extent of his knowledge and the readiness with which he could apply it on all occasions. He was a walking encyclopædia of historical facts and dates, and it will be a long time before Vermont can furnish his equal in this particular. He was a

warm and genial friend, a temperance man of the strictest sect, and, as we believe, a consistent Christian.

Mr. White was a resident member of the New England Historic Genealogic Society, and corresponding member of most of the local and State Historical Societies in the United States. He was a member of the corporation of Middlebury College. The honorary degree of Master of Arts had been conferred upon him by Amherst and Middlebury Colleges and the University of Vermont.

He married, May 11, 1847, Electa B. D. Gates, of Belchertown, Mass., who survives him, and now resides at Amherst, Mass. He had three children:—1st, Margaret Elizabeth, born at Londonderry, Vt., Mar. 21, 1849, and who graduated at the Tilden Female Seminary in 1868, with the highest honors. 2d, John Alexander, born at Brattleboro, Feb. 15, 1851, and who died at Brattleboro, Aug. 12, 1861. 3d, William Holton, born at St. Johnsbury, Aug. 1, 1855. He inherits many of his father's useful and studious qualities.

Mr. White died at his residence in Coventry, Apr. 24, 1869, after an illness of paralysis of the brain, undoubtedly occasioned by overwork, at the age of 46 years, 6 months and 18 days. He was buried at Westminster on Tuesday, the 27th of April in a lot selected by himself for his last resting-place.

From this imperfect and hasty glance at his life and character, we may briefly take a general view of his claims as a remarkable man and useful citizen.

It is obvious that he owed little to advantageous circumstances. It was not his name that drew attention to his talents, it was his talents that gave prominence to his name. He forced his own way from obscurity, and by the power of his own genius carved out for himself an honored name. He sprang from the substantial yeomanry of New England. He attained his eminence and position by the force of his own genius, by patient, laborious, untiring industry. It was the quickness of his observation which enabled him to appropriate to himself whatever was useful. His memory was capacious and retentive. Witness the stores of information he had collected. His imagination was lively and vigorous. With all these characteristics of mind, none of us know how much he might have accomplished had he lived to the ordinary length of life. Owing to his versa-

tility of talent, he was ready upon every subject, and could accomodate himself to all occasions. He possessed a fund of chastened humor and harmless satire. We have seen him in a deliberative assembly, when angry feelings were enkindling, by one stroke of humor avert the gathering storm and change the whole current of feeling.

He gained knowledge for practical purposes, and considered knowledge of little value that could not be turned to utility. As a writer and speaker, he adopted no artificial mode of expression; he simply sought that phraseology, which would convey with clearest directness, his own ideas. His words were of the old Saxon stock; his sentences were not modeled by Roman measures, but to the more negligent simplicity of native, English syntax. It had been his life's early and late business to address popular assemblies, and commune with the common mind; and the habit of constant, hasty popular addresses, with all its simplifying benefits, produced its corresponding defects. It lowered his standard of rhetorical finish. The main excellence of his style consisted in a clear, vernacular, consecutive train of manly thought and methodical arrangement.

Such is a brief sketch of the life of Mr. White; such, at least he was to the fallible view, and in the hastily expressed phrase of one whose pleasure it was to enjoy his friendship and to have been the associate of some of his earthly labors. If personal feelings were likely to color the expression, still the endeavor has been to draw the lineaments from memory, and to speak with the impartiality of history.

Vermont had the honor of his birth, the benefit of his labors; her hills were his home, her history his study, her progress his delight, her honor his glory, and her soil his grave. May a kind Providence grant to our beloved State another son like PLINY H. WHITE.

CRAFTSBURY.

BY HON. W. J. HASTINGS.

Craftsbury, in Orleans County, is bounded N. by Albany, S. by Greensboro, E. by Wolcott, W. by Eden. It is situated about 25 miles south of Canada line and about 30 north of Montpelier, and is about equidistant between Con-

necticut River on the east and Lake Champlain on the west. It is quite a good farming town though somewhat broken by hills, valleys, streams and ponds. There are five natural ponds in this town, viz. Elligo, lying partly in Greensboro; Great Hosmer, partly in Albany; Little Hosmer and two smaller ponds.

Black river is formed in this town by the union of several small streams flowing from the three large ponds above mentioned, Trout Brook and Nelson Brook. On these streams are several valuable mill-privileges. The river, after receiving these tributaries, runs northerly 4 miles through the center of the town, continuing on through Albany, Irasburgh and Coventry and empties into Lake Memphremagog in Newport; its current is in general slow; the entire descent from Elligo Pond to Memphremagog Lake, including the two falls in Irasburgh and Coventry, being by actual measurement only 190 feet—the distance being 30 miles. The valley of this river is a muck-bed averaging one-fourth of a mile in width on which grows a great quantity of meadow-hay. In addition to the streams above mentioned, is the Wild Branch which rises in Eden, runs through the western part of this town and empties into the Lamaille River in Wolcott. There are many excellent farms in this town, from which are exported large quantities of butter annually. The town was granted to Timothy Newall, Ebenezer Crafts and their associates Nov. 6, 1780, and chartered by the name of Minden, Aug. 23, 1781. The first settlement of the town was commenced in the Summer of 1778, by Col. E. Crafts, who during that Summer opened a road from Cabot (18 miles), cleared 10 or 12 acres of land, built a saw-mill and made some preparations for a grist-mill. In the Spring of 1789, Nathan Cutter and Robert Trumbull moved their families into this township. Mr. Trumbull by reason of sickness in his family, spent the ensuing winter in Barnet, but Mr. Cutter's family remained through the winter. Their nearest neighbors were Ashbel Shepard's family in Greensboro, a distance of 6 miles. There were, at that time, no other settlements within the present limits of Orleans County. In November, 1790, the name of the town was altered to Craftsbury. In February, 1791, Col. Crafts, having previously erected a grist-mill and made other improvements,

together with John Corey, Benjamin Jenkins, Daniel Mason, John Babcock and Mills Merrifield moved their families from Sturbridge Mass.;—arriving at Cabot they found it impossible to proceed farther with their teams on account of the great depth of snow and were obliged to provide themselves with snow-shoes and draw the females on hand-sleds a distance of 18 miles. These settlers were soon followed by other families from Sturbridge and other parts of Worcester County. In March, 1792, the town was organized. Samuel C. Crafts was chosen town clerk and annually elected to that office until 1829, when Joseph Scott (then Jr.), was elected and still holds said office, having been annually elected for 39 years, with a fair prospect of holding it for several years to come; and probably the records of this town will compare favorably with those of any town in the State. At this first town meeting Ebenezer Crafts was chosen moderator; Ebenezer Crafts, Nathan Cutler, Nehemiah Lyon, selectmen, and Joseph Scott, constable:

“Voted, that all Town and Freeman's meetings be hereafter held at Col. Ebenezer Crafts until otherwise ordered.”

The first Freeman's meeting was holden September, 1792, and Col. E. Crafts was chosen representative to the legislature, he was also elected to the same office in 1793.

Col. Joseph Scott represented the town in 1794-'97-'98-'99-1815-'17 and '25. Royal Corben, who came to this place about the year 1800, represented the town in 1804-'06-'08-'09-'10-'11-'12-'13-'14-'16 and '31.

Among the most prominent men who held the town offices for the first 20 years after the organization of the town, were those already mentioned and Ephraim Morse, Nehemiah Lyon, Samuel French, Daniel Mason Dan'l Davison, Arba Nelson, Dea. — Shaw and Leonard Holmes.

Craftsbury, at the time it was chartered, belonged to Chittenden County; it was subsequently annexed to Caledonia County and in 1792 Orleans County was incorporated and the courts were held alternately in Craftsbury and Brownington. Irasburgh became the shire-town about the year 1815.

The two principal villages in town, are the Common or CENTER VILLAGE and the SOUTH VILLAGE, one mile south of the Common. The Common was the only place of business for the first 30 years, the South village being

a wilderness till 1818, but having the advantage of good water-power it is now quite as large as the Common, and the town-meetings are held there. There are two other small villages in town, one in the eastern part and the MILL VILLAGE, which is situated about one mile N. E. of the Common, in which has recently been erected a first-class flouring-mill. There are in town (1868) 3 churches, 1 academy, 1 woolen factory, 7 stores, 2 grist-mills, 5 saw-mills, 1 hulling-mill, 5 blacksmith-shops, 3 wheelwright-shops, 1 tannery, 1 tin-shop, 5 shoe-shops, 2 harness shops and 3 hotels.

This town from 1800 to 1825, or '30, was the center of trade for all the towns around it; as late as 1818 or '20, there was no store in Lowell, Westfield, Troy, Jay, Eden, Wolcott, Greensboro, Glover, or Albany. The trade of Greensboro' was about equally divided between Hardwick and Craftsbury and that of Glover between Craftsbury and Barton; nearly all the trade from the other towns mentioned came to Craftsbury, and there is now probably no other town in Orleans County (except Barton and Newport) where more goods are sold than in this.

EDUCATION.

The first settlers early made provision for the education of the children. In 1775, the town voted to raise 25 bushels of wheat for the support of a school: in 1796 or '97, the town voted to raise \$90 to defray the expenses of building a school-house and in 1798, the town was divided into 2 school-districts; others were added from time to time as the wants of the people demanded, and there are now 14 school districts in town with good school-houses in most of them, and the education of the children well cared for.

Craftsbury academy was incorporated in 1829, and has been in operation one or more terms nearly every year since: the large brick academy which was built at the time of incorporation, was this year (1868) taken down and a new and commodious one erected in its stead; the school is now in a prosperous condition under the superintendence of Mr. L. H. Thomson and Miss A. Nichols.

RELIGIOUS—CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.

In 1797, a Congregational church was organized, and Rev. Samuel Collins was settled as pastor, and continued to preach in this town till 1804, when he died; from that time until 1822, they had no settled minister in

town: during the year last mentioned, the Rev. Wm. A. Chapin was ordained pastor, which office he held about 12 years, when he was dismissed at his own request and was succeeded by Revs. S. R. Hall, A. O. Hubbard, I. Hoadley and E. P. Wild, who is the present pastor.—See P. H. White's clerical history of Orleans County.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

The present Methodist church was organized in 1818, under the labors of Rev. Wilbur Fisk, and was united in a circuit with several other towns till about 1830, when it became a station of itself and has maintained preaching from that time to the present,—usually changing preachers once in 2 years. The following are a few of the clergy who have officiated here, Revs. Schuyler Chamberlain, N. W. and J. C. Aspenwall, D. S. Dexter, Daniel Field, A. McMullen, W. D. Malcome, Peter Merrill, J. W. Bemis and C. Tabor, who is the present pastor. There are 175 church-members and over 250 members of the Sabbath school, and 300 volumes in the Library. The Methodist church is located at the South village, the Congregational church at the Common. There is also a society of

PRESBYTERIANS OR COVENANTERS,

in the east part of the town, several of the members of which live in Greensboro and Glover: they have a respectable house of worship, a parsonage and a settled minister, Rev. — Johnson. There was for many years a Calvinist Baptist society in town, also a society of Universalists, both of which have become extinct.

PHYSICIANS.

Dr. James Paddock was the first physician in this town, he married Augusta Crafts, daughter of Col. E. Crafts, with whom he lived but a few years when he died, leaving 2 sons, James A., who became a lawyer and lived in the town until his death in 1867, and Wm. E., the younger who became a merchant and lived in town until his death in the summer of 1855. Dr. Ephraim Brewster succeeded Dr. Paddock as physician and also married his widow with whom he lived till about 1813, when he died while acting as surgeon in the war with Great Britain; leaving one son who bears his fathers name and is now a practicing physician in town: his widow afterwards married Benjamin Clark with whom she lived some 20 or 25 years when he died; she lived until 1861 and died at the advanced

age of 88 years and 6 months. She was truly a mother in Israel, loved and respected by all who knew her. Dr. Wm. Scott succeeded Dr. Brewster and was the only physician in the place until Dr. Daniel Dustin came to town in 1822, and was the principal physician for 30 years and still has a good practice: He married Laura Corbin, daughter of Royal Corbin, and grand-daughter of Col. Crafts, with whom he lived about 25 years. He has long been one of our most influential and esteemed citizens.

There are at present 4 physicians in town, viz. Daniel Dustin, Ephraim Brewster, S. R. Corey and George Davis.

The population of this town in 1860, was 1413—and the grand list in 1867, \$4800.53.

COL. JOSEPH SCOTT.

Among the early settlers of Craftsbury, no one did more to help his townsmen and advance the interests of the town than Col. Scott. His table was free and many families were assisted till they could raise something to help themselves. He was the poor man's friend and it is often remarked, "no one did more to bring forward the settlement of the town, than Col. Joseph Scott." He died July 31, 1841, aged 80 years.

DEA. NEHEMIAH LYON

also did much to assist the early settlers. He was a blacksmith and a "jack at all trades," as well as a farmer, and ever ready to lend a helping hand to his neighbors. He was also very efficient in the church and conducted the meetings for many years, when there was no preaching and did much to elevate the moral and religious state of society in the community. His grandson, Wm. H. Lyon, now owns the same farm, drawn to his original right, which has always remained in the family, and Wm. H. also runs the blacksmith-shop on the same ground his father and grandfather worked, where the sparks have been flying for three fourths of a century.

HON. SAMUEL C. CRAFTS.

Gov. Crafts' history has long been identified with the written history of the State, and the history of Congress, and nothing that I can write can render his name more conspicuous; he was born Oct. 6, 1768, and died Nov. 19, 1853. He had one son and one daughter: his son Samuel P. Crafts died in 1824, in the 26th year of his age; his daughter still lives and is the wife of Nathan S. Hill, Esq., of Burlington.

Having received a collegiate education before coming to this town, his counsel and assistance were often desired and highly valued by his townsmen. He was elected town representative 5 years, judge of the court several years, Member of the council and constitutional conventions, Governor of the State, Member of Congress, and of the U. S. Senate. *He was a man whom the people delighted to honor.*

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.

BY REV. P. H. WHITE.

The Congregational church was organized July 4, 1797, and consisted of 16 persons, 8 of each sex. At a meeting held July 12, Nehemiah Lyon was chosen deacon, and the church voted not to adopt "the half-way covenant."* Most of the members were from Massachusetts, and had there seen the evil results of the adoption of that covenant. Within a few weeks the Rev. Samuel Collins, one of the constituent members, was installed pastor, the town acting as a parish and uniting with the church to give him a call. His ministry was productive of but small visible results, only one person being added to his church during his pastorate of nearly 7 years. He was dismissed in June, 1804.

For a long term of years the church was destitute of a settled ministry, and enjoyed only the occasional labors of missionaries and neighboring ministers. In 1811, under the labors of the Rev. Salmon King, of Greensboro, a revival was experienced which resulted in the addition of 21 persons to the church. A yet more extensive revival occurred in 1818, in connection with the ministry of the Rev. James Hobart, of Berlin, and 30 additions took place. Several years of declension and

* "The half-way covenant" was one of the evil results of a law of the Colony of Massachusetts, (18th May, 1631) that "noe man shalbe admitted to the freedome of this body politicke, but such as are members of some of the churches within the limits of the same." By this law, many men of sound patriotism, good judgment, and unblamable lives were excluded from all the rights of citizenship; to remedy the hardship and injustice of which, many churches allowed any and all persons who had an adequate knowledge of religious truth, and who were not scandalous in life, to become members of the church upon mere application, they covenanting only to do certain of the external duties of religion. This was the "half-way covenant," and with this was involved the history of New England, civil as well as ecclesiastical, for a full century. The dismissal and expulsion of Jonathan Edwards from Northampton, marks the culmination of the controversy which grew out of it.

great trials followed, during which there were no additions, but many excommunications. In 1820, a house of worship was completed, which was dedicated 28 Sept., the Rev. James Hobart preaching the sermon. In August, 1822, the Rev. Wm. A. Chapin was called to the pastorate, and in the following September he was ordained. Additions to the church now took place almost every year, and in the latter part of 1830 a powerful revival was experienced, which brought in 24 members. During Mr. Chapin's pastorate of just 12 years, 65 persons were added to the church.

The pulpit was supplied but partially till February, 1838, when the Rev. Daniel Parker became acting pastor, and continued 2 years. He was succeeded by the Rev. Samuel R. Hall, who commenced preaching on the first Sabbath in May, 1840, and was installed July 8, 1840. In 1842 and '43 there was a general revival, and 52 were added to the church. Mr. Hall's pastorate continued till January, 1854, during which 90 persons were admitted upon profession of faith. The Rev. Thomas Kidder then became acting pastor for a year, and was succeeded in the Spring of 1855 by Rev. Austin O. Hubbard, who continued until the Fall of 1857. In the Fall of 1858, the Rev. L. Ives Hoadly became acting pastor and continued 7 years. The Rev. Edward P. Wild commenced preaching on the 1st Sabbath in September, 1865, and in the following October was installed pastor. As the result mainly of pastoral labor in 1866-67, an interesting work of grace took place, and a number of conversions occurred, principally among persons who had been neglecters of the means of grace, and immoral in their lives. For more than 2 years, 1866-68, there were additions to the church at every communion.

PASTORS.

1. The Rev. Samuel Collins, was born in Lebanon Crank, (now Columbia,) Ct., in 1747. He was apprenticed to a trade, and did not commence study till he had passed the age of 21. He was graduated at Dartmouth in 1775, was ordained pastor in Sandown, N. H., 27 Dec., 1780, and was dismissed April 30, 1788. He was installed Nov. 25, 1788, over the Presbyterian church in Hanover Center. The Rev. Eden Burroughs, D. D. has been pastor of this church, but had renounced Presbyterianism, taking with him the greater part of the church and people. Mr. Collins became pastor of the remaining minority, and as a con-

sequence, his ministry was beset with trials. He was, however, universally esteemed as a devoted and excellent Christian minister. He was dismissed from that pastorate in 1795, and was installed at Craftsbury in 1797; was dismissed 30 June, 1804, and died 7 Jan. 1807.

In 1779, he married Betsey Hackett of Salisbury, Mass., by whom he had Robert, born 23 Jan. 1782; Samuel, born 23 May, 1784, Abigail, Priscilla, Julius, Betsey, James H., Mary Ann; Marinda, born 1 Nov. 1798; Lucia, born July 28, 1801.

2. The Rev. William Arms Chapin was born in Newport, N. H., 8 Dec. 1790, the oldest of 12 children of Daniel and Elizabeth (Arms) Chapin, all of whom became members of the same church with their parents. His father was the son of Moses, who was the son of Ebenezer, who was the son of Japhet, who was the son of Dea. Sam'l Chapin, who settled in Springfield, Mass., in 1642, and who is supposed to be the ancestor of nearly 30,000 descendants. His parents were Christians of the Westminster catechism stamp, and taught him to recite by heart the whole of that compend of theology, before he could read. He was graduated at Dartmouth in 1816, taught several years in Virginia, then studied theology with the Rev. Ephraim P. Bradford, of New Boston, N. H., and was licensed by the Presbytery of Londonderry, in 1821. He was ordained at Craftsbury, 25 Sept. 1822, the Rev. Chester Wright, of Montpelier, preaching the sermon, and was dismissed 24 Sept. 1834. He then removed to Greensboro, where he was acting pastor for 6 years, and was there installed Jan. 20, 1841. There he remained, till his death, which was occasioned by consumption, 27 Nov. 1850. He married 10 Sept. 1823, Lucy Curtis of Hanover, N. H., by whom he had 5 children. She died 29 June, 1832; and he married, 26 March, 1833, Sarah Orr of Bedford, N. H., by whom he had 2 children, one of whom, John Orr, died of a wound received at the battle of Pittsburgh Landing. His 2d wife survived him, and died at Waverly, Ill., 29 Aug. 1858.

Mr. Chapin's theology was strictly Calvinistic. His sermons were very lucid and methodical, and in the delivery of them he was slow and deliberate, almost to a fault. He was proverbially punctual to meet every appointment, let the state of the weather, or of the road, be what it would. His advice was much sought in the adjustment of eccle-

siastical difficulties, for which he was well qualified by imperturbable calmness, patience in investigation, and soundness of judgment. No one had more than he, of the confidence of the ministers and churches of Orleans County, nor did more to fashion them according to the puritan type.

3. The Rev. S. R. Hall. See Browington pastors.

4. The Rev. Edward Payson Wild, son of the Rev. Daniel and Huldah (Washburn) Wild, was born in Brookfield, Vt., 4 June, 1839. He fitted for college at Royalton Academy and at Orange County Grammar School, and was graduated at Middlebury in 1860. He studied theology at Bangor, where he was graduated in 1863. He was licensed by Penobscot Association, 12 July, 1864, and was ordained at Craftsbury, 11 Oct. 1865. The Rev. Daniel Wild, preached the sermon. He married, 2 Aug. 1865, Ruth S. Nichols of Braintree. His Fast day sermon, 10 April, 1868, was published.

NATIVE MINISTER.

The Rev. David Adams Grosvenor, youngest son of Nathan and Lydia (Adams) Grosvenor, was born 10 July, 1802. On the mother's side he was descended in the 6th generation from the Rev. James Fitch, the first settled minister in Norwich, Ct. His father was a deacon of the church in Craftsbury, and afterwards became a minister. Before he was 12 years old his father died, leaving his mother with 6 children to train and educate, with very limited means—a praying, godly mother in Israel, whom he greatly revered and loved, cherished and assisted, till her death, at the age of 89. He became pious at the age of 14, and soon entered upon a course of study for the ministry. He was graduated at Yale College in 1826, and then spent a year in Ellington, Ct., as principal of a classical school. The next 3 years he was in Yale Theological Seminary, where he was graduated in 1830. For 9 months, in 1830-31, he supplied the pulpit of the Congregational church in Pomfret, Ct., and afterwards labored for several months in a revival of great interest and power in Wallingford, Ct.

He was ordained at Uxbridge, Mass., 6 June, 1831, as colleague pastor with the Rev. Samuel Clark of the Second Congregational church, (now First Evangelical.) He was dismissed in May, 1842, and removed to Ohio,

where he was installed, 9 Feb. 1843, over the First Presbyterian Church in Elyria. His ministry in Elyria continued for about 10 years, and was terminated by a season of illness which rendered him unable to preach for one year. In the Autumn of 1853, he became acting pastor of the First Congregational Church of Medina, where he continued for about 9 years. In both these fields his labors were successful. After his pastoral work in Medina ceased, he prosecuted an agency for many months in aid of Lake Erie Female Seminary, of which he had been from its commencement an active trustee, and greatly assisted in securing its endowment. Few ministers have done more than he to promote the cause of education. In each of the three places of his permanent ministry, he originated and sustained a female seminary of a high order. For more than a year before his death he was agent for the Ætna Insurance Company. He died of cholera at Cincinnati, 11 Aug. 1866, after a sickness of only 24 hours.

In May, 1835, he married Sarah Whitney of Princeton, Mass., by whom he had one child, which died in infancy.

MINISTER'S WIFE.

Sarah C. Chapin, daughter of the Rev. William A. Chapin, and wife of the Rev. Henry Melville, was a native of Craftsbury.

BAPTIST CHURCH.

The Baptist church was formed in 1803, or '04, with some 10 or 12 members. For a few years they had no resident minister. The Rev. Samuel Churchill became their pastor about the year 1806, and retained that relation some 5 or 6 years and then removed from the town.

From this time till about 1816, they had no resident minister. In 1815 or '16, Daniel Mason, one of the first settlers of the town was ordained pastor, which relation he held till the church was disorganized in January, 1828. From the time the church was organized till about 1820, there were additions from time to time, when it numbered some 50 or 60 members, nearly half of whom were residents of Greensboro and Hardwick.

REFORMED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH AT EAST CRAFTSBURY.

BY STEPHEN BARCOCK.

The Reformed Presbyterian Congregation of East Craftsbury had its origin in the organization of a small society in the year

1818. The society, which numbered only 10 or 12 members, was taken immediately under the pastoral charge of Rev. James Milligan, of Ryegate. The congregation continued to increase until 1833, when feeling itself sufficiently able to support a pastor alone, Samuel M. Wilson was called and ordained pastor over the congregation. In 1845, Rev. Samuel M. Wilson was called to another part of the church, and the congregation was left for a short time without an under Shepherd. In November, 1846, Renwick Z. Wilson, nephew of the former pastor, was ordained pastor of the congregation. In 1855, Rev. Renwick Z. Wilson resigned his charge, with the consent of the people, and then again the congregation was left without a minister. It remained so for nearly 2 years, when J. M. Armor was called and ordained to take the spiritual charge of the congregation. In 1865, Rev. J. M. Armor was appointed by the Board of Domestic Missions, to take charge of the mission school among the freedmen in Washington, D. C.; consequently the congregation was again without a minister. In August, 1868, the present pastor, Rev. Arch. W. Johnson was ordained pastor of the congregation. The congregation is in a prosperous condition and numbers about 70 members. The ruling officers in the congregation besides the pastor are Stephen Babcock, Aurelius Morse, James Mitchell and Leonard Harriman. There is quite a large and flourishing Sabbath School connected with the congregation, which has a very good library.

GRANTEES.

Timothy Newall, Ebenezer Crafts and their associates—about 20 in number—most of whom never settled here.

COLLEGIATES.

Gov. Sam'l C. Crafts was a graduate when he came to this town. There have gone from here to college—James A. Paddock, died in 1867, lawyer; Pliny M. Corbin, now cashier of a bank in Troy, N. Y.; Samuel P. Crafts, died 1824 or '25; Ed. A. Lawrence, Congregational minister, now in Marblehead, Mass.; Benj. Clark, Robert Trumbull, Asa Whitney.

We never had but two clerks, one of whom still holds the office.

POST-OFFICES AND POSTMASTERS.

Post-offices are Craftsbury, North Craftsbury and East Craftsbury. When these offices were established, I cannot learn; that at North Craftsbury or Craftsbury Common,

(then Craftsbury), was the only post-office in town for 30 or 40 years after the town was settled; then the one at South Craftsbury was established, and subsequently, by some political management, the office at the common was changed to North Craftsbury, and that at the South village to Craftsbury. Who the first postmasters were I am unable to learn—will give them for the last 55 years:

NORTH CRAFTSBURY, (or Craftsbury Common)—Augustus Young, Wm. E. Paddock, Don. C. A. Richardson, Joseph Scott.

CRAFTSBURY—Stephen Sherman, Nelson Rand, C. G. Doty, J. W. Allen.

EAST CRAFTSBURY—J. W. Simpson and Eliza Simpson.

CITIZENS WHO HAVE ATTAINED 90 YEARS OF AGE.

Samuel Grant and Alice Ainsworth are the only ones now living. Some of those who have died were Robert Wylie and wife 100 years old; Jacob Jenness, Daniel Davison, Sen. and Dan'l Davison, each 92. Thirty or forty citizens have lived to be 80 or more years of age; some 87 or 88, besides those above named.

THOSE WHO HAVE HELD U. S. OFFICES.

Hon. Samuel C. Crafts, senator and representative to congress; Hon. Augustus Young, representative to congress.

STATE AND COUNTY OFFICERS.

Hon. Samuel C. Crafts, governor of the State.

SHERIFFS—Joseph Scott, Harvey Scott.

COUNTY JUDGES—Samuel C. Crafts, Alvah R. French and W. J. Hastings.

JUDGES OF PROBATE—Jos. Scott, Sen., Augustus Young, Royal Corbin, J. A. Paddock.

SENATORS—Augustus Young, N. P. Nelson and J. W. Simpson.

ATTORNEYS—Augustus Young and Nathan S. Hill, State's.

SOLDIERS OF THE WAR OF 1812.

William Hidden, Moses Mason, (the only two known to be living); Capt. Hiram Mason, James Cobern, Amory Nelson, John Towle, John Hadley, Elias Mason and probably some others not remembered.

TOWN REPRESENTATIVES.

1792 and '93, Ebenezer Crafts; '94, Joseph Scott; '95, no election; '96, Sam'l C. Crafts; '97, '98 and 99, Joseph Scott; 1800 and '01, Samuel C. Crafts; '02, Daniel Davison; '03, Samuel C. Crafts; '04, Royal Corbin; '05, Samuel C. Crafts; '06, Royal Corbin; '07, Jesse Olds; '08, '09, '10, '11, '12, '13, '14, Roy-

al Corbin; '15, Joseph Scott; '16, Royal Corbin; '17, Jos. Scott; '18 and '19, Wm. Scott; '20, Hiram Mason; '21, '22, '23 and '24, Augustus Young; '25, Jos. Scott; '26, Augustus Young; '27, Hiram Mason; '28, '29 and '30, Augustus Young; '31, Royal Corbin; '32, Augustus Young; '33, Joseph Scott, Jr.; '34, no election; '35, Joseph Scott, (then Jr.), '36, '37 and '38, W. J. Hastings; '39 and '40, Geo. H. Cook; '41 and '42, Daniel Dustin; '43, '44, '45, '46 and '47, no election; '48 and '49, W. J. Hastings; '50, '51, '52, no election; '53, John W. Mason; '54, Leander Wheeler; '55, '56 and '57, Schyler Chamberlain; '58 and '59, Joseph Scott; '60, Amory Davison, Jr.; '61 and '62, Amasa P. Dutton; '63 and '64, Jesse E. Merrill; '65 and '66, Moses Root; '67 and '68, S. R. Corey; '69, Charles Chamberlin.

I have omitted the dates of service of county officers, as they were formerly elected by the Legislature, we have no record of them in town, not having time to go and look them up at the county clerk's office; I thought I began at the first appointment in each office and recorded them in the order in which they were appointed from this town.

COL. EBENEZER CRAFTS

was born in Pomfret, Sept. 3, 1740; and was graduated at Yale College, 1759. Soon after this he engaged in mercantile business in his native town. At the age of 22 he married Mehitable Chandler; and soon after removed to Sturbridge, where he continued to pursue the same business in which he had been engaged, and, by attention and assiduity, acquired thereby a large estate.

At the commencement of the Revolutionary War, he held the command of a company of cavalry, which he had raised and organized, and joined the army with it at Cambridge, in 1775. He remained in the service till the British troops evacuated Boston, when he returned to Sturbridge, and was soon after elected the colonel of a regiment of cavalry, which office he held till his removal from the county. At the time of the insurrection, known as "Shay's Rebellion," he marched with a body of 100 men under Gen. Lincoln, in the Winter of 1786-7, into the western counties, where he rendered prompt and essential service in suppressing that alarming, but ill-judged outbreak.

With the enlarged and patriotic views of Colonel Crafts, the importance of educating

the rising generation early attracted his attention. The people were about to assume the solemn trust of self government, and to do this with success, they should be able to understand and appreciate the wants and duties of a free people. The condition of common schools was depressed; the number of public institutions for education were few, and the idea of establishing such an institution in the County of Worcester, occupied his thoughts for some time before any measures were taken to accomplish it.

He, at first, conceived the plan of founding an academy in the pleasant village where he resided. But an opportunity which was presented for procuring a suitable building in Leicester, and the co-operation of Colonel Davis in the scheme, induced him to direct his efforts to its establishment in that place, with the zeal and energy which accomplished the desired end. By his efforts in this and other benevolent enterprises, and that general revulsion of business which, after the close of the war, proved so disastrous to New England, he became so much embarrassed in his affairs, that he was induced to sell his estates in Sturbridge, and remove to Vermont, where he, in company with Gen. Newhall of Sturbridge, had purchased a township of land a few years previous.

This took place in the Winter of 1790-91, and the town, out of respect to its founder, took the name of Craftsbury.

In 1786, Colonel Crafts was honored with the degree of A. M. from Harvard University.

It is not easy for the present generation to understand how new and unbroken was the wilderness into which Colonel Crafts removed his family. To those upon the stage a half century ago it was familiarly known as the "new state," and towards it was the foot of the emigrant from the older counties in Massachusetts directed till that time. Scarce a town in that region that had not more or less of its early settlers from the county of Worcester, and Colonel Crafts had already been preceded by Colonel Davis at the time of his removal. At that time there was no road opened for more than 20 miles from Craftsbury, and it being Winter, the females of his family were drawn that distance upon hand-sleds over the snow.

Here he gathered around him a number of excellent families from Sturbridge and neighboring towns, and a little community was

formed, of which he was the acknowledged head. For 20 years, he stood to it in the relation of a patriarch, a friend and counselor, whose intelligence all understood, and whose friendship and fidelity all esteemed. His generous hospitality, his energy of character, his calm dignity, and his pure and Christian life—acting, as they did, upon a well-educated, sympathizing community—exerted an influence and stamped a character upon the people and fortunes of the town he planted, which is still plainly perceptible. In this he found a ready and efficient auxiliary in his son and other members of his own immediate kindred.

In this community he resided till his death, May 24, 1810, aged 70 years,—respected and beloved by a constantly widening circle of friends and acquaintances.

He was a man of great energy and firmness, and, though liberal in his views and sentiments, he was inflexible in the maintenance of principle, and, with the opportunities he enjoyed, such a man would not fail to make his influence widely felt.

[The foregoing notice is substantially taken from Gov. Washburn's history of Leicester Academy.]

HON. SAMUEL C. CRAFTS.

BY REV. S. R. HALL, LL. D.—OF BROWNINGTON.

Every citizen of our commonwealth is, or should be, interested in the history of the men who were identified with the moulding of our government and laying the foundation on which those who come after them are to build. Among the list of honored names which should be prominently inscribed in Vermont history, is that of Samuel Chandler Crafts, who died Nov. 19, 1853, aged 85 years and 44 days. He was the only son of Col. Eben Crafts, and was born at Woodstock, Ct., Oct. 6, 1768. He was graduated at Harvard in July, 1790. (The elder Josiah Quincy of Boston, was a member of the same class.) His standing in that class—many members of which became eminent men in their day, was highly respectable. A year or two previous to the completion of his course of study at the University, his father became a proprietor of land in the present County of Orleans, and soon after removed with his family to Minden, afterwards named Craftsbury, in honor of him as pioneer in its settlement.

Instead of entering any of the learned professions, Samuel C. determined to accompany

his father to the wilderness of Vermont, and share with him the trials and labors incident to those who penetrated the wilderness, to make for themselves a home, and to lay broad and deep foundations for society, religion and government in a new commonwealth, then just admitted to the Federal Union.

During the year, 1792, Mr. Crafts was appointed clerk of the town, which office he held by yearly elections until 1829, when he declined it, after having served the town faithfully for 37 years. In the year 1793, he was elected a member of the convention, to revise the constitution of the State. Of this convention, though the youngest, he was an active and very useful member, and the last survivor, having lived to enjoy the benefits resulting from their labors more than 60 years. In 1796, he was elected a member of the legislature. The two following years, he was chosen clerk of the same. He was subsequently elected to the Legislature in 1800, '01, '03 and '05. From 1800 to '10, he held the office of assistant judge of the county court, and after that time to 1816 was chief judge. From 1807 to '13, he was a member of the council of the State. In 1816, he was elected member of the House of Representatives in Congress, and was continued a member for 8 years. He was again elected to the Council, and also chief judge of the County Court for 3 years, and was then elected governor of the State, and held that office for 1829, '30 and '31. In 1829, he was a member of the constitutional convention and was elected president of that body. Soon after retiring from the office of governor, he was appointed on a committee to decide on a place for the State House—the materials of which it should be built, &c. Being chairman of that committee, he wished to recommend such a plan as would secure all needed conveniences and at the same time furnish an exhibition of architectural elegance and beauty. He examined all the Capitols in New England and then recommended the erection of the late noble structure, which adorned the State till destroyed by fire in 1857.

In 1842, Gov. Crafts was appointed by the executive of the State to a seat in the Senate of the United States in place of Judge Prentiss who had resigned. At the next meeting of the legislature he was elected by that body for the remainder of the term for which Judge Prentiss had been elected.

A late writer, after giving a brief notice of the official stations which Gov. Crafts had been called to fill, very justly concludes with the following remark: "In all the duties he has performed, doing right has been his principal object, and none has been able to say that he ever swerved from that." Another has said with equal justice, "He was not elected to office because he could be, but because he should be." The quiet of agricultural life accorded better with his native modesty and love of retirement than the cares of State or strife of parties; but he served the town, the County and the State, because he was called by the voice of the people to do so.

His political preferences, in early life, were essentially of the school of Jefferson, but in maturer years, corresponded more nearly to those of President Adams and Mr. Clay. He was never a violent advocate of any party, and as willingly accorded to others the right of private opinion as to himself. Whenever he was led to disagree with others, he did not constitute them his enemies, nor lessen their confidence in his discretion, integrity or ability.

The intellectual powers of Gov. Crafts were characterized by a remarkable harmoniousness and equilibrium. This fact, no doubt, was what prevented him on the one hand from being chargeable with any measure of delinquency in office, and on the other hand, secured for him the unusual confidence so long reposed in him by the community. Those who knew him best, knew precisely where he would be found. He abhorred a time-serving policy; had no opinions either to conceal from others, or force upon them. He must pursue honorable ends by honorable means and by no others; when pursuing such, he was ardent and persevering.

His scientific attainments were highly respectable, but his extreme modesty prevented him from making the least efforts for display. He shrank from everything which tended to exhibit his own superiority. This was probably what prevented him from ever ascending the forum. Speech-making, for the sake of display, he justly abhorred. In the State Legislature, in Congress, or in political gatherings, his voice was seldom heard in debate; not because he had nothing appropriate to say, but because he believed such harangues were generally useless. In the private circle,

however, he was a ready speaker and bore his part in conversation so as to show how well he might have spoken elsewhere. In public or private he never declined to express his opinion when solicited, and the reasons for it. He investigated with care, and voted on all questions in accordance with his sense of duty, and not because others voted with or against him. Few men have exhibited less of dogmatism or hauteur. He never changed his opinions till convinced that he had cherished them under misapprehension, and then he was frank to acknowledge his error.

These elements of character were well adapted both to create strong friendships and to prevent making bitter enemies. Always frank and transparent himself, he was far from charging obliquity or duplicity on others. His reading was extensive, though select. He had a great relish for history, and was remarkably well versed in it. Metaphysics were not his chosen subjects, farther than they embraced the leading features of an evangelical faith. The Bible he received as the end of controversy wherever its revelations are explicit. He delighted specially in those works which were well adapted to prove the existence of God and the truth of his divine revelation to man. Well written works on all departments of natural history, especially those on geology and mineralogy, were favorite books, and were read with great interest and profit. Astronomy also had very strong attractions, and he not unfrequently amused himself with writing essays upon it; some of these would do credit to the ablest astronomer. While an under-graduate of Harvard, he computed a transit of Venus—an achievement that had till then never been accomplished by an under-graduate of that college. His capacity for mathematical attainments was unsurpassed by any member of the class, though one of great merit, and of which the Hon. Josiah Quincy of Boston is now the only survivor.

To architecture he gave much attention and made himself familiar with the best treatises on that subject. His taste was, perhaps, as faultless on this subject as that of any other man. His idea was so to combine relations that the entire effect should be harmonious, appropriate and pleasing. His connection with congress during the entire period of rebuilding the capitol after the

late war with Great Britain, and his long service as a member of the congressional committee on public buildings, led him to give a greater degree of attention to this subject than he might otherwise have done.

During the latter years of his life, scripture, biography and sacred history were his chosen subjects of study. The Bible, as a book of authentic history and revelation from God, was for the last 15 years of his life (and I know not how much longer) his daily study, and in no employment did he ever engage with greater ardor than that of a sabbath-school teacher. Unless prevented by serious illness or absence from town, he never failed to meet his class each sabbath and to interest them by communicating a portion of his own rich stores of knowledge gathered from the sacred page. He regarded this employment as more honorable than any of his high civil station.

The domestic character of Gov. Crafts could be fully appreciated only by those who were daily with him. His marriage did not take place till he was near 30 years of age. Mrs. Crafts (Eunice Todd) was an only sister of the late Doctor Eli Todd, long favorably known as the principal physician of the Retreat for the Insane at Hartford, Ct. She had enjoyed the advantages of education in the celebrated Greenfield Hill School, established and conducted by President Dwight. Two children, a son and daughter, constituted their entire family. The former died while a member of the University of Vermont, at the age of 24 years. The latter, now the wife of N. S. Hill, treasurer of the University of Vermont, survives her venerated parent. The son was a youth of great promise, and his death was an affliction to such a father that can better be conceived than described. But during this season of trial and while the heart was riven within, there was the same external calmness on the part of the father. He bore this prostration of his hopes as one who had an arm on which to lean—strong and unfailling. Sympathizing with his family most deeply, he never, however, lost his balance, or uttered a murmur or complaint. This is the testimony of those who both knew and shared his grief, and was what might have been expected by those who knew him. From this period there was in him a marked increase of interest in regard to religious duties and in the study of the sacred scriptures. His

religious opinions were evangelical, though through self-diffidence and distrust he never made a public profession or united with any church. In this respect and this only did he fail of bearing outward testimony to the honor of Christ. His conversation during his brief sickness was full of consolation to his family and pastor. His calmness and serenity continued to the last hour of his life. Foreign missions, the Bible and colonization efforts, he cherished with a strong interest. He was a regular contributor to all kindred societies, but these awakened deep and constant interest. The success of the colony of Liberia gave him great joy. He regarded it as a most important agency to extirpate the slave trade, to redeem Africa and to advance missionary efforts in that land of darkness.

In another respect, Gov. Crafts has left an example of great value to the world. Under all circumstances he maintained, to the last, his early formed habits of industry, strict temperance and simplicity. He gave at all times the influence of his example to do away the monstrous evils of intemperance. In the use of narcotic stimulants he never indulged to an extent sufficient to create a habit not easily controlled. He was an early riser and his industry was always remarkable. He resorted to out-door labor for exercise after he had reached more than four score years, not from necessity but as essential to health and enjoyment: delighting in it, he seldom passed a day without it. His physical strength and activity was thus continued more perfect at the age of 85 years than is common to most men at 60. His intellectual powers were in like manner vigorously preserved. He committed to memory with great facility to the last months of his life, and maintained even the sprightliness of early manhood. In him was combined a rare specimen of the man, the gentleman, the patriot, the scholar, whose morals were irreproachable from youth to hoary age. For more than 60 years he was identified with the history of the Town, the County and the State.

The entire population of the country at his birth was less than three millions, at his death, more than twenty-five millions. A monarchical government had given place to the purest republic on earth; a wilderness had become fruitful fields; savage hunting grounds the abodes of cultivated, refined and Christian communities.

When he was born there was hardly a civilized inhabitant in this State, and when he became a resident of Orleans County, there was not a fourth part of an hundred souls within its borders and but a few thousands in the State; but what a multitude dwelt upon our hills and in our valleys when he departed.

JOSEPH SCOTT.

FROM DEMING'S VERMONT OFFICERS.

"Joseph Scott comes in for a short notice, by having held the office of sheriff of Orleans County for a longer term than any other—14 years. He was 7 years a member of the Legislature; 1 year a member of the Council of Censors; and 2 years a member of the Constitutional Conventions; and judge of probate 6 years. He died about 1841.

His son, Joseph, was elected town clerk, in 1829, in room of Governor Crafts, who had held that office since 1792, and is the present town clerk. The town have had but three clerks—two of which are now living (1857.) Joseph, jr., was 2 years a member of the Legislature, and has held many important offices of various kinds. Harvey Scott, who is a son of the Sheriff, I presume, took the office of Sheriff one year after his father's time had expired, and held it 11 years. So it seems that office is hereditary in the family."

JACOB NOBLE LOOMIS

was born in Lanesborough, Mass., Oct. 8, 1790; graduated at Andover Theological Seminary, 1820; pastor of the Congregational Church in Hardwick, 1822-30; then engaged in agriculture until about 1853; in 1853, in Craftsbury.—*Pearson's Catalogue.*

ELIZABETH ALLEN

was born in the year 1796. Her father was the late Elijah Allen, Esq., of Craftsbury. Elizabeth early developed a taste and talent for poetry; and, though her advantages for education were limited to a single term at school, she published in 1832 a small volume of her poetry, entitled "The Silent Harp."

In connection with which she remarks:—

"I was born at Craftsbury, at a period when there were not above a dozen inhabitants in town. My parents, having emigrated from Brookfield, Mass., were among the first pioneers in Northern Vermont. We were surrounded by a vast tract of wilderness, which the Indian hunters claimed as game-land. They looked with an evil eye on those they regarded as intruders on their rights, and not unfrequently came to our door filling

us with dread by their warlike array of rifle, tomahawk and scalping-knife.

We were denied all literary privileges,—three months at a district school, taught in our house, being all the advantages I ever enjoyed. Providence had endowed me with a propensity which disadvantages and crosses could not suppress. I became passionately fond of reading, and grasped at everything that came within my reach. In writing I had no instruction, but, by self-effort, succeeded in forming a running-hand, by which at a later period I was enabled to entertain an extensive correspondence. I had no writing materials, and it was often the case that I employed a carving-knife to mend my pen, while my paper was the blank side of an old letter, or even a piece of brown paper.

About this time I commenced rhyming, and composed several little tragic love-songs, which I sometimes sung to my companions. My spirits had ever been light and buoyant, every object being viewed on the bright side. My days passed in mirth and song, my nights were gilded with pleasant dreams. Thus passed my days till I had numbered fifteen summers, when I was suddenly attacked with a severe illness, which, in the space of one short week, entirely deprived me of the sense of hearing. To attempt to portray my feelings, on this occasion, would be vain. From that hour I date my *melancholly* history—my trials and never-ceasing regrets. To live, and yet never more hear 'the sweet music of speech,' was a thought that harrowed up my inmost soul. I was compelled to submit to the decree of Providence,—would that I could say it was with meekness and resignation. In vain have I sought the aid of philosophy to subdue my tears.

I have before stated that I was at an early age led to the composition of songs, and after the loss of hearing I frequently sought diversion in 'courting the muses,' and, in the course of a few years, my fugitive pieces had accumulated to such an extent, that I was advised to arrange them for a little volume, and accordingly they were, in 1831, published by the title of 'THE SILENT HARP.'"

Through the aid derived from this publication, and the benevolence of friends, Miss Allen was indulged with the gratification of her earnest desire to visit The Great West. After passing over the whole length of the Erie Canal, she visited Rochester and Niagara Falls. Having visited Buffalo, Detroit, the Mormon Temple, and many interesting places, she returned, by Lake Ontario, to New England. Many notices of scenery and persons and places visited, would do no discredit to those of superior advantages.

After her return she made many shorter tours, but occupied a part of her time in preparing a volume under the title of "GREEN MOUNTAIN LIFE," which she published in 1846. This little volume, though devoted to tales, evinced a degree of tact in seizing upon and describing scenes that, if they had been

properly cultivated, would have ranked her high among writers of that class. Few have ever written under circumstances so untoward.

Having visited Stanstead and other places, she was returning to Craftsbury, when, at Dea. S. F. Cowle's, in Coventry, she was attacked with a violent lung fever, which in a few days assumed a putrid type. Her sufferings were excruciating;—much of the time she was deprived of reason. Another thing that rendered her state particularly affecting, was the fact of her entire deafness, from which she had suffered since the age of 15. She had invented a mode of intercommunication by the fingers, which most of her acquaintances had learned so that, in health, she was able to converse with those around her; but, during most of her sickness, there could be but little interchange of thought with those around her. During the intervals of reason she was much occupied in considerations pertaining to her spiritual prospects, and was at one time able to communicate to her pastor the emotions felt in view of her state. She died, Nov. 14, 1849, aged 55.—*Yeoman's Record.*

Miss Allen is represented in Miss Hemenway's Poets and Poetry of Vermont, where, to our fancy, appears the best effusion from her pen. The following, published in the Green Mountain Repository, edited at the time by the Rev. Zadock Thompson, and for which she was a contributor under the *nom de plume* of Ada, is, we regard, however, a more fair specimen of her general poetic style and talent, and is not so generally known. The following lines are also addressed to one deaf and dumb:—*Ed.*

SPRING, AND WE NEVER, NEVER MORE SHALL
HEAR.

The Northern blast has ceased to roar,
And Spring again resumes her reign;
The giddy snows are seen no more,
But verdure robes the hill and plain.

The mild morn wakes and with her smile
Invites us o'er the flowery field;
Spring beauties, now, the sight beguile
And admiration yield.

O come, Eliza! haste with me,
And to the meadow's streams repair,
Where nature's wonders we may see
"Above,—below—in earth, in air."

Behold the leaves, the blossoms view;
No plush so soft, no silk so fine;
No chemist's dyes give such a hue;
No weaver's art threads thus entwine.

And see! there loftier statues stand,
Their towering tops invade the sky,
Rising far o'er thy head, O man,
They, the fierce winds of heaven defy.

On yon green hillock, see how gay
The little lambkins sport and dance,

How blithely pass their hours away—
Emblems of virtuous innocence.

And hark! in yonder shady grove,
Do tuneful songsters raise their notes?
Deep-fraught with melody and love,
Does it upon the soft air float?

Alas! dear friend, we list in vain,
Nor note, nor sound delights our ear,
And O those sweet enchanting strains
We never, never more shall hear.

But cease our sighs, we'll murmur not,
Since charms unnumbered meet our view,
And though to *hear* be not our lot,
We'll see and praise our maker too.

ELIZABETH ALLEN.

Craftsbury, April, 1832.

JUDGE PADDOCK.

PAPER RECEIVED FROM HON. E. A. STEWART.

At a meeting of the Orleans County Bar July 9, 1867, John L. Edwards, John H. Prentiss and H. Chilson, Esqs. were appointed to draft resolutions on the death of Judge Paddock. From their resolutions drawn and reported we quote:

"Resolved, that we truly deplore the death of the late James A. Paddock; the salt has lost of its savor; the Bar has lost of its virtue and worth,—a model lawyer; an educated and courteous gentleman; a good citizen; a dignified and honest man; one whose precepts, if we act on them, whose example if we follow it, whose memory, if we revere it will make us wiser, better, nobler lawyers as well as men."

After which, John H. Prentiss, Esq. having read, made an address to the court in memory of Judge Paddock from which we further quote:

"Judge Paddock was a native of Vermont and of our County, having been born in Craftsbury in 1798. He received from the Academy in Peacham his primary education—an institution which, your Honors well know, then ranked among the highest of its kind in the State. He entered College in Burlington and graduated there, and having completed his preparatory study of the law was admitted to the Bar and commenced the practice of his profession in Craftsbury where he resided to the time of his death, which occurred in April last. His mother was a sister of the late Governor Crafts, and from the latter he derived much of wise counsel, and learned many maxims which a sage only can devise or has virtue to adopt and teach. In his early professional career he did a good and constantly increasing business and gave forth much of hope and promise for the future of his life. But before he had fairly attained the prime of his manhood, his health declined, and being impressed with need for more of out-of-door exercise than a strict devotion to

his professional life would permit, he turned his attention to pursuits more congenial to his tastes and the demands of his physical constitution; and thenceforth, though he did not entirely quit the practice of the law while his life remained, he sought no professional employment and gave attention reluctantly and only to such professional business as the partiality and implicit faith of suitors forced upon him.

Within the years of his waning professional life he was an assistant Judge of this Court, and by means of his legal attainments, and his sound and judicial mind and judgment, he confessedly and materially aided the Court in the performance of its important duties. Subsequently he was chosen Judge of the Probate Court for this Probate District, a position for which he was pre-eminently fitted by his legal acquirements, his sound judgment, his wisdom and prudence, his unprejudiced mind, his exalted reverence for justice, his knowledge of mankind, and his sympathy for the widow and the orphaned. For this place he so nearly seemed by his virtues to have been ordained, that it is no disparagement to others, to say, that had the people been less subject to the imperious exactions of *party*, and as true to the State and faithful to themselves as he was true to the State and faithful to them, he would have adorned that position while his life remained. In his individuality as a man, he was of pure integrity, gifted with a nice, punctilious sense of honor,—he earned and could have had as unanimously in Craftsbury, as Aristides earned and had in Athens, the surname of *The Just*; as a Christian man, he was exemplary and sincere, as a citizen, patriotic and true; as a judge, upright and just; as a lawyer, courteous, discreet and wise, and in all his outward life and manifestations, he clearly demonstrated that all the paramount ends he aimed at were his God's, his country's, and truth's.

But it is of his character as a *lawyer* that it may seem most appropriate here and now to speak: and concerning him in that relation it may be truly said that he did no falsehood, neither did he consent that any be done in court; he did not wittingly, willingly, or knowingly promote, sue, or procure to be sued, any false or unlawful suit, neither gave he aid or consent to the same; he delayed no man for lucre or malice, but acted to his office of attorney within the court, according to his best learning and discretion, and with all good fidelity as well to the court as to his clients.—Now this, may it please your Honors, when truthfully said, is high commendation of any man; it is all that can be said, all that need to be said, all that the highest aspiration of any lawyer can make him desire to be said, before the world, and over his mortal remains. Were Judge Paddock living and present to listen to these commendations, his innate modesty would make him shrink before your Honors' gaze, and these

encomiums would mantle his cheeks with crimson flushes. Nevertheless, this Bar this day, through me as its appointed organ, declares to your Honors that these are words of truth and soberness; they originate in no adulatory spirit; they are put forth in no spirit of servile flattery, but as a just, sincere and mournful tribute to the memory of a departed associate brother."

To which Judge Peck responded that the Court fully sympathized in the spirit and tone of the resolutions and the remarks of Mr. Prentiss, and would cheerfully order these proceedings to be entered on the records of the court.

MRS. ELLEN E. PHILLIPS.

It is true I am not a native of Vermont, my birthplace being the beautiful town of Andover in Mass. Still, I am none the less a child of Vermont. Her hills and valleys, her wood-crowned mountains and silver streams are none the less dear to me that I did not look upon them with the eyes of unconscious infancy. My father, the Rev. S. R. Hall, (now of Brownington), removed to Craftsbury when I was seven years of age. There I grew up to womanhood, and there most of my humble effusions were written. For about 4 years I have resided in Wisconsin.

E. E. P.

BY MY COTTAGE WINDOW SITTING.

BY MRS. ELLEN E. PHILLIPS.

By my cottage window sitting, half reclined,
Many a busy thought is flitting through my mind—
Memories of the chequered past, sad and bright—
Sunny hours with shades o'ercast—shades of night.

Mingled sounds are in my ear—sounds of yore—
Gentle voices sweet and clear, heard no more—
Silvery laughter ringing deep—whispers low—
Mournful tones that made me weep, long ago.

Visions flit before my eyes,—landscapes bright—
Wood-crowned mountains towering high, bathed in
light—
Quiet vales where summer sheds rich perfume,
Where with fragrant, drooping heads, violets bloom:

That these Western plains are fair 'neath the glow
Of the balmy, summer air, well I know;
Yet a fairer, brighter land have I seen,
Where my native mountains stand, robed in green.

Steven's Point, Wis.

THE TWO ANGELS.

BY MRS. ELLEN E. PHILLIPS.

"Wanted, an angel for Heaven"—
And the soft air felt the sweep
Of a strong and rushing pinion,
Through the far cerulean deep;
But the angel's wings were folded
As he stood on the dewy earth,
When the "holy hush" of twilight
Was stilling its sounds of mirth.

One moment brief he lingered,
 For the scene was strangely fair
 'Neath the soft and dreamy radiance
 Of the star-lit summer air.
 "The soul must grieve at parting,"
 Spake the visitant unseen,
 "But the bowers of heaven are brighter,
 In their fresh and fadeless green."

A gentle child was lisping
 Its low-voiced evening prayer,
 Nor dreamed that a viewless watcher
 Stood smiling on him there.
 But hushed were the tones of music,
 And drooped the bright young head,
 As up to the gates of heaven
 Two bright-winged angels sped.

SOLDIERS RECORD FOR CRAFTSBURY.

BY GEORGE F. SPRAGUE.

The Adjutant-General credited this town with 6 men as our share, whose enlistment papers did not embrace their residence. These 6 men counted upon our quota, but have nothing to do with our military history of men really furnished.

Whole number of men furnished by the town during the war, exclusive of the 6 men mentioned, and including 8 men who paid commutation, 128: Of these there were, 9 mo's men, 8; for 1 year, 21; for 3 years, 99—total, 128. Of these there were killed in action, 5; died of wounds, 6; of disease, 15; in Reb. prisons, 5; of accident, 1. Total loss by death (every fourth man)—32; desertion, 2; besides Taylor N. Flanders, reported as deserter. I am informed that he was from Canada; was promoted sergeant; went home on furlough; became insane; could not return—and was well spoken of by the soldiers, I hope he was not really a deserter, and have not put him down as such.

Of the 128 men furnished by and credited to the town, 16 were not citizens nor residents, and but one of them died.

The report embraces the names of 17 men who resided in, or were well known citizens previously, and enlisted for and were credited to other localities: of these — died of disease, 3; wounds, 1; in reb. prison, 1; killed in action, 1; making 6 of that class lost.

The town was credited with 11 re-enlistments; 8 of these were from this town—3 from other localities.

Recapitulation—whole number of men credited, 134; of these were not credited by name, 6; paid commutation, 8; re-enlisted, 8,—total, 22; individual men enlisted 112; died 32;

an actual loss of precisely 2 in 7; left, 80; deserted, 3; leaving to be discharged, 77.

The 134 men was the exact number of men required or assessed to the town.

Again, of the 112 individual men furnished, 16 at least were from other localities, not having resided at all in town; which leaves 96 towns-men, and of those there died 31—a loss of almost every third man; and if to the 96 men we add the 17 credited to other localities, we have 113; add the loss—6, out of the 17—makes 37, being a little more than one in every three men.

The expenses of the town for the support of the war were as follows, viz. aggregate amount of bounties paid to volunteers by the town, \$13,268.00; expenses enlisting recruits, \$69.40; subsistence of recruits, \$19 67; transportation of recruits, \$17.20; for further expenses of same nature as above, \$90.15; aggregate amount of expenses paid by town, \$13,464.42.

In addition to the above the selectmen incurred additional expense in transporting recruits, amounting to \$14.25, which the adjutant general of U. S. allowed and paid.

There was also raised by subscription in 1862, the sum of \$161.50 and paid as bounties to 8 volunteers, for 9 mo's service, and the further sum of \$875.00 was subscribed to aid in procuring recruits, of which sum I understood about \$650.00 was collected and paid out. Which added to town bounties and recruiting expenses, makes an aggregate of \$14,275.92.

The town bounties and expenses, excepting about \$900.00, were raised between July, 1864, and March, 1865, on grand-lists of about \$4,000.00—exact amount of grand-list, not remembered. Bounties were paid as follows;

8 men	\$625.00 each,	\$ 5,000.00
7 "	624.00 "	4,368.00
6 "	500.00 "	3,000.00
3 "	300.00 "	900.00
Total,		\$ 13,268.00

DERBY.

[The early history of this town promised almost two years since, not having, at this date (the compositor being now ready for the manuscripts), come to hand, we can only give here such papers, relating to this town, as have come in already from others than the general historian, and must defer the more complete chapter expected till the

Appendix for the County—or the department of county Papers and Items, that either come in too late for a first place in the respective towns, or are otherwise reserved for such summary.—*Ed.*]

THE CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH IN DERBY.

BY HON. E. A. STEWART.

There was no public worship in town for several years after it was settled. About the year 1799, Timothy Hinman instituted public religious services in his own house. He kept a hotel on the site of the house now occupied by Z. W. Niles, and the meetings were held in his bar-room. He came to Derby from Connecticut, where the Sabbath was sacredly observed as a day of rest and worship; and though not a professor of religion himself, he was always careful of the morals of the town, and thus transferred into the then wilderness the observances to which he was accustomed in his earlier days. For several years—and it is thought till the church was organized—he used to read two sermons, generally, on each Sunday; and as the congregation increased, the services were held during the summer months in his barn, which stood on the opposite side of the road from his house. The singing was generally done by his wife, and a Mr. True, a Baptist deacon, used to lead in prayer, when present.

The Congregational church was organized August 9, 1807, in a log-house owned and occupied by Freeman Vining, and which stood on the farm now owned by Lawrence and Hollis Moran. They worshipped for several years in the barn now owned by Sumner Frost, and then in a school-house near the center of the town, until the first meeting-house was built in 1820. The church was gathered and organized by Elijah Lyman, a missionary from Brookfield, in this State, and consisted of 16 members living in Derby, Morgan, Newport and Stanstead, P. Q., whose names are as follows: James Bangs and wife, Elisha Lyman and wife, James Greenleaf and wife, Freeman Vining, Luther Chapin, Eliezer Jones and wife, Christopher Bartlett, Nathan Wilcox, Sarah Benham, Phebe Hinman and Luther Newcomb and wife. Elisha Lyman was chosen its first deacon.

The church was not supplied with regular preaching till the summer of 1810, when the Rev. Luther Leland was ordained pastor, who held this relation till his death, Nov. 9, 1822. From 1822 to 1827 the pulpit was supplied with preaching the most of the time by

Rev. Lyman Case of Coventry, and Rev. Samuel Marsh, of Danville, and by ministers of other denominations, it being a union meeting house, and the church having no regular pastor. During the 5 months that Mr. Marsh labored here, there was a revival of religion, and more than 50 persons were converted, of whom 47 united with this church. In the Fall of 1826, the Rev. Samuel C. Bradford commenced preaching here, and, June 21, 1827, was installed as pastor for the term of 3 years; but he was dismissed by council at the end of the second year. Though without regular preaching, the church shared in the great revival of 1831, and 57 persons united therewith. In October, 1832, the Rev. James Robertson, from the north of Scotland, became acting pastor, and continued till May, 1836. The Rev. E. B. Baxter, of Brownington, preached 3 or 4 months in 1837. The Rev. Stephen M. Wheelock was acting pastor from 1838 to 1840, and the Rev. Wm. Claggett from 1840 to 1843. From 1843 to 1848 there was no regular preaching. The Rev. C. W. Piper preached a few months in 1848-9, and Rev. Ebenezer Cutler during the summer of 1849. In the Fall of 1849, the Rev. Orpheus T. Lanphear was ordained pastor, and held the relation till the Spring of 1855, when he was dismissed. During his pastorate 55 persons were added to the church. The Rev. E. M. Kellogg supplied the pulpit a few months the first part of 1856. In August, 1856, the Rev. John Fraser became acting pastor, and continued till the summer of 1863.

In 1858 the church enjoyed a revival, and as the fruits thereof 45 persons united therewith—nearly doubling the membership. The Rev. B. M. Frink was acting pastor 2 years, commencing August, 1863, and the Rev. Jas. P. Stone 2 years, commencing in October, 1865. The first of April, 1868, the Rev. John Rogers, the pastor of the Congregational church, Stanstead, P. Q., was engaged to supply the pulpit every Sabbath in the forenoon, and he is at present (May, 1869,) the acting pastor.

John G. Chandler was clerk of the church from 1829 to 1842, and Orem Newcomb from 1844 to 1849. Nathan S. Benham was chosen deacon in 1839, and Daniel Kelley in 1857, and they are the present deacons.—William Verback was also deacon for many years.

A Congregational society was formed in

1819, and it still keeps up its organization.— Nehemiah Colby was its clerk till 1828: D. M. Camp from 1828 to '38, and Orem Newcomb from 1838 to '51. In 1819–20 the first house of public worship in town was erected at a cost of \$3300. It was a union meeting-house—the Congregationalists, Baptists and other denominations uniting in its erection. There were 52 shares in the house, corresponding to the 52 weeks in the year, and each shareholder had the disposal of the house as many Sabbaths in the year as he owned shares. Father Sutherland preached the dedicatory sermon. This house stood a few rods south and west of the site of the present school-house in district No. 4. It was used as a house of public worship till 1849, when a more commodious house was erected by the Congregational society, about a quarter of a mile south of the old site. Before the new house was dedicated, services appropriate to taking leave of the old church were held. Rev. Ebenezer Cutler preached the sermon, of which the following is an extract:

“Here the reverend Leland closed his ministerial life. * * * His ardent devotion, his pious mien, his uniform and manifest godliness, are still fresh in the remembrance of of many who once inquired at his lips as the oracle of God.”

“Then followed the reverends Marsh and Bradford, who took hold of the hard doctrines of the bible, such as decrees, reprobation and election, and defended them with a Puritan partiality and zeal. Next came the sharp-cutting, practical Scotchman—that giant in the scriptures, Father Robertson.— Then followed Wheelock, Claggett, Piper and your pastor elect. And as I learn by those who have always been on the ground to judge, there is probably not a meeting-house in the State which has been graced by so great a proportion of able ministers as this. * * * Here, also, the Methodists have held their quarterly meetings, before they had a place of worship. Here, likewise, in the Baptist order, have ministered in holy things, Elders Starkweather, Gilford, Cheney and Ide.— Surely this house is a monument to that unanimity of feeling which should always adorn a union house of worship. Let it be a lasting and endeared monument to generations to come, of the Christian brotherhood of their ancestors.”

The temperance question has been a disturbing element in this as in many other churches. An advanced position was taken by the church on this subject at a comparatively early day. In the fore part of 1831, Hon. D. M. Camp, chairman of a committee

appointed to consider a communication from the temperance society then existing in Derby, introduced the following resolution at a regular meeting of the church, to wit:

“Resolved, That in the opinion of this church the ordinary traffic in spiritous liquors and the use of them as a common beverage, are inconsistent with Christian duty, and contrary to the laws of God, and hereafter shall be punishable the same as other crimes of equal magnitude.”

This resolution was adopted by a vote of 13 to 7. At a subsequent meeting, when a number of the friends of the resolution were absent, a motion was made to rescind the vote adopting the resolution, which was carried by a vote of 11 to 8. The record goes on to say, “From which decision brother D. M. Camp, in behalf of himself and such others of the minority as should see fit to unite with him, appealed, and moved that the church agree with them in the selection of a mutual council to whom the whole might be submitted for advice, and that a committee of three be appointed to act in behalf of the church, which was carried.” A council was duly convened, which sustained the resolution. Among its members I find the names of Amariah Chandler of Hardwick, and A. L. Twilight of Brownington.

About 10 years later a similar resolution was introduced by Jacob Bates, and readily adopted.

In 1842, Mr. Camp also introduced, at church meeting, the following resolutions in regard to slavery, and they were unanimously adopted:

“Whereas the sin of holding our fellow-men in bondage, as exhibited in the Southern States, is now generally acknowledged and deplored by all well informed Christians, and also that the guilt of participation attaches to them so far as they fail to bear decided testimony against it:—and whereas, in conformity with the principle involved in the command, ‘Thou shalt not suffer sin upon thy neighbor;’ every Christian becomes to a certain extent the keeper of every brother Christian, and is bound, faithfully but kindly, to tell him of his faults; therefore,

Resolved, That professing Christians who hold their fellow-men in such bondage incur the guilt of violating the law of God—and however in some ages of the world this may have been winked at, all men in this country have now the means of full information, and though they may be ignorant, are entirely without excuse.

Resolved, That while we respect and love our brethren, Christian charity does not re-

quire, nor Christian faithfulness permit to cover over or palliate their faults.

Resolved, That this church cannot hold in fellowship those who practice, excuse or tolerate the sin of slavery, nor justify them in coming to the table of the Lord—pretending to obey His commands: and if such profess to be ministers of the gospel we cannot admit them to our pulpit as Christian teachers.

Resolved, That we hold it to be the duty of bodies of associated ministers and private Christians of all denominations in the free States and elsewhere, kindly, but faithfully, to admonish those of the slave States—clearly to point out their danger, and urge them to repentance."

Very nearly 400 persons have thus far been received into this church, and the present membership is about 80.

Rev. George Ingersoll Bard, now pastor of the Congregational church, Dunbarton, N. H., is a child of this church. He is a son of Simon I. Bard, M. D.; and a native of Francistown, N. H.; but his parents moved into Derby when he was a mere boy. George was early converted, and joined the church in 1850. After a long course of thorough study, and a graduation at the University of Vermont, and Andover Theological Seminary, he was ordained as a Christian minister, at Waterford in this State, where he remained pastor for several years. Though left without any means from his parents, his studious habits and persistent energy, with a small amount of aid from this church and other friends, enabled him to prosecute his studies with success, and to fit himself for great usefulness. He is a most thorough and proficient scholar, a talented and useful minister, and an earnest and devoted Christian.

DERBY ACADEMY.

In 1839, the Danville Baptist Association, composed of Baptist churches in Caledonia and Orleans counties, and a part of the eastern townships of Canada, feeling the need of an institution for the education, especially of young men for ministerial and other professional duties, chose a committee to locate such an institution under their care and direction.

This committee, after visiting Irasburgh, Barton, Greensboro, Hardwick and Walden, fixed upon Derby Centre as the most eligible location.

The late Benjamin Hinman and Lemuel Richmond, M. D., members of the Baptist society in Derby, gave, each, an acre of ground, and suitable buildings were erected, by the inhabitants, the following summer—Col. Chester

Carpenter defraying nearly half the expense. At a meeting of the Association holden at Burke, June, 1840, the school was called the "Derby Literary and Theological Institute," and trustees appointed, viz.: J. M. Morrill, L. P. Parks, John Hawes, Rev. Lewis Fisher, Rev. Rufus Godding, Enoch Thomas, Rev. Silas Davidson, John Bellows, Rev. Jonathan Baldwin, Jonathan Lawrence, Rev. Aaron Angier, Luman Bronson, Rev. Silas Grow, Rev. Horace Hovey, Isaac Denison, Thomas Baldwin, E. L. Clark, Rev. S. B. Rider, Dustin Grow, Rev. Noah Nichols, Chester Carpenter, Hon. D. M. Camp, Lemuel Richmond, Orem Newcombe, David Blanchard, Israel Ide, M. Cushing, Rev. Edward Mitchell, Isaac Ives, Enos Alger, Rev. N. H. Downs, W. Rexford, Joel Dagget, Rev. A. H. House and Joseph Ide.

Executive committee: Col. Chester Carpenter, Rev. Noah Nichols and Dr. Lemuel Richmond.

The next September the school was opened. Heman Lincoln, A. B. of Boston, a graduate of Brown University, Providence, R. I., now D. D. and professor of church history, Newton Theol. Inst'n, principal, and Miss E. Appleton of New Hampton, (now the wife of John Ives, M. D., New York city,) preceptress. The school numbered 147, among whom were several who were fitting for college, and have since become efficient members of the pulpit, the bar and the medical department.

In the years 1841-42, Alvah Hovey, (now D. D., and president of, and professor in Newton Theol. Ins.,) and Miss Sarah Ayer of New Hampton were principals. On the death of Miss Ayer, Miss Juliatt Little, also of New Hampton, late wife of the Rev. N. Clark, succeeded as preceptress.

In 1843, Austin Norcross, A. B., of Brown University (now pastor of the Baptist church, Albany, Vt.) was engaged as principal, with Miss Ann A. Nichols of New Hampton, (afterwards Mrs. Austin Norcross,) preceptress, and remained in charge for the next 8 years,—students ranging from 100 to 150 per term.

During the first few years the Baptist Association, at its annual meetings and through its agents appointed for the purpose, viz. Revs. Jonathan Baldwin, N. H. Downs and Aaron Angier, contributed generously towards its support: but being unable under its title of Theo. Institution to procure a charter which would

entitle it to a share of the Grammar School funds, the trustees, in 1845, at a meeting held in Derby decided to substitute the name of "Derby Academy."

In 1851, the services of Frederick Mott, A. B., of Brown University, (now an attorney in Iowa) and Miss Emma Dean of New Hampton, (since the late Mrs. F. Mott) were procured as principals who remained 3 years.

During this time the success of the school had more than equaled the expectations of its most sanguine friends. Perhaps no term passed without the hopeful conversion of several members of the school.

Among the many who prepared here to enter a collegiate course, several of whom entered one and two years in advance, and have since distinguished themselves in their several professions, honorable mention should be made of the following who became clergymen, viz. Marvin Hodge, D.D., Janesville, Wis.; Moses Bixby, missionary to Burmah; Charles S. Morse and Zenas Goss, deceased, missionaries to Turkey; W. W. Niles, Prof. of Languages, Trinity College, Hartford, Ct.; J. C. Hyde, Philadelphia; Nathan Dennison, (deceased) Mendota, Ill.; Charles Willey, N. H.; Isaac Waldron, Horace Hovey, Lowell, Vt.; B. F. Morse, Thompson, Ct.; Clark E. Ferrin, Hinesburgh, and J. G. Lorimer, Derby; Leavett Bartlett, John Kimball.

Of those who have become lawyers: Hon. Benj. H. Steele, St. Johnsbury, Hugh Buchanan, Ga., Edgar Bullock, Montreal, P. Q., Alonzo Bartlett, (deceased) Kansas; Maj. Amasa Bartlett, (deceased) Irasburgh; Enoch Bartlett, (deceased) Coventry; Ossian Ray, Lancaster, N. H.; George and Charles Robinson, Ga.; L. H. Bisbee, Newport, Vt.; Jerry Dickerman, Derby; B. F. D. Carpenter, Charleston; Alonzo Bates, Charleston.

And Physicians: George Hinman, Holland; Simeon Corcy, Craftsbury; Cephias Adams, Island Pond; John Buchanan, Georgia; John Ives, New York City, and John Masta, (deceased.)

Nor would we fail to mention John Graham, LL. D., president of St. Francis College, Richmond; P. Q. L. L. Greenleaf, Chicago, Ill.; Paschal Bates, (deceased); Edwin Bates, Charleston, S. C.; Alva Godding; D. M. Camp, editor of the Newport Express, Newport, and N. W. Bingham, Esq. known for his poetical talent.

But while the friends of the Institution felt to take courage, there had been a growing jealousy on the part of some prominent members

of other religious societies in the vicinity, who used strenuous efforts to convert the Academy into a union school, and at last succeeded in electing officers in equal numbers from the three societies—Baptist, Congregationalist and Methodist, near the close of Mr. Mott's term of service; the school being under the especial care of no one in particular, diminished in numbers and standing; thus giving one more proof of the truthfulness of the homely adage: "What is every body's business is nobody's."

A number of different teachers have had charge of the school, with some success; among others, Mr. J. Hill of U. V. M., (now attorney at St. Albans,) and Miss Jane Bates, afterwards Mrs. M. I. Hill, (deceased) as also John Young, A. B., of Middletown college, Ct., D. J. Pierce, of Fairfax Seminary, and George A. Bacon of Brown University.

During the past 2 years, through the indefatigable exertions of Hon. J. L. Edwards of Derby, and others, \$8,000 have been raised by the people of Derby, aided by Aaron Wilbur of Savannah, Ga., John Lindsey of New York City, and Edwin Bates of Charleston, S. C., natives of Derby—and a new commodious academy building has been erected, which, with the other buildings connected, will furnish as good accommodations as can be found within the limits of the State.

The school is now in charge of Joseph Jackson, Jr., A. B. of Brown University, principal—Miss Hattie E. Guy and Miss Lucy M. Gillis, preceptresses—Miss Sarah W. Pease, music teacher: and it is now confidently believed the school will rise to its former high standing.

Its present trustees are, Hon. J. L. Edwards, J. E. Dickerman, E. Jenne, L. Holt, J. Kelley, D. P. Willey, I. Frost, L. Richmond, M. D., M. Carpenter, C. Carpenter, Jr., J. Dailey, J. Ward, L. Page, 2d, J. C. Jenne, J. Bates, 2d—Pres't J. E. Dickerman—Sec. and Treas'r J. Bates, 2d—Ex. Com. E. Jenne, J. Kelley and I. Holt

BENJAMIN HINMAN.

BY HON. B. H. STEELE.

Benjamin Hinman was a plain, honest man, of pure life, simple habits and few words. He was one of the first settlers of Derby, and for more than half a century a leading business man and prominent citizen of the town. Though he lived to old age and was surrounded by persons upon whom he had conferred obligations, he never learned to talk of himself. On this account, perhaps, it is singu-

larly difficult to obtain the materials out of which to write even a brief sketch of the leading events of his life. Of the pioneers from Connecticut, who, in 1791, pushed their explorations to the frontier wilderness of Magog, he was the youngest, and lived longest to witness the growth of the settlement, of which they then laid the foundation. Born in Southbury, Ct., Aug. 12, 1773, he was, when he first crossed the Clyde river near Arnold's mills, 18 years of age. At his death, Nov. 26, 1856, he had resided in Derby for a period of nearly 65 years. During this time the unbroken forest of 1791, had become a thrifty town, the foremost of the County in grand list and population.

Though less conspicuous than his elder kinsman, Judge Timothy Hinman, in the early history in the town, and less marked than others in its later development, there was no one man who aided so far as he in both. As an extensive land owner, and as agent of other proprietors of large tracts of land, he was from the first brought into business relations with such as came to settle upon lands in Derby and Salem and, to some extent, in the surrounding towns. These business connections uniformly merged into the closer relations of friendship and confidence. No settler found him grasping or disposed to over-reach. None who were industrious and prudent failed to receive from him, when needed, encouragement and support. None paid him more than lawful interest, and not a man among them was driven from the land he had bought because unable to meet his payments. His house was the first temporary home of many of the early settlers, and was always hospitably open and used for their entertainment. In manner he was in many respects eccentric, but always natural. He had no patience with pretension of any kind, and his own life was the embodiment of transparent truth and honesty. His scrupulous fairness and frankness in business transactions became proverbial.

His first service, in Vermont, was in the capacity of cook for the company which was engaged in building the road from Greensboro to Derby Line. It was in this capacity that he carried through the dense forest, from Derby Landing to John Morrill's, one end of a pole on which was hung half a barrel of pork, the first brought into town. Late in the Fall of 1791, he returned to Connecticut,

and that Winter taught a district school for £1 6s per month, and "board around." The next Spring he went again to Vermont and made his pitch in Derby, upon the original right of his father, Aaron Hinman. From that time he called "Magog" his home, though for some years he passed his Winters teaching school in Connecticut. These journeys to and from Connecticut, were usually performed, both ways on foot, but sometimes by a boat down the Connecticut river. In 1794, he assisted in building the "strong mill," the first saw-mill in Derby. During this season, his grandfather, Col. Benjamin Hinman was engaged with others in exploring lands in the vicinity of Derby. In the Fall Benjamin set out for Connecticut in company with Mr. Leavenworth the master workman of the mill. His grandfather was soon to follow but Leavenworth delayed awhile at St. Johnsbury to do a job of mill-work, and passed off his young companion as a journeyman. The Col. reached Connecticut, and not finding his grandson, great fears were for awhile entertained that he was lost. He endured manfully and with a quiet relish the toils and privations of pioneer life. For some time he lived in a small camp, doing all his own "housework," but during some of the earlier years his bread was made for him by Mrs. Benham, the mother of Dea. Stoddard Benham. About 1798, he commenced to clear up the farm upon which Dana A. Locke now resides, at first living in his camp, but subsequently with other bachelor settlers boarding with Isaac Severens who had married Abigail Dean of Grafton, N. H. Mrs. Severens frequently mentioned her sister Lydia, whom she had left in Grafton, and who is said to have been at this time a person of unusual beauty, a fine singer and in other respects attractive. Several of these boarders without each other's knowledge, begged of Mrs. Severens letters of introduction to her fair sister with a view to calling at Grafton on their way to Connecticut. Mr. Hinman was so fortunate as to be the first to start home in the Fall, and as the roads had then been partially made, performed the journey on horseback. After three days journey he presented himself at the house of Mr. Dean in the full garb of a frontiersman, his hair carefully braided in a long cue and neatly tied with a *leather string* and his horse loaded down with furs he was transporting to Connecticut for sale.

The lively girl of 18 who was honored by this unexpected visit, was not entirely charmed with her visitor in his frontier outfit, which added nothing to the attractiveness of one who at the best was never remarkable for graces of person or address. But his worth which, was as substantial as it was modest, and his unaffected frankness of manner, gradually won her regard, and after numerous visits and the usual tribulations which disturb the current of all true love, they were, on the 13th of March, 1806, married. Immediately after their marriage at Grafton, they started on horseback for Derby—and commenced their married life in a small log-house a little west of the present residence of Dana A. Locke. Mrs. Hinman proved in every way equal to her new duties. By her vigilant frugality, industry and affectionate devotion to her husband and his interests, she contributed her full share to their success in life, while her kindness to the poor, and her active sympathy with misfortune, and her hospitality during a life which was spared to old age have left behind her a memory which will long be lovingly cherished. In 1810, they removed to a small house near the Sweatland dam, and Mr. Hinman commenced the construction of the house at Derby Center, into which they removed in 1816, and made a more permanent home. This house is now occupied by Mrs. Aaron Hinman the widow of their eldest son. From 1840, to 1854, they lived in the house now occupied by Mrs. Orville Burton, and from that time resided with their children.

Though quiet and unobtrusive, Benjamin Hinman was a man of decided opinions, sound judgment and great self-reliance. He was an extensive reader and well informed, not only upon the political questions of the hour, but also in general history and biography, and was particularly familiar with the Scriptures. In politics he was a Federalist while that party existed, and from an "Administration man" during the presidency of John Quincy Adams became a Whig when the new party was formed. He survived this party to which he was deeply attached, just long enough to cast his last vote for John C. Fremont in 1856.

He did not court public attention, but from his own townsmen received frequent proofs of their regard and confidence. In 1821, '22, '23, '24, '27, '28 and 2 years at a later date, he represented the town in the State Legisla-

ture. He was selectman 15 years, commencing in 1812; trustee of the surplus fund 13 consecutive years, commencing in 1838; 4 years town clerk, and during nearly all his business life a magistrate, and served from time to time on most of the committees to whom any important business of the town was intrusted. Though close and economical with himself and his family, he contributed liberally, and sometimes beyond his means, to objects of public enterprise and improvement, as well as to objects of private benevolence. He rendered substantial aid in founding the academy and erecting the church and public buildings of which the village of Derby Center is justly proud. As a business man, also, he did much to advance the prosperity of that village. The grist and saw-mills at the upper dam were built and re-built by him, and he was also at the same time the owner of a half-interest in the tannery and woolen factory upon the same falls. These mills, together with his farming and his dealing with settlers in Derby and neighboring towns, who usually bought their land on time and paid in small installments and often in stock, grain, fur or some article other than money, would with most men have been to make life laborious and anxious. But "Uncle Ben," as he was familiarly called, was seldom in haste and had very little comprehension of what is termed the "worry of business." He seemed to have an abiding faith that everything would turn out right in the end. Good fortune and ill fortune were alike ineffectual to disturb his equanimity. While others worried he read his newspaper and was quite contented to let things take their natural course. He seldom pressed parties who owed him, but consulted their convenience quite as much as his own as to the time of payment. The note for the purchase money of one of the best farms in Derby, he allowed to run until when finally paid it was more than 38 years old. Another note for a farm in Salem was 35 years old when paid, and many had run 30, 25 and 20 years. One man went upon a lot in Holland and after making small payments for a series of years, finally drove to him a pair of oxen to apply on the purchase and desired to take a deed and give a mortgage back for the balance. Upon carefully computing the interest on his previous payments Mr. Hinman informed him that without the oxen, he had already

overpaid for his farm to the amount of \$30. The astonished man took his deed and \$30 in cash and drove his oxen home to his well-stocked farm and could hardly be persuaded that he owned the whole free of debt to "Uncle Ben."

For some years he had charge of the lands owned by the Lymans, in Troy, N. Y., and also of the lands owned by Nathaniel Bacon of New Haven, Ct. Mr. Bacon finally concluded to sell out his interest in Vermont, and as a reward to his agent for his fidelity let him have the lands at a price considerably less than he had been offered by others. By this means Mr. Hinman was able to sell land in Derby, Salem and Holland at very low prices, and thus greatly facilitate their settlement. The title of nearly all the lands in Salem has at some time been in Benjamin Hinman.

It was in part owing to Mr. Hinman's "easy disposition" that he was able to transact a large business in a new country with very little litigation. He was often selected as umpire to settle the disputes of others, particularly such as related to real estate. He had many friends and but few enemies. He heartily despised all meanness, and extortion, but made no war upon men he disliked, contenting himself merely with thoroughly letting them alone. He was high-minded and suffered no vulgar nor profane expression to escape his lips, but had a genuine democratic contempt for all haughtiness and assumed superiority based upon the accidents of birth and fortune, unaccompanied by personal worth, and was emphatically the poor man's friend. In his haste to relieve distress he often forgot himself. On one occasion in sending supplies of provisions and clothing to a family who had been burned out, he included his son's new overcoat. The son had the pleasure of seeing it worn all winter by one of his schoolmates while he himself went without. He was a regular attendant upon public worship, but never united with any church. He observed the Sabbath with true Connecticut strictness. In this respect he kept the whole law, doing no work, nor letting his man-servant or his maid-servant do any. On one occasion while he was at church his hired man yoked the oxen and went with them to a field near the barn where a large quantity of grain was harvested and dry and exposed to a threaten-

ing shower. Mr. Hinman returned from church in season to discover what was being done, and ordered the oxen to be instantly unyoked, declaring that no work should be done on his premises on the Sabbath. In few other respects did he so strictly maintain the rigid outward observances of religion which characterized the home of his childhood. He had a keen relish for harmless fun and anecdote, and occasionally unlocked a treasury of stories which would equally astonish and delight his friends and which he would relate in a manner not likely to be forgotten by his listeners. In person he was short, stout and plain. In his old age his head was covered with an abundance of gray hair, but his step never became feeble nor his general health seriously impaired until a few days before his death. He died at the residence of his son, Harry Hinman, Esq., at Derby Center, Nov. 26, 1856, at the age of 83 years. None of the first, and but few of the early settlers were alive to follow him to the grave. Another generation among whom he had worked and by whom he was loved and honored performed the last sad offices at his burial. Let it be hoped that the memory of the worth, the integrity and the enterprise, not only of Benj. Hinman, but of others, the fathers of the town of Derby, may for many years to come be felt in the lives and the spirit of their descendants and the people of the town which owes to them in no small measure its character and prosperity.

NOTE OF THE LINEAL AMERICAN ANCESTORS OF
BENJ. HINMAN, OF DERBY.

1. *Serg't Edward Hinman*,—of the life-guard of King Charles I. of England, came to this country before 1650, and located at Stamford, Ct.; married Hannah, daughter of Francis Stiles, of Windsor, Ct. She died in 1677. He, with Stiles, was the principal purchaser of that part of Pomperaug now Southbury, Ct. He died at Stratford, Ct. Nov. 26, 1681. All the Hinmans of Connecticut and Vermont are his descendants.

2. *Benjamin Hinman*,—3d son of Serg't Edward and Hannah (Stiles) Hinman, born in 1662, married Elizabeth Lamb, July 12, 1684; lived at Southbury, Ct. and died there in 1727.

3. *Benjamin Hinman*,—3d son of Benj. and Elizabeth (Lamb) Hinman, born April, 1692; married, Dec. 18, 1718. Sarah Sherman a descendant of Hon Sam'l. Sherman of Stratford and a sister of Roger Sherman's father. He and his wife died in May 1827 at Southbury, Ct.

4. *Col. Benjamin Hinman*,—son of Benj. and Sarah (Sherman) Hinman, born 1720;

married Molly, daughter of Francis Stiles, a relative of President Stiles. He died at Southbury, March 22, 1810, and his wife Dec. 25, 1810. He served as early as 1751 against the French in Canada, as quartermaster of the 13th, Ct. Reg't. and subsequently served with great credit as Col. both in the French and the Revolutionary wars. After the surrender of Ticonderoga to Col. Ethan Allen, Col. Hinman was ordered to that post and had command of the garrison for some time. There were thirteen commissioned officers by the name of Hinman from the town of Southbury in the Revolutionary army. Col. Benjamin was a land-surveyor, and in 1794 was in Derby, Vt. and vicinity, exploring lands with the original proprietors. He was a member of the General Assembly of Connecticut 27 sessions. His children were Aaron, Sherman and Col. Joel, father of Judge Joel, the present Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Connecticut, and also father of the late Jason Hinman, Esq., of Holland, Vt.

5. *Aaron Hinman, Esq.*—eldest son of Col. Benj. and Molly (Stiles) Hinman, born at Southbury, Ct., in 1746; married Ruth, daughter of his kinsman, Capt. Timothy Hinman, Oct. 22, 1772. He died at Southbury, May 30, 1820, and his wife July 20, 1821. He was one of the original proprietors of Derby, Vt.

6. *Benjamin Hinman of Derby*—eldest son of Aaron and Ruth Hinman, the subject of the foregoing sketch, was born at Southbury, Ct., Aug. 12, 1773; married Lydia Dean, daughter of Isaac Dean of Grafton, N. H., March 13, 1806. She was born at Taunton, Mass., Jan. 15, 1786, and died at Derby, Vt., July 22, 1865. He died at Derby, Vt., Nov. 26, 1856.

NOTE OF DESCENDANTS OF BENJAMIN HINMAN OF DERBY.—Children as follows, viz., (1) Major *Aaron* born, Feb. 24, 1808; married Nancy, daughter of Maj. Rufus Stewart; lived at Derby and died there, Oct. 16, 1854. His widow and family still reside at Derby Centre. (2) *Ruth Emm*; born Oct. 9, 1809; married Sept. 14, 1826, Dr. Lemuel Richmond; still residing at Derby Line. (3) *Mary*, born Aug. 14, 1812; married Sanford Steele of Stanstead, in Canada, Dec. 14, 1835. He died Sept. 4, 1856. She resides at Newport, Vt. (4) *Harry Sherman*, born May 28, 1818; married Urania, daughter of Judge William Hinman of Connecticut, Oct. 24, 1842. He lived in Derby until after the death of his parents, when he removed to Boston, Mass., and is one of the firm of Hinman & Co., in that city.

Grandchildren as follows, viz. (1) children of Aaron, viz. Jane E., wife of Maj. Lewis H. Bisbee of Newport, Vt.; Harriet, wife of Maj. Josiah Grant, Jr., of Island Pond, Vt.; Mary and Benjamin. (2) Children of Ruth Emm (Hinman) Richmond, viz. Jane A., wife of Lemuel C. Richmond of Barnard, Vt.; Mary, wife of Otis Hinman of Hinman & Co. Boston, Mass. (3) Children of Mary (Hin-

man) Steele viz. Benj. Hinman, who married Mattie Sumner of Hartland, Vt.; and Lydia Maria and Hiram Roswell and Sanford Henry and Mary Ellen, who died Aug. 18 1856. (4) The children of Harry, viz. Selina and William.

Great-grandchildren—viz.: Willis Hinman Richmond, born, Aug. 5, 1852; Rollin Lemuel Richmond, born Nov. 10, 1853; Mary Hinman Steele, born April 23, 1863; Hattie Bisbee, born Aug. 17, 1867; Otis Richmond Hinman, born July 16, 1868.

A PIONEER.

BY HON. E. A. STEWART.

Mr. Nathaniel Kelley, the oldest man in town, died on Saturday, Aug. 21, 1869, at the age of 93 years and 1 month. He died with no disease; but the machinery of his life had literally and naturally worn out. He retained his senses to the last, and showed by his frequent expressions of trust and confidence his belief in the precepts of the Christian faith. The following is taken from a short account of his life published 6 months previous to his death:

"Nathaniel Kelley, now living and in vigorous health is as old as the government, having been born on the 22d day of July, 1776. His native place was Norwich, Ct. At the age of 17 years, in 1793, he came to St. Johnsbury, where he resided most of the time till he came to Derby some 15 years ago. He has a distinct recollection of a quarrel among the Indians at Norwich, because some of them desired to enlist in the Revolutionary army; and of a brilliant lighting up of the place in honor of a great victory by the patriots, and of the disbandment of the army at the close of the Revolutionary war. He was among the first settlers of St. Johnsbury, and assisted in building the first school-house and meeting-house in that town. During a greater part of his residence there, he lived on the farm now owned by Charles Starks. A year or two after he came there, he helped move Richard Packard, Nathaniel Daggett and one Davies from St. Johnsbury to Newport. They came through Barton, Brownington, Salem and Derby, then mostly a wilderness, and crossed Memphremagog Lake, near Indian Point in bark canoes. Martin Adams came into Newport the year before and had erected a log-house. According to the customs of those times, liquor was dealt out as one of the necessaries of life, and Mr. Kelley's account of this his first experience with the ardent was as amusing to the writer as the whiskey was disastrous to him.

About 35 years ago, he went West—which was then Ohio—with a view of settling there, but becoming disgusted with the mud, chills and heterogeneousness of the population, he returned to Vermont in about a year. He received a grant of 2000 acres of land in Albany, in Orleans County, but being obliged to commence suits to eject the squatters; between the lawyers and the squatters, his *real* estate proved more fanciful than real, and resulted in money out-of-pocket, besides a world of vexation. He never held any official positions. He was once offered a captains' commission, but declined, preferring, to use his own expression, 'a good farrow cow' to the honors. He voted for Jefferson, and has voted at every presidential election since, except the last.

He was married Jan. 23, 1807, to Sally Coe, by whom he had 11 children, all living except one. His wife died a year ago, they having lived together 61 years. He had 30 grand-children and 9 great-grand-children. About the year 1820, he made a profession of religion and united with the Congregational Church at St. Johnsbury. He is now able to read common newspapers without the aid of glasses."

OREM NEWCOMB.

BY O. T. LANPHEAR OF BEVERLY, MASS.

Orem Newcomb, the oldest son of Dr. Luther and Milla Conant Newcomb, was born in Derby Dec. 6, 1800. Dr. Newcomb was the first physician settled in the town, with a practice which in the new settlement of the country, gave him the ride over the most of Orleans County, and sometimes beyond it. His gentleness of disposition, patience under trials, faithfulness and kindness to every class of patients, and hardships in following his profession owing to the new state of the country, called forth the sympathy and admiration of all who knew him. Skillful in practice, he had medical students some of whom rose to great eminence in the profession, among whom Dr. Colby, who settled in Stanstead C. E. deserves special mention.

In the absence of those facilities for schools which are had at present, the education of Orem with the exception of a term or two at the County Grammar School at Peacham, was obtained for the most part under the private instruction of his father, together with that of his mother, who was a person of considerable culture.

When hardly large enough to sit in the saddle he began to assist his father by carrying medicine to his patients, in different directions, to the distance of sometimes 20 and even 30 miles.

Mr. Newcomb in after-life spoke sometimes with regret of his lack of early training in books and at schools. Greater advantages of this sort would undoubtedly have given a fuller development to his faculties, and have raised him in some respects to a higher sphere of usefulness; but with all his disadvantages there were few men better educated, if by education is meant the leading forth of the mind and heart to a clear understanding of men and things.

When it became necessary that he should decide upon some business for life, he chose that of a merchant, and after the regular apprenticeship as a clerk, opened a store in partnership with two other gentlemen at Derby Center. Finding after a time that the confinement of the store was unfavorable to his health, which was never very firm, he withdrew his connection from mercantile business, and entered upon more active occupations. From this time his services were in constant request upon almost every form of public and private business requiring sound judgment and tact as well as delicacy of management. Causes of litigation were referred to his arbitration for settlement instead of being carried to the courts. Land damages consequent upon the construction and improvement of public ways and railroads were referred to him for assesment and his services as administrator were sought in the settlement of estates involving nice points of law, requiring tact and judgment in the business details. He was for more than 17 years assessor of the town valuation in making out the tax list, and town clerk for nearly the same period. He was the orphan's guardian, the trustee of public and private funds, an agent of pensions, and called to almost every form of public as well as private service.

After all, the traits of character which distinguished Mr. Newcomb, more than all others, were brought out in the development of his christian life. Though his life had been unexceptionable as to the strictest observance of outward morality, yet apparently he had no marked convictions of the necessity of a spiritual interest in Christ until

he had entered upon his 31st. year. This conviction was awakened during a protracted meeting at Derby at which the late Rev. Ora Pearson of Peacham was present, and whom Mr. Newcomb always spoke of afterwards as his spiritual father. He was so drawn toward Mr. Pearson that he followed him to Irasburgh where he had gone to attend a meeting similar to that held at Derby, hoping through him to get light and relief under his convictions. Disappointed on finding that Mr. Pearson had left Irasburg, he sought another friend, who he knew had been at the meeting, but without success. With the feeling that he was shut out from all human help he turned his course homewards, looking up to God his Saviour as his only light and help, and soon found peace in believing.

Mr. Newcomb united with the Congregational Church at Derby Center, July 29, 1832. For more than 22 years he kept the covenant then taken, "henceforth denying all ungodliness, and every worldly lust; living soberly, righteously and godly before the world." He interested himself in every instrumentality that promised to extend the knowledge of the gospel, and build up the kingdom of Christ. He was especially a friend of the Bible and Tract Societies, and of the American Board for Foreign Missions. He corresponded with several of the missionaries in the foreign field. He loved to watch the progress at the Sandwich Islands, and always had some fact relative to that mission with which to enliven the monthly concert. He had a cabinet of minerals and other curiosities sent to him from the Islands, and the windows of one of his rooms were curtained with cloth of native manufacture. When the mission to Micronesia was in contemplation, he said one day to his pastor, "I am about ready at my advanced age to go out as a missionary, to that new mission. I sincerely regret that my mind did not turn to this subject in early life, so as to have devoted myself to this good work." But though he did not go in person, he could go by his sympathy and prayers. The poor student fitting for the ministry and for missions, was encouraged by his kind words, and by such material aid as he could give.

Though it is easy to give in detail the many points of interest in Mr. Newcomb's character as they appeared to the public and to his friends, yet in another respect his would

be one of the most difficult biographies to write on account of the harmony and even balance of all his faculties. Had there been less harmony, and had this balance been broken here and there; had his good points appeared as prominent eccentricities with corresponding depressions as defects between them, then it would require but a stroke of the pen to number the good traits, and count the defects, and with that the biography would be done. But his character was to the thoughtful observer more like the smooth surface of a perfect sphere with all points of it flowing into smooth outline. His mind was remarkable for its judicial power. He knew men, and could detect their worth and their foibles almost at sight. He could thread his way through the most intricate web of conflicting evidence with its perplexity of circumstances, so as to put the tangled lines in order and come to a just judgment through a fair balancing of testimony. And yet there was none of that cold sense of superiority and haughty reserve, commonly associated with this order of mind. He rather used this faculty as if led to it by a high sense of honor and love of duty. It was his enthusiasm of trying to do right, in which there appeared all the meekness and tenderness of a child.

He had that faculty, so rare even in great men, silence. On first acquaintance it might sometimes have appeared like pride; he was always so calm and self-possessed; but further acquaintance would show his silence was modesty. He listened with the greatest deference to the conversation of others, showing afterwards in a few words, when appealed to, that he had mastered the whole subject, and often throwing upon it some fresh light as the result of his own reflections. In ordinary conversation his words were neither rapid nor flowing; but when the occasion required it and he felt the pressure of duty, few men could speak with more authority or rise to a more commanding pitch of eloquence. But he never rose to speak in public except in such an emergency, and where there was some principle of right or duty at stake. Then, though one of the most modest men, he stood up the most fearless and uncompromising advocate of the right. Nothing could intimidate him. In the expression of his eye, his tones of voice, and gesture there was a majesty before which

falsehood and meanness must quail. He never conversed about the private affairs of other people. He thoroughly hated all gossip, and every approach to it, which may have been one reason why every one trusted him with their private wants in order to solicit his counsel.

He sometimes gave counsel unasked, when he thought he could be of service to persons or parties, but it was given in the most unobtrusive manner. If he knew of parties at variance or of persons pursuing a course dangerous to their good name, or to the public morals, he would give some word of caution in the strictest privacy, or send a letter full of warning in such well turned phrase as not to carry any impression of assumption on his part. No mention of any such act ever escaped his lips, no minute or letter ever revealing it, was ever found among his papers, nor would it ever have been known but for the expressions of gratitude from those who had received benefit from such counsel.

In all his intercourse with men, Mr. Newcomb was cautious never to wound any person's self-respect. When this had been done, he considered that there was little hope that any council however wise, would be beneficial. He loved to throw out suggestions, and to have people take them as though they had risen in their own thoughts, and follow them as if a part of their own wisdom; so thoroughly free was he from all vanity in respect to his own influence. On this account it has been justly said that, "it seemed given to him to say the right things at the right time; never showy nor forward, but quietly moving along, diffusing comfort and courage to the sorrowful and the destitute." It was a touching scene after Mr. Newcomb's death when a widow in tears said to his bereaved companion, "you are worse off than we, for you have no Mr. Newcomb to go to, as we had."

There are so many touching incidents in the memories of the good man, the pen knows not where to stop; but present limits forbid further detail. He sleeps quietly in the town where he was born and which was the scene of all his earthly labors.

Mr. Newcomb died Oct. 12, 1854, of typhoid dysentery, which prevailed at that time in the community, and in many instances proved fatal. His youngest child had been taken

with this disease on Wednesday, on account of which he was called home from business abroad. Reaching home on Saturday, the child died early the next morning. The forenoon of that Sabbath Mr. Newcomb spent with the sick and the dying in the neighborhood, with his characteristic forgetfulness of self, seeking comfort for his own grief only as he might be the means of bearing comfort to others in affliction. The next Tuesday he was attacked by the same disease and died after an illness of 9 days. He seemed literally, to vanish out of sight, leaving behind him the solemn impression of the value of religion both in life and death.

Letters of condolence were written to the bereaved widow and family, from the wide circle of friends who had known the deceased, among whom were many eminent in professional life, as well as distinguished men of business. The funeral sermon was preached on the Sabbath following, by Rev. Mr. Laphear, at that time pastor of the church of which Mr. Newcomb was a member, from the first verse of the twelfth Psalm: "Help, Lord; for the godly man ceaseth."

HON. PORTUS BAXTER.

BY MRS. MARY CLEMER AMES.

Hon. Portus Baxter, son of Hon. William Baxter, a man of preëminent influence in his day, was born in Brownington, Vt., Dec. 4, 1806. Amid the lovely lakes and picturesque mountains of northern Vermont, he very early received those profound impressions of natural beauty, and that passionate love for his native State, which formed so marked a trait of his character in mature years. This portion of his education coming to him through a boy's acute and eager senses as he "drove the plough a field" or followed the cattle up and down those hill-sheltered valleys, gave a charm to his nature which never left it.

He fitted for college at the Norwich Military Academy and entered the University of Vermont in 1823. He left at the close of his junior year to enter at once upon the active duties of life. There are temperaments which rebound naturally from books, from all abstract and obtruse forms of knowledge. They rarely accept wisdom at second-hand; they receive it direct from nature, from contact with men, and from the experiences of human life. Such was the temperament of Portus Baxter. Though he did full justice to the advantages of a liberal education, and to the day of his death

kept pace with contemporaneous literature, his supreme strength was in action, and reached its complete manifestation in his contact with men. The death of his father, leaving the administration of a large estate to devolve upon him, filled his life with responsibility and labor, at the beginning of manhood.

In the year 1828, he settled in Derby Line Vt., a portion of the State at that time so newly settled as to demand of its inhabitants the best traits of the pioneer. Here he entered upon mercantile pursuits, and extensive farming, and to the day of his death remained one of the model farmers of Orleans County. "Thank God I am a farmer!" Those who heard him utter these words in the electric speech which he delivered on the Reciprocity Treaty, in the House of Representatives, 1864, will never forget the fervor of his tones, nor doubt the enthusiasm which he felt for his chosen profession.

In the year 1832, he was married to Ellen Janette Harris, daughter of Judge Harris of Strafford, Vt. It is impossible for one who knew him to give even the barest outline of his life, without saying what this marriage was to his intellect and heart. After 36 years personal union of love and labor, and sorrow, shared together, this husband looked into the face of his wife, with an admiration, a devotion, a chivalric love, which overflowed with all the enthusiasm and romance of youth. Time and grief had left their inevitable traces on her beautiful face, and yet she was more beautiful in his eyes than when she won him first in the surpassing loveliness of her youth. Revering all true womanhood, she was to him the supreme woman of the world. Many, in age, love with more than the depth of youth, but few, with its enthusiasm. But the love of this husband and wife bore daily witness not only to the depth and fidelity of their affections, but to the youth of their hearts, and the perfect marriage of their blended lives.

Mr. Baxter was a patriotic politician. The science of government, the administration of public affairs were to him passions. But with the keenest interest in politics, and the shrewdest foresight in their management, he sought none of their personal prizes for himself. He was self-distrusting to diffidence of his own fitness to fill the higher positions of power. His enthusiasm was for other men, in whom his faith was a religion. It was the passion of his life to serve and advance his friends. He had a boundless belief in individuals, an unerring instinct to discover the right man for the right

place. He possessed all the mental characteristics of a leader. More, he possessed the temperament of a leader, the spontaneous, irresistible force of feeling which moves and controls the emotions and actions of men. And this, through no secret or occult power. It was the contagion of sympathy and of enthusiasm, which he imparted till he imbued other minds with somewhat of the ardor of his own. He was conscious of this power. He felt a keen delight in its possession. It is a proof of the nobility of his nature, that he did not use it for his own personal advancement. He loved the power because he could use it for others. To put the best men in the best places he thought a high service to render his country. Possessing such characteristics in so remarkable a degree, it is not strange that from 1840 till 1860 he exerted a greater influence upon the politics of his State, than any other man in Vermont. No man could be made Governor, no man could be elected to any important office whatever, without his endorsement and support. And this powerful personal influence was not confined to his own State; it extended across the "Line" and was felt in the politics of Canada, at least through Stanstead County.

The thousands of travelers who every Summer follow the Connecticut River, and Passumpsic, Railroad along the loveliest of American valleys from Springfield to Newport Vt., and now even further on, to meet the Grand Trunk railroad of Canada, can realize all that they would have missed had that railroad never been built. Many and many a year before the cry of the steam horse had broken the silence of these hills, Mr. Baxter, in his own carriage, following the windings of these rivers along these peaceful valleys, foresaw all that we see to-day. To see with his own eyes a railroad running through the Connecticut valley was one of his earliest and most powerful enthusiasms. For its accomplishment he spared neither money, time, nor labor. Month after month he called meetings, gathered subscriptions, and at one time spoke, fifteen nights in succession in behalf of this great enterprise. Few indeed of the multitudes who feast their eyes on the exquisite scenery which greets them at every mile of their passage, or who, bless the pleasant trains which bear them so rapidly from the weariness of the city, to the refreshment and health of the summer lakes and hills, know how much of all this they owe to the zeal and labors of a man, whose name perhaps they may have never heard.

Second only to the personal love which he bore his native State, was Mr. Baxter's unbounded faith in and admiration of the West. Visiting Chicago in 1836 while a mere village, he prophesied for it all the future greatness which is a reality to-day. More than one man of wealth in the West, who to-day gazes upon his thousands of fruitful acres, upon overflowing barns and upon a happy home, looks back to the time, not many years gone, when the "money to start with" which he carried in his pocket, and the "God speed you" that he carried in his heart, both the gifts of Portus Baxter, made the only capital wherewith the young man could begin the world. Mr. Baxter's large nature out-ran all sectional boundaries. His country was his whole country. In the largest sense he was an American. Yet, after every extended journey he returned to gaze with an added tenderness upon the hills of home. It was love of birth-place, devotion to the land-marks which were interwoven with all the memories of boyhood, the heart-life of youth, and the activities of manhood. It was the enthusiasm which spurns dead levels and springs spontaneously to the strength of the hills. This enthusiasm makes the Vermonter feel that of all others on earth the *verde-monts* are the delectable mountains: It seems as if no other human eye could have taken in so broad a reach of landscape with such an enthusiastic loving gaze as did his, while he stretched it toward the lovely meadows of Derby, toward Memphremagog, toward old Owl's Head and grand Jay Peak beyond. The writer of this record, can never forget the first impression of this scene, nor the image of this man, nor the tones of his voice, as he said; "Where did you ever see *such* a country?" and "Look at those mountains!"

Mr. Baxter was an enthusiastic Henry Clay whig. It is easy to understand how the great-hearted, fervent Kentuckian, with his magnetic eloquence and wide patriotism, should possess so powerful a charm to the equally fervent and great-hearted Vermonter. During the existence of the Whig party Mr. Baxter was a frequent delegate to its national Conventions, and in 1848 was the only delegate from New-England who advocated the nomination of General Taylor from the beginning. Though he was tendered nominations, year after year, Mr. Baxter refused to be a candidate for the legislature, and was never a member of either branch of the General Assembly. In 1852-3 he was placed at the head of the electoral ticket and voted for General Scott. He was also elector in 1856-7 and voted

for Fremont. After declining two nominations for Congress, he accepted the Republican nomination for the third District of Vermont, and was elected to the thirty-seventh, thirty-eighth, and thirty-ninth, congresses by overwhelming majorities. He commenced his Congressional career with the ominous special session of the thirty-seventh congress, and during his successive terms served on the committees on elections, on agriculture and on the special committee on expenditures of the navy department. His public position in Washington gave to Mr. Baxter the best opportunity of his life. The exigencies of war, the patriotism, the heroism of the hour, the incessant strain upon every faculty of the mind, every sympathy of the heart, roused every noble quality of his nature into its utmost activity. He found no time to write speeches nor time to seek ease and comfort in his own distant home. He spent all his energy and all his time in the service of his constituents, and in administering to the wants of soldiers. No soldier ever saw his face that did not know him to be his friend. How he used his personal influence to secure the rights of men who had fought, been maimed, or lost their lives for their country, how he used it to encourage the unfortunate, to assist the struggling, the disappointed, the weary, the heart-broken, how many on this side and on the other side of the pale of life might tell! In the midst of battles, of the dying and the dead, he proved how utterly he was the representative of the people, especially of the people of that northern State whose love of liberty and hatred of tyranny is as strong as the strength of their own mighty hills.

No one who bore the weary load of life in Washington through the battles of the Wilderness—who heard the rattle of the ever-rolling ambulance, who watched over the dying and the dead, can ever make life seem just what it was before. It was during the ghastly days of the summer of 1864 that Mr. Baxter went to Fredericksburg. He went brave and strong to succor the wounded—to take personal care of the soldiers of Vermont. When the crisis was past, and he returned to Washington, those who saw him go away could scarcely recognize the man, so emaciated—so worn was he with watching and grief—so utterly had he entered into and shared the life and sufferings of our soldiers. Every consideration of personal ease and comfort were given up by Mr. Baxter and his unselfish wife.

Congress adjourned. The tired members hastened to the mountains and the sea; but

through all that sickly summer this husband and wife remained faithful at their post, looking after the missing, nursing the wounded, caring for the dead, till they themselves were prostrated, and sickness, only, made an interval in their labors.

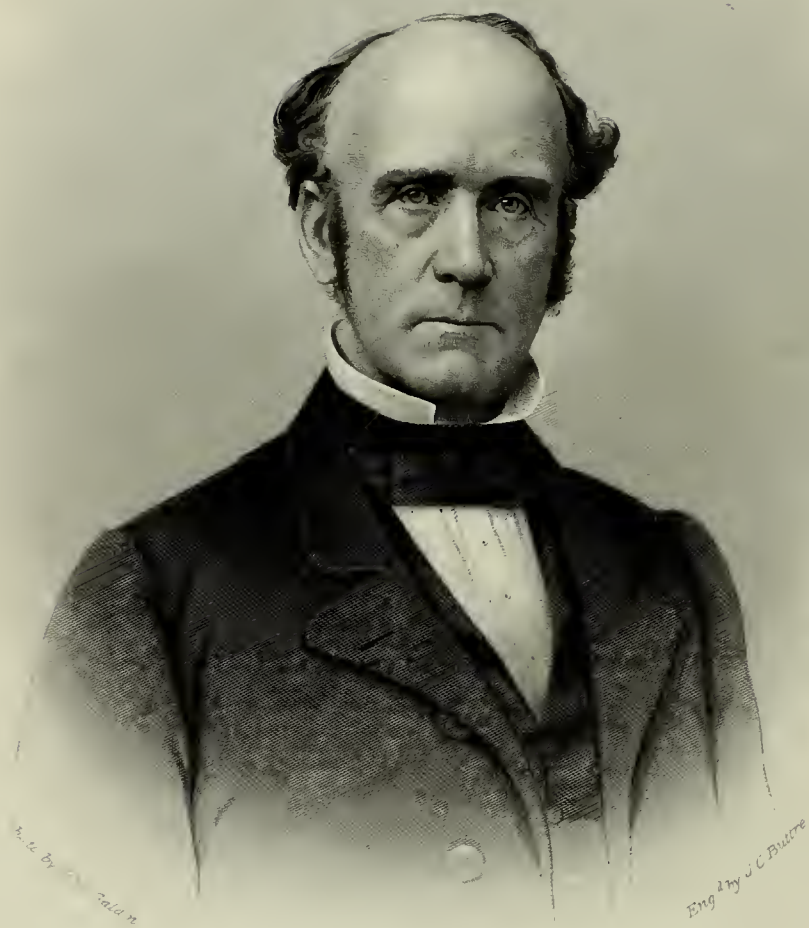
Mr. Baxter's magnetic and winning presence, combined with his utter earnestness, made him a positive power in the various government departments. Here all his individual forces came into play, and gave him great influence with men in power. It was in such contact that he gained the friendship of the great war Secretary, who, in this man's death, lost a friend whose faith never faltered, and whose love was never shaken by the utmost test or trial. His admiration of Edwin M. Stanton could be measured only by his never-ceasing devotion. "It was very hard for me to refuse him anything that he asked" said another head of a department, since his death. It was hard because he was always so thoroughly in earnest, so sincere in his convictions that what he asked was just and right. The most precious memory which we can trace for his name is that he was ever the friend of all who suffered or who were oppressed. No member of Congress had more perfect faith in the future of the African race. No matter what his color or condition, he recognized in every man, a man and a brother. With such a nature it was not strange that many of his most devoted friends were among the lowly, and among little children. The enkindling smile, sufficient in itself to make his face remarkable, shone with its gentlest radiance while looking into the face of a child.

In personal appearance he was one of the noblest looking men in Congress. Six feet in height of commanding proportions, with a face singularly expressive, every feature radiating thought and emotion, with a noble carriage, the step and smile of youth, with the quick word of kindness, and the hearty hand-grasp he carried in his very presence a personal charm which was irresistible. The house of Representatives is a great crucible into which many local great men drop to be lost. Their individuality fused into the mass around them is powerless to make a sign or to leave an impress. Potent indeed is the power of personality which as such can make itself felt and acknowledged amid so many conflicting and overpowering elements of human character. Yet in Congress the power of Mr. Baxter was personal. He was not a speaker. He did not blazon his name on great

"Bills," or astounding "Measures." And yet in his private speech, all alive with eloquence, in his personal influence, in his intercourse with his fellow members, on his committees, and in his seat in Congress, he was always a positive power. And we doubt if ever a man came to Washington who was beloved by more personal friends.

But as we enumerate his public acts, his personal virtues, we are conscious all the time that the finest essence of his nature escapes us. Like the more silent and subtle forces of nature it evades all palpable sight or sound, while it is yet more potent than either. Those are rare men and women whose human personality is the highest expression of their being. In mere scholastic learning, in literary efflorescence we do not find it: but in their character—in what they *are*. Such a man was Portus Baxter. To portray his nature in its ultimate influence, we must search for it as it reacts and is reproduced in the lives of other men and women, must trace it in the laws of events, in deeds done and undone. For the utmost test of all mental or moral life is character. The flower of all thought, the fruit of all feeling is character. As a man thinketh, so *is* he. We may record acts but the finest effluence of a high nature like the subtlest expression of the face evades all embodiment; an exquisite perfume, it cannot be caught nor imprisoned in words.

It was in Washington, March 4, 1868, that the final summons came. There had been many warnings—yet how utterly unlooked for was the messenger at last. The following paragraph written by the writer of this sketch at the time of his death, expresses perhaps as fully as words can what the death of such a man was to those who loved him. It is perfectly natural to connect the idea of death with some persons, who dream that they live, but who in this living world are always more dead than alive. But Mr. Baxter though often attacked by disease, suggested only the thought of irrepressible, exhaustless life. Such was the youth of his heart, such his enthusiastic interest in every thing which concerned humanity, that even now that he has passed beyond our sight, it is impossible to think of him as indifferent to the affairs of this world. Every pulse of his heart beat with Congress in these portentous days. On Tuesday night he said: "It seems as if I must see the country through this great struggle." In half an hour he had closed his eyes in that sleep, from which he awakened in the eternities.



Rufus Rector

The life just with us, that cared for us, that quickened us to all generous thoughts, that inspired in us a devotion for all truth, a zeal for all nobility of deed, this life so bounteous, so vivid, so real, could not go out with that expiring breath! Where is it? We search the illimitable spaces; we question the darkness, the silence, we turn with eager quest to the words of inspiration, and the answer is: "not afar off." He loved to live. He was in love with this green earth," and none the less that he believed and trusted in God. Thus we say, Farewell, beloved friend, and yet not farewell! You have gone outside of our vision, yet we cannot believe that you have gone far away; or that you have ceased to care for us. We cannot believe that when the Spring renews its marvels, when its delicious days come, whose balsams we believed were to be your healing, that you will not know it, that the trees about the capitol whose budding brought joy through so many Springs will again leaf and blossom and you have no knowledge of their bloom; that the wayside grass, the early flowers will flush into life and you be unmindful of their loveliness. You, who never saw human suffering without the impulse and effort to alleviate, now that your consciousness and sympathy have become exalted and perfect, cannot feel less for the creatures whom you love, nor be less in the universe of God, than one of His ministering ones. Love and sorrow! mightiest forces of the soul, before which every purpose of the mind, every effort of the brain sinks in paralysis, to these time brings only spiritual consolations. "I give my angels charge concerning thee," is the assurance of inspiration. Thus we utter no farewells, O, thou steadfast friend! with those who love thee, with those whom thou lovest thou wilt abide a helper and a friend till in the apocalypse of the final change, we shall behold thee again face to face, and join thee in the ascending life, to falter or to fail, to sin or to suffer no more forever.

An immense concourse of people attended the obsequies of Mr. Baxter, at his private residence in Washington. Men, the most distinguished in the nation—heads of Government, members of both houses of Congress, mingled with the unknown and the poor, all mourning alike the loss of their friend. Among the flowers of Spring piled high upon the sacred casket which enclosed his form, none were so precious to the hearts of his bereaved family, as the cross of blossoms representing the 6th Corps badge laid there by the soldiers of Vermont, then in Washington.

The funeral services were conducted by Rev. Dr. Sunderland, pastor of the first Presbyterian Church, Washington, and Rev. Dr. Sawyer, pastor of Universalist Church, New Jersey. Dr. Sunderland, who had become acquainted with and had learned to love Mr. Baxter during his residence in Washington—before the close of his sermon uttered this eloquent personal tribute to the memory of his friend:

"There are others who will dwell on his virtues and record for the admiration of after-times the fidelities of his life. Suffice it now for me to say, that my more intimate acquaintance with my departed friend commenced in the days when we were watching together by the bedside of the late lamented Senator Solomon Foote, and mingled in the affecting scenes of that most remarkable experience, where not only our own native Vermont, but the whole Country between the seas was filled with mourning. It was then that I began more especially to notice his deep fountain of sympathy, his true brother's heart, the modesty of real nobility, the simplicity of genuine friendship and all those qualities which so fondly endeared him to his friends. Since that day I have had occasion to know him more thoroughly. Temperate in all things, affable and gentle, considerate of the feelings of others, he was yet firm and immovable in his convictions, and of the most benignant, magnanimous, and forbearing dispositions. Seldom could he be stung to rashness, and never could he keep the fire of resentment long! It is true, that in religious sentiment, and faith upon certain points of doctrine, we might not think alike, but, without regard to this, he would not see a fellow-man in trouble, wrongfully, without lending him a helping hand. I shall not soon forget with what generous proffers he came, among the foremost, to my assistance in a time of the greatest personal trial during my ministry in Washington, nor how faithfully he redeemed his promises. It seemed to me that he had fully appreciated the trial of our parting with the lamented Senator who had been to me as a father to a son, and that he was resolved in part, at least, to supply the place—and he did supply it. Oh, departed friend, how truly I can testify the greatness and gratefulness of thy friendships! Should it ever be permitted us to meet in yonder spheres I am sure I should know at once the love-sign of that great heart, and thou wouldest smile again in all the wonted brightness of thine exalted nature. Farewell then, earnest, faithful, noble friend! Farewell sacred ashes of the departed. They will lay them tenderly down

in the last slumber, and by and by they will gather them to repose under the long shadows of our venerated native hills, and by the murmuring streams that pour their ceaseless dirge in commemoration of the dead; there may the morning of the resurrection find them, and the trump of the eternal jubilee quicken them to life."

"LUTHER LELAND,

born in Holliston, Mass., Oct. 31, 1781; fitted for college with Rev. Timothy Dickenson, of that place; was preceptor of an academy in Guildhall, some time; read theology with Rev. Asa Burton, D. D., of Thetford; was pastor of the Congregational church in Derby from 1810 till his death, Nov. 9, 1822. He preached half the time in Stanstead, Canada, 1810—12; for several years was the only Congregational minister in Orleans County and performed a large amount of missionary labor in its various towns."—*Pearson's Middlebury College Catalogue.*

"*Original Prose and Poetry, embracing a variety of novel and political subjects; by N. Boynton, of Derby, Vermont; published by N. Boynton, 1856.*"

A small 12 mo. of 253 pages:

A copy of this work came to us through the mail, we acknowledged its receipt, and made some further inquiries in a biographical direction, of the author, but never received any other communication. We have been informed, however, by the by, that the authorship printing, binding and publication was all by a young man learning the printer's trade, a native or resident of Derby. This humble work is interesting, at least, to the antiquarian, as the first book of poetry produced by Orleans County.

We will give a liberal extract from the pages, which is the fairest review that can be bestowed on any work, et verbatim.—*Ed.*

"THE BANKS OF CLYDE."

Who wandered on the banks of Clyde,
When childhood cast it's robe of green
Along the murm'ring water's side,
Will hail the hours that long have been
Swept noiselessly adown the tide.

Those halcyon days so oft return,
As memory leads the glowing mind
Back to the scenes of youth, and burn
Brighter than cloudless morn behind,
Bringing new glories in their turn.

When near the rugged mountain step,
The rolling stone or caving earth,
The thoughtless laugh, unconscious lep,
Begetting newer joys to birth
Where none but moarners came to weep.

Or when the distant cataract's fall
Broke pleasantly upon the ear,
Converting silvan music all
To one melodious concert dear,
With naught among the shades to fear.

To grace uncultivated lawns,
Slow wound the silent waters round;
At evening or when morning dawned,
To cheer the twilight with her song,
The night bird in the forest roamed.

Then welcome faces sought the grove,
The maiden with her flowing hair,
The graceful youth with eyes to love,
And the young bride or happy pair,
All found a glad reception there.

But years of penitence have fled,
Adversity has decked the tomb,
Thousands have mingled with the dead,
Thousands have awoke to bloom,
And moulder with their common head.

THE RICH AND POOR MAN'S SON.

The rich man's son inherits land,
And piles of brick and stones of gold,
And tender flesh that fears the cold,
Nor dares to wear a garment old;
A heritage it seems to me,
One would not care to hold in fee.

The rich man's son inherits cares,
The bank may break, the factory burn,
Some breath may burst his bubble shares,
And soft white hands would scarcely earn
A living that would suit his turn;
A heritage it seems to me,
One would not care to hold in fee.

What does the poor man's son inherit?
Stout mussels and a sinewy heart,
A hardy frame, and hardier spirit;
King of two hands, he does his part
In every useful toil and art;
A heritage, it seems to me,
One would not wish to hold in fee.

What does the poor man's son inherit?
Wishes o'erjoyed with humble things,
A rank adjudged by toil-worn merit,
Content that from enjoyment springs;
A heritage, it seems to me,
A king might wish to hold in fee.

What does the poor man's son inherit?
A patience learned by being poor;
Courage, if sorrow comes, to bear it;
A fellow feeling that is sure
To make the outcast bless his door:
A heritage, it seems to me,
A king might wish to hold in fee.

Oh, rich man's son, there is a toil
That with all others level stands,
Large charity doth never soil,
But only whitens soft white hands—
This is the best crop from thy lands—
A heritage, it seems to me,
Worth being rich to hold in fee.

Oh poor man's son, scorn not thy stael
 There is worse weariness than thine—
 In being merely rich and great;
 Work only makes the soul to shine,
 And makes work fragrant and benign:
 A heritage, it seems to me,
 Worth being poor to hold in fee.

Both heirs to some six feet of sod,
 Are equal in the earth at last—
 Both children of the same dear God,
 Prove title to your heirship vast,
 By record of a well-filled past!
 A heritage, it seems to me,
 Well worth one to hold in fee,

[See *Poems by Jas. Russell Lowell*, pp. 198—201—Ed.]

BREATHINGS FROM THE SOUTH.

BY SUSAN E. PIERCE,

(*A native of Derby residing in the West.*)

I am far from my own green mountain home,
 From my loved ones far away;
 And the memory of those by-gone hours
 Is with me the live-long day.
 When the sunlight fades in the crimson West,
 When his last bright beam is gone,
 Oh! its then, 'tis then, I fain would rest
 In my own Green Mountain home.

This Southern clime is warm and bright,
 Its flowers are rich and fair;
 But better the North with its snow-clad hills
 Than the South with its balmy air,
 These grand old woods, these pleasant groves,
 Are bright in their golden hue,
 But give me my home with its fresh green fields,
 So rich in the sparkling dew.

Kind ones are clustered around me now,
 And friendly hearts are near,
 And dearly I prize their kindly love,
 But it checks not the rising tear:
 I dream of my mother's gentle tone,
 Of the light in my father's eye,
 Oh! sadly I pine for the dear ones all,
 Who in spirit are ever nigh.

GLOVER.

THE TOWNSHIP AND EARLY SETTLERS.

BY REV. SIDNEY K. B. PERKINS, A. M.

The town of Glover, Orleans County, Vermont, is a well-watered and productive section of country; and affords to the lover of nature a great variety of beautiful scenery, woodland, hill and dale, with here and there a clear streamlet or larger body of water.

It embraces 36 square miles, and is situated 40 miles N. E. from Montpelier; bounded N. by Barton, E. by Sheffield, S. by Wheelock and Greensboro and W. by Craftsbury and Albany.

In this town the Barton river has its rise, and within its limits are found branches of the Passumpsic, Lamouille and Black rivers.

The ponds—such as Stone's, Parker's and one or two others, would in some counties, where the like are not so numerous, be honored with the name of lakes.

Thompson's Gazetteer of Vermont gives the name of Mountain to Black hill, which is situated in the south part of the town.

Glover derives its name from Gen. John Glover, who resided in his early childhood and previous to his death in Marblehead, Mass. His birthplace was Salem, Mass., a town, (now city) adjoining. He was the son of Jonathan and Tabitha B. Glover; born in 1732 and died in 1797, aged 65 years.

His military office was that of Brigadier General and he served under Gen. Washington in the war of the Revolution. He went first as private in the volunteer service, enlisted in Marblehead, and passed through all the grades of military office up to the above mentioned, all of which he discharged with honor and distinction. He was held in high esteem by his commander-in-chief and by all other officers civil and military, and by all ranks of men with whom he came in contact. He had the honor of conducting Burgoyne's army after the defeat of that proud general, through the States, and to Boston and Charlestown. He has been honored by his descendants in his native town and a few years ago they erected a monument over his grave, in the ancient cemetery of Marblehead. The inhabitants of Essex county, Mass., also regard his memory as worthy of preservation. During the late civil war, they named a camp-ground "Camp Glover;" they have a regiment which has been named "Glover Guards" and have made efforts to perpetuate his name in many other ways.

The land now embraced in the town, which we have said was named for him, was granted to him by Congress, as a reward for his distinguished military services. The grant was made in 1781, June 27th, and the charter was given to the General and his associates, Nov. 20th 1783.

The settlement of this township was commenced in 1798. and advanced very slowly for several years, and in the year 1800, there were only 38 persons in town. In 1807, there were about 70 families, numbering probably in all as many as 250 individuals.

It is to be regretted that the earliest records of the town are lost, but it is our purpose so far as we may be able to give some sketches of

the early settlers of Glover, to mark its progress in wealth and educational advantages, and to show that in the trying years of the great Rebellion the sacrifices made by this town, and the willingness on the part of its young men, to peril their all in the sacred cause of liberty, were no discredit to the name of the Revolutionary hero who gave to this section of land, *the name of Glover*.

MR. JAMES VANCE,

the first settler of Glover, came from Londonderry, N. H., when he was 29 years old; his wife, Hannah Abbott, was from Dracut, N. H. His purchase of land in Glover embraced 160 acres for which he paid one dollar an acre. His attention was drawn to this township, when he was on a journey to Canada, 5 years previous, because while the verdure of the region around was touched by the frost a portion of Glover was green and flourishing, and that very spot he afterwards adopted as his future residence.

Mr. Vance was of strong constitution, able to endure the hardships of a new settlement, and was of a cheerful turn of mind. He loved to speak of the early settlers of Glover, and to narrate amusing anecdotes in respect to them. Several times he pointed out to the writer the spot in the north part of the town, where he cut down the first tree. Mr. Vance died Nov. 26, 1864, aged 95 years and 7 months, leaving numerous descendants in Glover and surrounding towns. His funeral was attended at the Congregational church, Rev. S. K. B. Perkins preaching the sermon.

MR. RALPH PARKER,

another of the early settlers, was the first representative from Glover to the State Legislature.

Ralph Parker, Esq., and his wife, (Hannah Hoyt) removed from New Haven, Vt., to Glover, soon after Mr. James Vance had commenced the settlement of the town, and it was not long before a piece of land was cleared at the southern extremity of Parker's pond, and a house built which was open to the public. Mr. Parker is described by those who knew him as a fine looking, active young man, and very pleasing in his manners; as he was the agent for the sale of the land in Glover, he was one of the first to welcome the early settlers to their new home.

His wife is described as a superior woman, affable, generous, and very kind to the sick, often going three or four miles to watch with

them; It is not common for one to leave a name so fragrant as it respects every good quality, as did she. Mrs. Parker died in August, 1811. The sermon at her funeral was preached by Rev. Salmon King, of Greensboro (text, Romans viii. 18), and was the first funeral sermon known to be printed for any inhabitant of Orleans County. People came quite a distance to attend her funeral, even ladies from Derby took pains to come on horseback. We learn from the sermon that Mrs. Parker "died in the 35th year of her age leaving a disconsolate husband, four sons and two daughters, and numerous acquaintances to lament their loss." Of these sons—Daniel Penfield Parker, was the first child born in Glover. After the death of his wife, Esq., Parker removed with his family to Rochester, New York.

MR. SAMUEL COOK,

who was another of the earliest settlers, purchased a lot in the south part of Glover and began to clear the land for a farm, all alone, in the middle of a piece of woods 6 miles long. This was in the year 1799. The next year in March, he removed his family, the snow being 4 feet deep, and covered with a firm crust. One of the sons (Mr. Samuel F. Cook) well remembered how singular it seemed to him when their first fire was built in the middle of the log-house, the smoke rising and going out of an aperture in the roof. In 1805, Mr. Samuel Cook was elected to be Captain of the first military company formed in Glover.

The following were present at the first town-meeting held in Glover: Ralph Parker, James Vance, Andrew Moore, John Conant, Asa Brown and Levi Partridge.

These men are all spoken of as energetic and lively—as good neighbors, except that some, on *special* occasions (as was the custom of their time), indulged too freely in the use of intoxicating drinks, something we cannot approve, yet regard as much more excusable in them, than in any of our more enlightened age.

We can hardly imagine the hardships and privations which our father's suffered in this then new country. One difficulty arose from the want of good roads. A lady who moved to this town from Northfield, in 1804, (Mrs. Ruby Lyman) says that after a long journey they finally came to a place in Glover where the road was impassable, and that she had

just composed herself to sleep in the wagon and in the open air, while the way towards their future home might be prepared, when Esq. Parker came with his horse. This she mounted and at length came to Mr. Parker's house where every needed attention was paid to her. Another difficulty which was increased by the want or bad condition of roads, was the distance many had to go for provisions for their families—some having to go to neighboring towns, and to bring the grain or meal upon their backs.

The wild animals that infested the country doubtless occasioned much fear in the families of the early settlers. It was not an uncommon occurrence for a bear to be seen near their houses, and in several instances a steer or cow was taken from their herds by this ungainly visitor. Many times the men have formed circles and enclosed the animal, to his great discomfiture. Four of these are remembered in particular, one was taken in the north part of Glover, which was of the largest size. Wolves were not very common near the dwellings of men; but frequented the region south of what is now called Stone's pond. Foxes were as mischievous as they now are, and only a little more common. It was on account of their vicinity to bears and wolves, that mothers used to gaze long after their children when they sent them to do an errand at a neighbor's, or to attend school, and breathed more freely when they saw them return in safety; and misses who made excursions on horse-back, used to hasten to return by daylight.

These fathers and mothers have now almost all passed away, and in some instances the houses they occupied are removed and no sign of them left. It is a touching instance of the change wrought by time, that although the sons of Ralph Parker, Esq., during a recent visit to Glover could find the spring of water, at which they used to drink when they were boys, yet they could find no trace of their father's house, and left for their distant homes, without seeing (to their knowledge) the plat at their father's door where they used to play in childhood. Thus it is that the impressions we make on material objects are soon effaced, but those which we make on mind are lasting. How desirable that we influence all, as we may be able, to choose the true, the pure, and what will refine and may broaden their views of a manly life.

MR. SAMUEL BEAN AND MR. JONAS PHILLIPS both were among the earliest settlers of Glover, and cleared land in this town before the year 1800. Respected by their descendants, they should have honorable mention in these sketches.

Mr. Phillips was from Athol, Mass., and his wife (Mrs. Dorothy) with her brother Mr. Samuel Bean was from Sutton, N. H. Being without families for a time, these men had to go to Barton, a distance of 6 miles to have their provisions prepared for them, and a part of the time they found a home in the family of Mr. James Vance. Mrs. Phillips is now living at the advanced age of 87 years—a mature christian, beloved by all who know her, and an ornament to the Methodist church of which she is a member. As early as 1815, religious meetings were held at her house, and afterwards in the barn as affording more room. This used to be filled with earnest listeners, when such men as Rev. Messrs. Kilburn and Hoyt preached, the *service of song* being led by Mr. Phillips. In 1849, July 12th, Mr. Phillips was called to his rest above, leaving 7 sons and 5 daughters, all of whom lived to man or womanhood.

DEACONS, STEPHEN AND ZIBA BLISS.

Mr. Ziba Bliss removed to Glover from Lebanon, N. H. in 1804, and in 1807, was followed by his father, Mr. Stephen Bliss. Both these men were of sterling worth and were very influential in the religious affairs of the town, pillars in the Congregational church and society.

Dea. Stephen Bliss resided in the west part of the town, where he held prayer-meetings, visited the families, conversed with old and young on the subject of religion, and really served as their minister in the gospel. He offered the prayer at the first funeral in Glover. He attained the age of 78 years, and to the close of life enjoyed the respect of all his fellow-citizens. The same may be said of Dea. Ziba Bliss, who held the office of Deacon 29 years, and who died at his residence near Glover village, aged 79 years.

MR. CHARLES HARDY

was born in Deering, N. H., Aug. 8, 1782. He was a son of Paul Hardy, a native of Massachusetts, who served in the war of the American Revolution, was engaged in the battle of Bunker Hill, and was wounded slightly. The father removed from Deering to Weathersfield, Vt., in December, 1789, and

settled in the wilderness; in June, 1794, he died; his son Charles at that time was nearly 12 years of age and continued to reside in Weathersfield until he was 17 years old, when he came to Windsor, Vt. In 1806, he came to Glover and bought a piece of land; in 1807, he commenced clearing off the trees, and worked on the land part of the time until Feb. 14, 1810, at which time he removed his family to Glover, and had to share with others the inconveniences of settling a new country, far away from market, and of which we at this time know but little. When he was a youth the opportunity for acquiring an education was meager, and he had the privilege of attending a district school but a few terms in the town of Weathersfield; yet he improved his time faithfully and was thus prepared for much usefulness in after life. In 1816, he was elected to the office of town clerk for the town of Glover, and for 20 years served in that capacity. As a justice of the peace he united in marriage about 50 couples. Esq. Hardy, now a venerable man aged 86 years, now resides with Charles C. Hardy, Esq.,—his son—in Glover.

ESQ. JOHN CRANE,

Born in Tolland, Ct., in 1766; came to Glover in 1809, and commenced to clear a piece of land. He built a log-house on the farm now owned by Charles C. Hardy, Esq. The next year he removed his family. He was at the letting out of the Runaway pond, but was opposed to the proceedings, fearing it might result in evil, and forbade a young man who was bound to him till he was of age, to assist in the work. Mr. Crane was a man of kind and benevolent feelings, and could not see another in trouble, without trying to help him, which he often did to his own disadvantage. He was a man of small means but punctual to fulfill all his engagements, therefore he had the confidence of his townsmen that he would ever do as he agreed.

"He was one of the first advocates of Universalism in this section of the country, and with Esq. Hardy did more to build up that society in town than any others, and it became the most numerous society in Glover and so continued until diversities of views as to Spiritualism divided it."

When temperance began to attract the attention of the people, he was one of the first to enlist in the great reform and ever after a firm advocate of total abstinence from

all alcoholic drinks and of temperance in all things. He held many offices in town in his day and was for many years justice of the peace. Esq. Crane died in 1843, aged 77 years. His wife survived him and died Sept. 2, 1862, aged 87 years.

MR. SAMUEL COOK, JR.,

whom it is appropriate next to refer to, came to Glover in 1800, when he was only 7 years of age. Few have known so much of the changes in this town as he, for he witnessed them almost all. Mr. Cook became interested in religion early, and with Dea. Stephen Bliss and Dea. Loring Frost, (now of Coventry), was active in establishing the Congregational church in Glover, of which he was always a liberal supporter.

For his integrity, his purity and his punctuality to attend all the meetings for the welfare of religion and morals, for his uniformly consistent life for more than half a century, and for his many good deeds, he deserves a remembrance in the history of his town. His death (which was lamented by all), occurred at Greensboro, (where he was passing a day), very suddenly, Dec. 16, 1867. His age was 74 years. His wife (Mrs. Lydia), died May 5 1864, aged 66 years.

Among those who did much towards building up Glover Village, should be mentioned

MR. AND MRS. DAN GRAY,

who came to this town in 1817. Mr. Gray, for several years kept the hotel and served the town as first constable, and in other offices. Mrs. Gray's maiden name was Mary Fisk. Both are living at an advanced age.

In the west part of Glover we hear of John Boardman, Esq. and his wife, Timothy Lyman, Sen. and wife, Nathan Cutler and wife, Elihu Wright and wife as exerting an influence for good in the section which they settled and where they spent many years.

In the south-west part of the town have settled several families from Scotland, as the Andersons and Pattersons, many of whom have been good and useful citizens.

Of those whose homesteads still remain in the possession of the early settlers or their descendants, may be mentioned Ebenezer Frost, Samuel Bean, Silas French, Timothy Lyman, Nathan Cutler, Noah Leonard and James Vance.

We add only a brief sketch of the Clarks, whose descendants constitute quite a portion of the inhabitants of Glover:

SILAS CLARK

moved to this town about the year 1805, and settled on the hill which is in an easterly direction from Glover village. He came from Keene, N. H., and as several other families from that town soon took farms near his own, the section was called Keene Corner. Mr. Clark was one of the party who was at the letting off of Runaway pond. He died in 1836, leaving 3 sons and 2 daughters.

CEPHAS CLARK

moved to Glover from Keene, N. H., in March, 1817, the snow at that time being from 4 to 5 feet deep. Previously he had served in the war of 1812, and had been an inhabitant of Rutland. At the latter place he suffered much as to his pecuniary affairs from a freshet which flooded the valley in which his land was situated, and which destroyed all his crops (it being just before hay-ing). The water rose so high that he was compelled to leave his house, while those of some of his neighbors were actually swept away. The attendant loss of property was great. Mr. Cephas Clark died in 1858, aged 74 years, leaving 7 sons and 4 daughters who had lived to man and womanhood.

Mr. Samuel Clark moved to Glover about the year 1818, and settled in the west part of the town. He attained well nigh the age of 80 years, and died in 1859. His second wife (Betsey Fisk), died in Glover in 1862, aged 75 years. His family numbered 10 children, 9 of whom lived to mature age.

THE TOWN OFFICERS OF GLOVER.

We give a list of those who have served as town clerks—have represented town or county in the State Legislature, of the first board of selectmen, and of those who held that office during the late Rebellion, at that time a peculiarly responsible office, and in some respects an arduous one.

TOWN CLERKS.

Andrew Moor, 1799 to 1802.
John Conant, 1802 to 1805.
Ralph Parker, 1805 to 1812.
Charles Hardy, 1812.
Ralph Parker, 1813.
John Conant, 1814 to 1816.
Charles Hardy, 1816 to 1840.
James Simonds, 1840 to 1841.
Joseph H. Dwinell, 1841 to 1855.
James Simonds, 1855.
Joseph H. Dwinell, 1856.
James Simonds, 1856 to 1869.

SENATOR.

Enoch B. Simonds, 1845 and 1846.

TOWN REPRESENTATIVES.

Ralph Barker, 1802 to 1814.
John Boardman, 1814 to 1815.
Charles Hardy, 1815 to 1822.
John Boardman, 1822.
Charles Hardy, 1822 to 1826.
John Boardman, 1826 to 1828.
Charles Hardy, 1828 to 1833.
John Crane, 1833.
Charles Hardy, 1833 to 1836.
Joseph H. Dwinell, 1836.
Charles Hardy, 1837.
Willard Leonard, 1838.
Joseph H. Dwinell, 1839.
Willard Leonard, 1840.
William H. Martin, 1841.
James Simonds, 1842.
Amos P. Bean, 1843.
Isaac B. Smith, 1844.
No choice, 1845 to 1847.
Lindoll French, 1847 to 1849.
No choice, 1849.
Willard Leonard, 1850.
Joseph H. Dwinell, 1850 to 1854.
Charles C. Hardy, 1854 to 1856.
No choice, 1856 to 1858.
Amos P. Bean, 1858 to 1860.
James Simonds, 1860 to 1862.
Emery Cook, 1862 to 1864.
Duron Whittlesey, 1864 to 1866.
Frederick P. Cheney, 1866 to 1868.
George Severance, 1868.

FIRST BOARD OF SELECTMEN.

1805, Samuel Cook, Samuel Bean, John Conant.

SELECTMEN DURING THE WAR.

1861, Solomon Dwinell, Hiram Phillips, Elias O. Randall.
1862, Solomon Dwinell, Elias O. Randall, Nathan A. Blanchard.
1863, Charles C. Hardy, Hiram McLellan, Royal Page.
1864, Charles C Hardy, Hiram McLellan, John Clark.
1865, Hiram McLellan, Elias O. Randall, Handel S. Chaplin.
1866, Hiram McLellan, Elias O. Randall, Nathan A. Blanchard.

GLOVER, AS TO ITS EDUCATIONAL INTERESTS.

The settlers of this town were not slow in appreciating the value of a good education, and they have demonstrated their regard for it in what they have done in its behalf. Long ago the log school-house—which their circumstances compelled them to erect at first,—gave place to the decent, if not commodious school-houses, in various parts of the town, and the cause of education has from year to year made good progress, till to-day the general standard of scholarship is considerable higher than it is in some older towns in the south part of the State, whence some of the forefathers came. If for nothing

else, Glover has had occasion to congratulate itself on account of its schools.

Among the first teachers in this town.

MISS HARRIET ELLSWORTH

is remembered with special interest, and for her excellent example and Christian character is revered as another Harriet Newell. Mrs. Laura S. Bean was also one of the first and most successful teachers in our public schools. Others have been Mrs. Sally Crane, Mrs. Loring Frost, Anna Bliss, Sophia Cutler, Silence and Judith Woods, Charlotte Bean and Mrs. Mary H. Strong who taught 8 terms. Still later has been Mrs. Abbie R. Hinkley who taught 27 terms. Of the masters are remembered Rev. N. W. Scott and his brother Eliezer Scott, Cromwell P. Bean, Elihu Wright, jr., &c.

Teachers of select schools have been Mr. L. O. Stevens, Luther L. Greenleaf, I. N. Cushman, Esq., Rev. E. Harvey Blanchard, A. B., Mr. C. A. J. Marsh and Prof. John Graham.

The good general condition of the schools in Glover may be attributed, first, to there having been elected (in the main), to the office of town superintendent, men who had had practical experience as teachers,—who were interested in the welfare of the schools—and who, although the pecuniary remuneration was small, felt compensated in helping to advance the education of the young—second, to special effort put forth in the years 1860 and 1861, by George W. Todd, Esq., Rev. Geo. Severance, Rev. S. K. B. Perkins and others, to awaken a deeper interest in the cause of education. For this purpose lectures were delivered during two winters, in every school district in which a school was taught, and appropriate questions were discussed after each lecture,—third, to the select schools sustained by the liberality of the citizens, in which teachers have been trained up, and to the academy of which we now add a history. This is called according to its corporate name, the

“ORLEANS LIBERAL INSTITUTE.”

Messrs. Rev. T. J. Tenney, H. S. Bickford, H. McLellan, C. Bemis, J. Crane, C. C. Hardy, J. M. Smith and L. Dennison, together with their associates and successors, were declared a body corporate Nov. 5, 1852, under the aforementioned name.

The first principal was Perkins Bass, who remained one year; the second, Isaac A. Par-

ker, who remained 6 years. During this time the school was well supplied with charts, maps, globes, specimens and philosophical and astronomical apparatus. In 1857-'58 (Mr. Parker's last year), the aggregate of attendance, the 3 terms, was 193.

The Institute was next under the charge of Geo. W. Todd, Esq. By this time academies had increased from 3 when this school was founded to 9 in Orleans County, besides several high schools; yet in 1865, the number of pupils was but slightly diminished.

The fourth principal was Mr. A. C. Burbank, afterwards a teacher of the freedmen in Virginia.

The present principal (1867) is Mr. E. W. Clark, who has secured the esteem and patronage of the public to a good degree.

The academy building, which belongs to the Institute and to district No. 3, unitedly, has recently been put in thorough repair.

The officers of the Institute are of the denomination of Universalists, but have ever welcomed to the school those of any religious faith, and given to them the fullest scope of religious belief, without question, persecution or hindrance.

The Academy has existed long enough to send forth men and women, both honorable as citizens and as teachers, and who are highly esteemed wherever they have found a home. We mention a few of them: Gen. Wm. W. Grout, Major Josiah Grout, Major Riley E. Wright, Lewis H. Bisbee, Esq., the minister from the U. S. to Bremen, Gen. G. S. Dodge, Dr. N. Cheney, A. Martin Crane, Major George B. Hibbard, E. W. Clark. N. B. Davis, who has taught for the past 9 years in Glover, &c., Miss Lorane M. Smith, Miss Celestia Cheney, Miss Phebe B. French, Mrs. Dana Bickford, Miss Adelaide Dwinell, &c.

There have been 2 lyceums or debating clubs, maintained during the past 20 years, one at Glover village and the other in the west part of the town.

A library of general reading was established in 1855, and is now in good condition; N. A. Blanchard, president of the Library Association; Rev. S. K. B. Perkins, secretary; Lyman Dwinell, librarian.

THE WAR OF 1812.

Not long after this war with Great Britain was declared, Congress authorized the President to enlist 25,000 regulars and 50,000 volunteers. For this purpose the Governors

of the States were called upon through proper officers to see that the men were supplied, and hence it came to pass that the willingness of the early settlers of Glover to serve their country was put to the test. In this town the number of volunteers was readily made up, and the men went to the several places to which they were assigned.

Most of the soldiers from Glover were employed in the execution of the law in respect to trade and intercourse with Canada. The whole number known to have volunteered was 16. Of these Barzilla French, Richard Goodwin, Silas Wheeler, Silas French, Zillia Joy, Loring Frost and Elihu Wright were stationed at Derby. Silas French, being renowned as a teacher in public schools, his services were sought for that purpose, and Josiah French took his place at Derby. However, his patriotism would not allow him to engage in this quiet pursuit for any length of time, and we soon hear of him as a soldier at Plattsburgh.

The Derby company passed through scenes exciting enough to break up the tedious monotony sometimes endured by soldiers, had excellent fare, the best of beef &c., and succeeded in taking a lot of goods and not a few cattle. Mr. Wheeler used to speak of this as a very pleasant portion of his life. The most of these men served from September, 1812 to March, 1813.

Capt. Daniel Frost and Bial Crane were stationed at Troy. Spencer Chamberlin was engaged as a soldier in the battle of Plattsburgh, and a father and four sons by the name of Call were also engaged in the same battle, who, after they had served their time, settled on land at the West, received as a bounty.

There are residing in Glover at the present time, two men who enlisted during the war of 1812, from other towns. Mr. Samuel Hoyt (very aged) and Mr. Noah Spaulding, both of whom received honorable discharges. Mr. Spaulding is well known as a teacher in Orleans County, having taught school in Craftsbury 13 Winters, in Barton 1, in Wolcott 1, in Greensboro 6, in all, what would be equal to 7 whole years; he has also held the office of justice of the peace for 15 years in succession.

Besides N. Spaulding and Sam'l Hoyt, there are now living among us of the soldiers of this period, Barzilla French and Elihu Wright.

GLOVER DURING THE CIVIL WAR.

We do not claim that the people of Glover were more patriotic than those of neighboring towns, or than the people of Vermont generally, during the recent Rebellion, but we think it evident that they performed the part required of them honorably and cheerfully. As soon as there was open opposition to our government on the part of the South, public meetings were held and the grounds of complaint were fully discussed by the clergymen of Glover, and addresses patriotic and stirring were made by other men interested in the general welfare, such as Geo. W. Todd, Esq., Emery Cook, Esq., &c.

When there was a call for soldiers the young men of Glover nobly responded, nor did they do this without encouragement from parents and friends.

Among the first to be credited to this town, we find the names of Almon J. Colburn, Henry H. Colburn, Ireneus P. Gage and Loren J. Flood. All these were young men of about 20 years of age, and they enlisted together on June 1, 1861, in company B, of the Third Regiment. Only two survived to see the noble cause they espoused triumphant, viz., Henry H. Colburn who was severely wounded, and Ireneus P. Gage. Of the others, Almon J. Colburn died in hospital in Vermont, Feb. 18, 1864, and Loren J. Flood was killed in connection with the battles of the Wilderness, May 5, 1864.

The next company from Glover was mustered in Oct. 15, 1861, and consisted of the following men,—most of them young men: Alexander W. Davis, Isaac Drew, Carlos W. Dwinell, Orville T. Fisk, Samuel D. Gray, John E. Holloway, Fred M. Kimball, Dan Mason, John R. Moodie, Elbert H. Nye, Charles Paine, George M. Partridge, Stephen Shaw, Charles J. Ufford, Edward Ufford, Orange S. Williams.

Afterwards the following joined them as recruits at various times: Stephen W. Baxter, William Brunning, Dana Cook, Carlos L. Drew, Rufus L. Drew, Carlos B. Gilman, Edwin S. Gray, Ira Gray, Thomas B. King, Elijah Stone, Benj. E. Squires and George D. Telfor. All these were in Company D, Sixth Regiment, one that distinguished itself in many a hard-fought battle.

There joined other regiments, cavalry or infantry, the following: James N. Abbott, Martin Abbott, Luther J. Adams, John Arthur,

Freeman F. Bean, Stephen Berry, Charles W. Bickford, George D. Bickford, Henry Bickford, Henry H. Bickford, Chas. A. Bodwell, Edwin B. Bodwell, Chester Bogue, Oscar Bogue, William Burroughs, William B. Carr, Frederick P. Cheney, Joel Christie, Ezra L. Clark, Frederick H. Clark, Portus B. Clark, Calvin E. Cook, Charles W. Cook, Dennison Cook, Elias S. Coomer, A. Martin Crane, Geo. W. Day, Martin Day, Stephen E. Drown, Caleb Flanders, Wm. P. Flood, Sam'l French, Zenas H. French, Geo. H. Gilman, Sylvester D. Graves, Quartus Graves, Sherlock V. Gray, Calvin Hood, Benj. H. Hubbard, Horace Hubbard, Richard W. Hubbard, Reuben Jones, Willard E. Lemard, Simeon Metcalf, John Mitchell, Wm. Mitchell, J. D. S. Olmstead, Chas. W. Paige, Henry H. Paine, Spencer C. Phillips, John Preston, Fernando Randall, Geo. H. Randall, Jos. N. Randall, Frank A. Robinson, Eliphalet Rollins, Erastus F. Slack, John Tate, John S. Thompson, Jas. W. Walker, Robert B. Walker, Freeman White, W. Wood. Of these, in addition to the 2 already spoken of—Almon J. Colburn and Loren J. Flood—17 lost their lives, either by wounds or by sickness contracted in the camp, or in rebel prisons. The record is as follows:

Luther J. Adams, lost;

Chas. A. Bodwell, died of sickness, March 6, '63, at Fort Stevens near Washington, D. C.

Chester and Oscar Bogue died at the South,—one of them on his way home, they having gone there as members of the Seventh Regiment;

Dennison Cook, lost;

Carlos L. Drew, died in hospital in Virginia, of sickness, Nov. 24, '63.

Carlos W. Dwinell, died of wounds received in battle near Charlestown, Va. Aug. 24, '64.

Caleb Flanders, died Aug. 2, '62, at the South;

Edwin S. Gray, died of wounds received in battle near Winchester, Va., Sept. 20, '64, (he was wounded Sept. 13, '64);

Horace Hubbard, died Nov. 23, '62;

Willard E. Leonard died in Rebel prison at Andersonville;

Dan Mason died of sickness near Brownsville, Texas, Nov. 20, '65;

Simeon Metcalf died in field hospital, near fort Scott, of sickness, Dec. 23, '62;

Charles W. Paige, died at the South, Oct. 13, '62;

George M. Partridge, killed in battle in Maryland, July 10, '63.

Spencer C. Phillips, died of sickness in hospital at Alexandria, Va., April 25, '63;

Orange S. Williams died of sickness in hospital in Newark, N. J., Aug. 30, '62.

All these we honor as having sacrificed their lives in a most noble cause.

The following, received promotion, for bravery and military skill, from their superiors in rank,—

Capt. A. Martin Crane—from private, (at first), Co. I, First Cavalry Regiment.

Capt. Alexander W. Davis—from corporal, Co. D, Sixth Regiment.

Major Carlos Dwinell, from 2d Lieut., Co. D, 6th Regiment.

Capt. Fred. M. Kimball, from sergeant Co. D, 6th Regiment.

Capt. Dan Mason, from corporal, Co. D, 6th Regiment.

First Lieut. Elbert H. Nye, from corporal, Co. D, 6th Regiment.

Capt. Fernando A. Randall, from sergeant, Co. H, 7th Regiment.

Capt. John S. Thompson, from corporal, Co. B, 3d Regiment.

The expense to the town of procuring men all along, at the proper time, was \$19,875, to which add \$3,300.00 paid by 11 men for commutation, and the whole equals \$23,175.00, all of which was promptly paid, and the close of the conflict found Glover with her war debt fully cancelled.

It is evident from what has been stated, that most of the young men who went to the war from this town were in Company D, 6th Regiment, Vt. Vols. Therefore we are most interested in the experiences of that company, and although some of our men were in other companies, yet they were not so, in numbers large enough, to render it desirable to follow the fortunes of those companies. In Company D were many young men from Albany and Troy, and it is just to say that great harmony characterized this union, and friendships which will last as long as life were formed between them.

There was a strong religious element in this company and prayer-meetings and other religious meetings were sustained by the soldiers when it was practicable. No company was favored with officers more strictly temperate as a body, and the whole company was frequently complimented for their neat

and otherwise commendable appearance by regimental commanders and brigade officers. Their military life was no idle one, for they were engaged in no less than 30 battles or skirmishes, that is, all or a part of the company.

1862—April 16th, We find them having part in the battle near Lee's Mills, Virginia, in which they manifested much bravery, but not being properly supported were obliged to retreat. In this engagement they had to make their way across a creek, and while they were struggling through it, the enemy opened upon them a galling fire of rifles and musketry.

"They still went forward unfalteringly, and their ranks were rapidly thinning, when they were recalled. Not more than half their number had crossed the stream. They reluctantly obeyed, but soon it became more difficult to return than it had been to advance. The enemy suddenly opened a sluice-way above, and almost overwhelmed them with a flow of water which reached their arm-pits. They maintained their order firmly, however, and in a short time the several companies engaged extricated themselves, bringing away all their dead and wounded except 6. The casualties exceeded 150.

May 5th—They were engaged in the battle of Williamsburgh, in which the Union troops manifested great courage and valor. In June, they were in the seven days fight before Richmond. On the 30th of this month, Capt. Alexander W. Davis was taken prisoner at Savage Station, after having been wounded. He was not long after exchanged, however.

Sept. 14th—This company distinguished themselves at the battle of South Mountain, Maryland. Sept. 17th and 18th, they were under heavy fire of cannon for two days, during the battle of Antietam. Dec. 12th, they took active part in the battle of Fredericksburgh.

1863, May 3d—In connection with the 6th army corps at the battle of Chancellorsville they helped to take St. Mary's heights. May 4th—The regiment in which they were saved the 6th Corps from disaster, and they took more prisoners than they had men able to do service.

July 2d, 3d and 4th—They were in the battle of Gettysburgh, which resulted so favorably for the Union cause as to render it forever memorable.

1864—This company was in the terrible engagements connected with the campaign in the Wilderness and at Petersburg and at the first taking of the Weldon railroad.

Afterwards they were transferred to a station near Washington, D. C., to help defend that city and to repel the advances of the rebel General Early.

This year also at Winchester they had part in the hardest fighting in which they engaged, and their comrades, not a few fell in the arms of death. Here Sept. 13th, Edwin S. Gray received his mortal wound.

At Charlestown, Va., Aug. 24th, they lost one who had been with them from the first—their much beloved Major Carlos W. Dwinell.

It may be worth while to add that Capts. Dan Mason and Alex. W. Davis, after their promotion, were with their companies at the attack on Petersburg, when the experiment of exploding a mine was tried, and that Capt. Davis came near losing his life at that time; also that Capt. Davis and his company engaged in the successful assault on Fort Fisher.

Of those who belonged to Company D, 6th Regiment, Capt. Fred. M. Kimball and private Wm. Brunning will long bear evidence of the honorable service in which they engaged, by the injuries resulting from the wounds they received, and Frederick P. Cheney, Esq. merits the sympathy of every patriot on account of the painful and severe wound by which he suffers every day, and which he received when connected with the Eleventh Regiment, Company K, in the battle of Cold Harbor.

Capt. Kimball still continues (1868) in the military department of the government stationed at Lawrenceville, Va.

Glover has been affected through the Rebellion, not only because some of her choicest sons laid down their lives on the altar of their country, but because others traveling, have made new acquaintances and have established themselves in business, far from their native town.

INCIDENTS OF INTEREST IN GLOVER—RUNAWAY POND, STATISTICS, &C.

1810—An event occurred which led to the settlement of the north-eastern part of Glover. There was a pond about 5 miles from what is now called Glover Village, which was a mile and a half long and half a mile wide, and which discharged its waters to the south, forming one of the head branches of the

river Lamoille. Its northern shore consisted of a narrow belt of sand and a bank of light sandy earth; here had been formed a deposit spoken of as resembling frozen gravel, 2 or 3 inches in thickness and extending into the pond for 5 or 6 rods from the northern shore. This deposit formed the only solid barrier* to the waters, preventing them from descending into Mud pond which was a little distance off in a northerly direction. From Mud pond flowed a small stream on which were built several grist and saw-mills. This was sometimes in a dry season insufficient to carry the mills to the satisfaction of those who wished them used for their benefit. Therefore it was proposed to cut a channel from the larger pond to the smaller, and thus increase the stream. On the 6th of June quite a company of persons assembled on the northern bank of the pond and proceeded to accomplish this object. To the surprise of the workmen the water did not follow the channel they had dug, but descended into the sand beneath.

It appears that they had not observed that there was beneath the gravel or hard pan, a species of quicksand. In a short time so much sand was carried away, thereby weakening the hard pan, that the pressure of the water widened the channel into a deep gulf, down which the waters rushed to the other pond. The workmen had to hurry away to save their lives, as they were in danger of being swallowed up in the raging torrent. In a few moments the whole pond had disappeared from its bed. Rushing down through Mud pond, tearing away part of its barrier and

*This barrier was no doubt the work of an ancient glacier, or one of the results of the drifts, the marks of which, are everywhere traced. The sand of which it was composed is similar to that found on the banks of large rivers flowing through granitic regions, called "river-sand."

In both Long pond and Mud pond were large quantities of peat or muck which became mingled with the soil and sand deposited along the course of the flood, in many places greatly benefitting the soil, though at first it was supposed the meadows were ruined. No better meadows are anywhere found, than these have proved under cultivation.

June 6, 1860, half a century after the event, the Orleans County Historical Society appointed a special meeting at Glover, to celebrate the event, and several of the men who were engaged with others, in draining Long pond, 50 years before, were present to hear the account of the event, prepared by Rev. Pliny H. White. The meeting was one of great interest and will long be remembered by those who were present.—*S. R. Hall.*

gaining additional strength from its tributary waters, prostrating the mill of Mr. Aaron Wilson, the torrent swept down the channel of Barton river, and made a rapid descent on the meadow lands of Barton; thence to Lake Memphremagog. Through all this distance it tore up the forest trees and bore them onward, while huge stones were removed from their places and carried a considerable distance, even after a course of 17 miles, a large rock, estimated at a hundred tons weight, was moved several rods from its bed. It was a grand and majestic sight on its way, sometimes 60 feet high, and 20 rods wide, boiling and raging as it moved along. Some people who could hear the noise made by the torrent, but could not see the cause, imagined that the day of judgment was close at hand.

1811.—Glover did not escape a visit from the spotted fever, which appeared first in Medfield, Mass., in March, 1806, and a year later in the Connecticut valley and along the Hoosic and Green Mountain ranges, and was most fatal in the years 1812 and '13. It appeared in Glover during 1811, much to the alarm of the people. Of the small number of inhabitants in town then, 20 died of this disease.

1815.—On the first day of January, an accident occurred in the family of John Crane, Esq., worthy of notice. As it was the custom in those days to take ardent spirits of some kind before eating, Esq. Crane, having a number of men at work for him, gave them as much as they wished and set what remained on the shelf. A little daughter of his, about 5 years old, reached up and took the vessel containing the spirit and drank from it. Some of the family spoke to her and she stepped back, but soon fell down and died in a short time. Her grave was the first one made in the east burying-ground. As we have already stated, Esq. Crane, when the temperance cause was started in Vermont, became one of the first and firmest advocates of total abstinence.

1816.—June 7th, 8th and 9th, the growing crops were covered with snow. As a consequence of the cold and snow, the leaves on the trees were killed, but new ones afterwards started out. The birds perished from cold, by hundreds. The harvest was so light that corn rose in price, from \$1.00 to \$2.00 per bushel, and wheat from \$1.00 to about \$3.00 per bushel.

1834, May 18th.—A brilliant aerolite, giving a light more intense than that of the sun, was seen about 3 o'clock A. M., in a northerly direction. It descended rapidly in an easterly direction. In a few moments a shock ensued like that of an earthquake, shaking windows, the ware in houses, &c. with considerable violence.

1843.—Glover suffered severely from the prevalence of the erysipelas. A large portion of the people were called to watch with the sick or dying. Few circles of friends escaped bereavement, and the new-made graves numbered about 20. Dr. Sandford Atherton died a martyr to his faithfulness as an attending physician.

1847.—March town meeting. This will be long remembered as the smallest in number of voters present, known for many years. It was so on account of a severe snow storm attended with high winds which blocked up the roads with deep snow-banks, rendering travel almost impossible. There were at Glover town meeting about 30 individuals.

STATISTICS.

Population in 1800—36; 1807—300; 1840—1119; 1850—1137; 1860—1244.

Grand List, 1847—\$2302.28; 1867—\$4122.66. Number of children of school age in 1867—304. Amount expended in public schools the same year (1867)—\$2945.45. Number of teachers employed—22.

Number of tons of butter made each year, estimated to be 150 tons.

Saw-mills in town 6—estimated number of feet of lumber sawed, of various kinds, one million feet.

These facts indicate what have been, and what probably will be the principal kinds of business in Glover in time to come.

THE CHURCHES AND RELIGIOUS SOCIETIES OF GLOVER.

The first church formed in Glover was the Congregational, and its history is as follows. In 1807, Stephen Bliss, a man of decided and earnest piety, moved into Glover, and for several years was the only active Christian there. He did much to interest and to unite the people in religious matters. In 1817, he was reinforced by Loren Frost, a young and ardent Christian, who zealously engaged in direct efforts for the salvation of souls, and with so good success, that a powerful work of

grace ensued, and many persons were hopefully converted. By these means the materials for a church were provided.

THE CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH

was organized, July 12, 1817, by the Rev. Samuel Goddard, of Concord, and the Rev. Luther Leland, of Derby, and consisted of 16 persons—4 males only. Stephen Bliss was elected deacon. Before the close of the year, the number was increased to 42.

For several years the church was destitute of stated preaching, but maintained the institutions of religion by "reading meetings," and received frequent additions to its membership. In the Spring of 1826, the Rev. Reuben Mason was installed in the pastorate, and continued in that relation 10 years. During that period, a powerful revival took place and 47 members were added to the church, of whom 30 were received at one time. In 1830, a house of worship was built in the village, in which this church had the right of occupancy one fourth of the time. In 1832, another union house was built in the west part of the town and is occupied by this church, jointly with others. After the close of Mr. Mason's ministry, the pulpit was supplied for a time by the Rev. Noah Cressey.

The Rev. Ora Pearson commenced preaching here late in 1839, was soon installed pastor and so remained 4 years. On the first Sabbath in July, 1845, the Rev. Levi H. Stone commenced labors as acting pastor for half the time, and so continued 4 years and 2 months. He then became acting pastor for the whole time, and remained to the end of the year 1854. Through his influence and active agency, the church was induced to abandon its interest in the union house in the village and to build a house for itself. This was not accomplished without much sacrifice and self denial, and some assistance from benevolent persons and societies, and at last a debt of several hundreds of dollars remained. The house was completed in January, 1853. So much discouragement was felt that for 2 years after the close of Mr. Stone's ministry, no attempt to sustain preaching was made. In March, 1857, the Vermont Missionary Society sent one of its itinerant missionaries to Glover, who labored with good success for a time. He was followed by several others each of whom preached for a few months, to the great encouragement of the church, and the conversion of 9 persons.

Aug. 13, 1858, the Rev. Sidney K. B. Perkins commenced supplying the pulpit. He was ordained to the pastorate in January 1860, and has remained to the present time, (Oct. 1870—) having the longest ministry of the clergymen now preaching in Orleans County. During his pastorate, the meeting-house debt has been paid, a bequest of \$1000.00 has been received by the church, and 58 additions to the church, by profession and by letter, have taken place.

In the first half century of the existence of this church, it received 179 members, of whom 50 have died, 50 have been dismissed to other churches, and 14 have been excommunicated; in all, from the first, 202. The present number of members is 80 of whom 25 are males. Recently both houses of worship have been repaired and improved.

PASTORS.

1. The Rev. Reuben Mason, son of Perez and Martha (Barney) Mason, was born in Lebanon, N. H. July 3, 1778. He was brought up a carpenter, but having united with the Congregational church—in January 1817, he commenced the study of theology under the direction of Rev. Samuel Goddard, of Concord. In September 1818, he was ordained pastor in Waterford. The Rev. Leonard Worcestor, of Peacham preached the sermon. His ministry in Waterford was very successful and many were added to the church. His next settlement was in Glover, where he was installed March 18, 1826. The Rev. Drury Fairbanks, of Littleton, N. H., preached the sermon. He was dismissed in 1836 and was installed in Westfield, Sept. 26, 1837. The Rev. Chester Wright, of Hardwick preached the sermon. He was dismissed in 1842, Oct. 3; he then preached awhile in Newport, and died June 30, 1849. He married March 2, 1803, Mary Hibbard, of Lebanon, N. H., by whom he had 2 sons and 8 daughters.

Mr. Mason was a man of strong mind, clear judgment, and a good and useful minister.

2. The Rev. Ora Pearson was born in Chittenden, Vt., Oct. 6, 1797, and was graduated at Middlebury, in 1820, and at Andover in 1824. He preached in various places in New York for a year or more, and then commenced preaching in Kingston, N. H. where he was ordained March 7, 1827. Rev. Ira Ingraham, of Bradford, Mass., preached the sermon. In connection with his ministry

in Kingston, a powerful revival occurred in 1831-2, which brought more than 60 persons into the church. He was dismissed Jan. 3, 1834, but continued to supply the pulpit till the following March. He then commenced preaching in Barton, and there continued a year and some months, after which he labored several years in Canada East, as a missionary of N. H. Missionary Society. He was installed June 1, 1840, pastor of the churches in Barton and Glover. The Rev. James Robertson, of Sherbrooke, P. Q. preached the sermon. He was dismissed Nov. 19, 1844, and was a colporteur of the American Tract Society for 5 or 6 years, when the loss of his sight compelled him to retire from active life. He died at Peacham, July 5, 1858. He was distinguished for amiability, humility, conscientiousness, fervency and power in prayer, and accurate knowledge of the Scriptures. So familiar was he with the language of the Bible, that when he had become entirely blind, he was in the habit of reciting whole chapters in connection with his pulpit services, and so exactly that his hearers supposed he was reading from the printed page. His last sickness was long and severe, but he gave such striking proofs of the reality and strength of his faith and the love of Christ to his people in their hours of trial, that perhaps the best work of his life was done on his death-bed. His hope strengthened and his joys brightened, as the end drew near, and he achieved a signal victory over death. He married, June 15, 1827, Mary Kimball, of Barton. His only publication was, "an address to professing heads of families, on the subject of family worship," a pamphlet of 12 pages prepared and published in 1831, by request of the Piscataqua Conference.

3. The Rev. Sidney Keith Bond Perkins, a son of the Rev. Jonas and Rhoda (Keith) Perkins and a descendant, in the fifth generation, from Rev. James Keith who came to this country in 1662, and was the first pastor in Bridgewater, Mass., was born in Braintree, Mass., April 14, 1830. He graduated at Amherst college in 1851; taught the Hollis Institute at South Braintree 2 years—graduated at Bangor Theological Seminary in 1857—1858, preached at White River Village—from which place he went to Glover—was ordained Jan. 11, 1860, his father preaching the sermon. The sermon he preached at the funeral of Mr. George W. Todd, Esq., and the one at

the funeral of Cap. Dan Mason, and his Semi-centennial sermon at Glover, have been published. He married, May 15, 1862, Laura L. Brocklebank, of Meriden, N. H.

NATIVE MINISTER.

The Rev. Elias W. Hatch, son of Edwin and Silence (Woods) Hatch, was born Oct. 12, 1836, and at the age of 22 united with the Baptist church; but upon careful study of the Bible became a Congregationalist, and having pursued theological studies privately, was licensed by the Orleans Association at Charleston, Jan. 16, 1866. He soon commenced preaching at Berkshire, and was there ordained pastor, September, 1866. The Rev. Pliny H. White preached the sermon. He was married Nov. 25, 1858, to Francis O. Hatch, a native of Hardwick.

The writer acknowledges his indebtedness to Rev. Pliny H. White, for a portion of these facts found in the Vermont Chronicle.

THE UNIVERSALIST SOCIETY.

The doctrine of Universalism had believers in this town at an early day. In 1810, Mr. John Crane, a very earnest and zealous believer, moved here from Williamstown, and became the pioneer thereof. Through his influence the early preachers of the denomination in the State, visited Glover, and preached their doctrines, making the house of Mr. Crane their home while they remained.

The first Universalist sermon was preached by Rev. William Farwell. He with Rev. Messrs. Babbit, Loveland, Palmer and Watson, occasionally supplied in Glover, during a number of years, and through their labors believers were increased.

The Universalist society was organized in 1833. Messrs. John Crane, Silas Wheeler, Lyndoll French and others, being leaders in the enterprise, and through the harmony that ruled therein for many years, it met with a good degree of prosperity.

In 1862, two ministers were employed, representing different phases of belief, viz. Rev. A. Scott and Rev. George Severance. Of these Rev. George Severance remained till 1869.

In 1857, the meeting-house occupied by this denomination was remodeled, making a very neat and commodious house of worship.

Since the organization of the society, they have employed the following clergymen, for a longer or shorter time; Rev. Messrs. C. E. Hewes, Benj. Page, L. H. Tabor, J. W. Ford,

S. W. Squires, T. J. Tenny, and all these except Messrs. Page and Tabor have resided in Glover.

Revs. J. W. Ford and T. J. Tenny have gone from their earthly labors, the latter while residing with the society "and have left behind them memories precious in the hearts of many."

THE REV. GEORGE SEVERANCE,

was born in Lempster, N. H. Feb. 12, 1820. The names of his parents are Dea. Abijah and Hannah Severance. In early life Mr. Severance was trained to agricultural pursuits, but his mind inclining to theological studies, he availed himself of academical facilities, and in process of time, entered upon studies preparatory for the ministry. One year was spent under the tuition of the late Rev. S. C. Loveland, of Vermont. After itinerating for a while, he was ordained, Oct. 4, 1848, at the annual session of the Sullivan County Universalist Association, in Washington, N. H., Rev. S. C. Loveland preaching the ordination sermon.

In May 30, 1850, Mr. Severance was united in marriage with Miss H. J. Stone, then of Lowell, Mass., but formerly of Cabot, Vt. Immediately after, Mr. Severance took charge of the Universalist Society in Duxbury, Mass. in which relation he continued for 2 years. In the Spring of 1855, he moved to Glover, and took charge of the Universalist Society in this place, continuing his labors to 1869—making a 14 years pastorate in Glover.

FREEWILL BAPTIST CHURCH.

In the year 1832, a Freewill Baptist church was formed in Glover. They have had preaching more or less constantly and have been blessed with several seasons of spiritual refreshing. Their ministers have labored mostly in the south part of the town.

Native Minister—Rev. Sidney D. Frost, formerly of Richmond, Vt., and preacher in other places.

WESLEYAN METHODIST CHURCH.

In 1857, a Wesleyan Methodist church was organized at South Glover. It has never become very large, or strong, but still has been the means of accomplishing much good. Several of the members resided in the town of Sheffield, and when a church was organized there, they helped to form it, leaving the church in Glover much reduced as to numbers and resources. At the present time they have no minister in Glover.

THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH

had laborers early in the field, and they are spoken of as on the ground as far back as 1815. For most of the time the Methodist professors in Glover have been connected with the Barton charge.

Of the first ministers there are remembered, Rev. Messrs. R. Hoyt and Kilburn—of those more recent—Revs. Samuel Norris, John G. Dow, G. W. Fairbanks, A. Holway, Roswell and George Putnam, N. W. Aspinwall, D. S. Dexter and N. W. Scott.

THE REV. N. W. SCOTT

was born in Hartford, Vt., Nov. 4, 1801; his parents were Luther and Esther Scott. In 1803, his father settled in Greensboro, where, during his minority, Mr. Scott assisted in clearing the land of its heavy growth of timber. In his 20th year began his connection with the M. E. church. In 1824, he was licensed to preach at Bethel, and entered the traveling connection as an itinerant in 1825.

Mr. Scott's fields of labor have been Dorchester, Mass., Sandwich, Landaff, N. H., Newbury, Sutton, Guildhall, Chelsea, Barre, Burke, Greensboro, Glover, Hardwick, Walden, Cabot, Williamstown, Lyndon, North Danville, Barton Landing, Coventry and Waitsfield, Vt., but about one fourth of the whole time has been spent in Glover. During his last ministry of 8 years, the charge became separated from that of Barton and the church now numbers about 50 members.

Mr. Scott married in Glover, Dorothy, the daughter of Mr. Jonas and Mrs. Dorothy B. Phillips.

It should be added that quite a portion of the inhabitants in the south-west part of Glover (Scotch) have been accustomed to worship with the Presbyterian church in Craftsbury, and have helped to sustain preaching in that town.

THE PHYSICIANS AND LAWYERS OF GLOVER.

The history of Glover would be by no means complete without some reference to the physicians and lawyers who have resided in this town, and who have served the people in their respective professions.

PHYSICIANS.

In early years, Dr. Frederick W. Adams of Barton, practiced to a considerable extent in Glover.

The first resident doctors so far as the writer can learn, were Bela Bowman and Jonas Boardman. Next—Dr. Daniel Bates, now in practice in Northfield.

In 1835, Dr. Sandford Atherton came to this town. He died from poison imbibed in connection with a post mortem examination, in 1843. He was followed by Dr. Frederick A. Garfield, who died in 1848. These men were both public spirited and were highly gifted in debate. They did much to sustain the lyceum at Glover village. Then Dr. George Damon who died in 1862; Dr. J. V. Smith; Dr. Frank Bugbee; Dr. F. W. Goodall; Dr. C. L. French; Dr. Tyler Mason, of West Glover. Many of these have been accounted sound in learning and skillful in practice, and all of them have favored the allopathic mode.

In addition there have been Drs. Martin Scott, C. B. Davis, homeopathic; J. S. Sias, botanic, and W. F. Templeton, eclectic—the last of whom commenced to practice in Glover after service as surgeon in the army, in the winter of 1864.

NATIVE PHYSICIANS,—Nelson Cheney, Henry Bickford, David Baker, Charles L. French.

LAWYERS.

It is perhaps to the credit of Glover, that its citizens have never been disposed to a very great extent, to engage in lawsuits, one against another, hence, although they have regarded lawyers with respect according to their merits, as a class, yet they have never given them any great encouragement, to tarry with them.

The record of the names of the principal ones is as follows:

William H. Martin, who represented the town in the legislature for one year, viz. 1841. Josiah A. Fletcher, Isaac N. Cushman, well known at Irasburgh and throughout the county. Albert M. Holbrook, who died in Glover in the year 1853, and George W. Todd, Esq.—also principal of the academy.

Marcellus Beach, a promising young man from Glover, died in 1857, at Charleston, S. C., where he had just been admitted to the bar.

Jefferson Clark, a graduate of Amherst college, class of 1867, and the first college graduate from this town, has since pursued the study of law in New York city.

TO THE OLD CHURCH IN WEST GLOVER.

BY FREDERICK P. CHENEY, ESQ., OF GLOVER.

Seated within thy venerable walls,
 How many bye-gone days the scene recalls.
 The seats once filled by friends in manhood's pride
 Now vacant, or by others occupied.
 Here the elder and the younger Bliss belonged,
 Accustomed both to prayer, the last to song,
 Baker, Lyman, Woods and others whom we knew
 Come fresh to mind, the face and voice and pew.
 Here Mason taught the doctrines of the "Prince of
 Peace;"
 "Inasmuch as to the least of these ye have done good,
 Ye did it unto me in giving shelter, rest and food.
 If on God's humble poor ye still will heap
 Oppression, wrong and outrage, foul, and deep,
 Will He His promises forget to keep?
 Not He—' God's wrath will not forever sleep., "
 Prophetic words! unyielding champion of right,
 Who striving long in an unequal fight,
 Desired the freedom of a race, but died without the
 sight.
 Here, too, did Cressey with convincing mode
 Lead men to seek the straight and narrow road.
 Stone, for rhetoric and dignity renowned,
 Here spoke and prayed in periods full and round.
 Here the gifted Hough in burning eloquence
 Poured forth religion's strong defence.
 Here has the serious, philosophic Scott
 By precept, and what's more, by practice taught
 Lessons of perseverance, patience, thought.
 And Windsor, Woodruff, Richardson, and Hatch,
 Who, I trow, finds not for seriousness
 In every youthful clergy, a match.
 Perkins, too, whom Dr. Thayer refused to pass
 As fit for duty in the army; lest alas!
 He could not read his text, should he lose his convex
 glass;
 Long may he live and preach, and practice long,
 Profound in learning and in logic strong.
 Here with friends and neighbors we have met in pass-
 ing years,
 In times of sorrow, when choking sighs and blinding
 tears.
 Told the deep grief in stricken hearts that mourn
 For missing ones, by death from home's dear circle
 torn.
 Thou dear old sanctuary, built by our frugal sires in
 early time,
 When wearing homespun dress to church was not
 counted crime;
 When people had more love, friendship and religion
 and less pride;
 Ere gents with polished "dickies" were from paper
 mills supplied;
 Ere woman was by fashion's fiat doomed to wear
 Uncouth, unwieldy waterfalls instead of comely well
 combed hair;
 And ere New York and cruel Paris had presumed to
 dare
 Bid her encounter chilling winter's blast with head—
 shall I say bare?
 Thine architecture somewhat ancient is no doubt,
 And might by facing pews and people "right about"
 More nearly ape the modern and fashionable style,
 By letting down your preachers,—pshaw! you must
 not snile,

No levity is meant,—by letting down your preacher
 somewhat lower,
 When he; instead of climbing up aloft, might walk
 across the floor.

But give me the same old style, a seat where I may sit
 and gaze

Upon the lips of Israel's sweet singers, as they raise
 The solemn, sweet, inspiring song of praise.

Glover, Dec. 10, 1866.

BAPTISMAL HYMN.

[Sung at the baptism of a child of Mr. B. Thomas and
 Mrs. Celestia C. Stevens of Glover, and written for the
 occasion by the mother.]

O Thou, the cov'nant-keeping God, we come
 To dedicate to Thee our little one,
 In love Thou gavest him to us, and we
 In heart and faith would give him back to Thee.

We ask not for him honor, wealth, or power,—
 Bubbles of earth that perish in an hour;
 We ask not for him length of days on earth,
 But O, we pray Thee, grant him the new birth.

Keep him from sinful pleasures' fatal lure
 And plant his feet upon foundation sure,
 E'en on the "Rock of ages" cleft for sin,
 Such the petitions we would crave for him.

If Thou dost grant him here, with us, to stay,
 Help us to lead him in the narrow way,
 Or if Thou takest him while life is young,
 Thy praise, in grief, be yet upon our tongue.
 May 9, 1869.

GREENSBORO.

BY REV. JAMES P. STONE.

This beautiful township of 6 miles square,
 lies in the southern extremity of Orleans
 County.

Its altitude is considerably above that of
 the neighboring towns. Indeed, it has been
 said that in Greensboro, was the highest cul-
 tivated land in the State. Owing probably
 to its altitude, its winters are usually some 2
 weeks longer than in some of the neighbor-
 ing towns. But its soil is strong and pro-
 ductive, and its farms, in general, excellent.
 Few towns exhibit so many indications of
 thrift, especially among farmers, as Green-
 sboro. Its population, at the present time, is
 probably between 1000 and 1100. Its lakes
 and ponds are several and important, the
 most admired of which is the Caspian, some-
 times also called "Lake Beautiful," nearly 3
 miles in length and about half that in breadth.
 The waters of Greensboro flow both north
 and south. Black river, which flows north-
 ward to the Memphremagog, and also the
 Lamoille, both have their rise in Greensboro.

At the eastern extremity of the Caspian, and just below its outlet, is the beautiful little

VILLAGE OF GREENSBORO,

where are some 25 neat dwellings, a hotel, 3 or 4 stores, excellent mills for sawing and grinding, also several shops where mechanical business of divers sorts is carried on, 2 churches, Congregational and Presbyterian, the town house and school-house.

Such is Greensboro at the present day. But such it once was not. Less than one hundred years ago, this town and all the surrounding country was an unbroken wilderness. Then "the red man of the forest" might here erect his wigwam, pursue his game, or launch his light canoe, with no fear of being molested by men boasting a higher degree of civilization; or in his absence, the wild bear, the deer and the moose might roam through these forests unscared. But time rolls on, and anon new visions meet the eye. The sound of the axe is heard, announcing the approach of civilized men. The Red Man retreats, the wild beasts retire, the thick forest is soon converted into a fruitful field, and neat and comely dwellings succeed the smoky wigwam.

As early as during the year 1776, in the midst of the Revolutionary struggle, the road was commenced by Gen. Bailey, which was, in 1779, extended and rendered passable, through Cabot, Walden, Hardwick, Greensboro, Craftsbury, Albany to Lowell, and called the Hazen road. Upon this road, at different points, were erected block-houses, designed to serve as forts. One of these was in Greensboro, on the western side of the Caspian, on what was for many years known as the Cushing, and more recently as the William's farm.

In the summer of 1781, a party of the enemy from Canada, having been to Peacham and made prisoners of Jacob Page, Col. Johnson and Col. Elkins, then a youth, Capt. Nehemiah Loveland, with his company, was stationed there for the protection of the inhabitants. In September, he sent a scout of four men up the Hazen road. They proceeded as far as Greensboro, where, while occupying the block-house above referred to, in an unguarded hour, while at a little distance from it, they were attacked by a party of Indians, and two of them, viz. Bliss of Thetford, and Moses Sleeper of New-

bury, were shot down and scalped. Their companions, having offered no resistance, were led captives to Canada, and soon found themselves prisoners with Elkins of Peacham, in Quebec. Sometime subsequently, having been, by an exchange of prisoners released, they returned to Peacham. It was not till their return that the fate of Bliss and Sleeper was known by their friends, a party of whom at once proceeded to Greensboro; found the remains undisturbed, but in that loathsome condition naturally consequent upon long exposure to the weather. A grave was dug, and the putrid masses, uncoffined, were rolled in and buried. And there, this day, in calm repose they rest. No monument has ever been erected, sacred to their memory; and the traveler passes near the spot without being reminded, or so much as knowing that there once fell, in their country's service, two of her worthy sons.

In November, 1780, the township was granted, and Aug. 20, 1781, chartered to Harris Colt and 66 associates. It was first named Coltshill, in honor of Mr. Colt. The name was afterwards changed to Greensboro, in honor of Mr. Green, one of the proprietors, and as being more euphonic.

It was not till several years subsequent to this, that attempts were made for permanent settlements here, nor is it known that during these years white men visited the place except in the capacity of huntsmen. There was the mighty hunter, Lyford of Cabot, who spent much time in the vicinity of the Caspian, having his camps at different points along its shore, the precise locations of some of which, it is said, can be pointed out to the visitor at the present day. Near one of these spots, not far from the north-western extremity of the lake, is a spring of water still known as the Lyford spring.

It was in one of those Lyford camps that the Rev. Messrs. Tolman and Wood found shelter, as they spent three days and nights in this wilderness, offering fervent and earnest prayers to God for the place and its future inhabitants. Thus was this soil religiously consecrated, and Jehovah invoked to be the God of those who should afterwards dwell upon it, while as yet, not a single building was erected, or a field cleared, and while not a single human being could say, "this is my home."

In December of the following year, 1788,

was held at Cabot a meeting of the proprietors of Greensboro, in attempting to attend which, one of them, Timothy Stanley lost a portion of his foot by frost. For want of surgical instruments, it is said that his toes and the lower part of his foot were removed by means of mallet and chisel, and that too, quite successfully.

During the following Spring, settlements were commenced in Greensboro. From Newbury, then called Coos, in the Spring of 1789, came to Greensboro, Messrs. Ashbel and Aaron Shepard with their families. From Cabot Plain, a distance of 16 miles, the women had to proceed on foot, and all the furniture for both families was drawn on three hand-sleds. The families consisted of but 5 persons, viz. Ashbel Shepard and wife, and Aaron Shepard and wife and one child. Aaron and family went into the block-house, formerly designed for a fort; Ashbel erected a log-cabin and began further south, on what has since been known as the Rand farm.

But, in August, Aaron Shepard returned to Newbury, leaving his brother Ashbel and wife through the winter as the sole inhabitants of the town, during which time their nearest neighbors were, Mr. Benjamin Webster in Cabot, and Mr. Nathan Cutler in Craftsbury, then called Minden. At the same time, Col. Crafts and Mr. Trumbull, having for the winter left Minden, the Cutler family was the only family in that town; and the two constituted for a time, the entire population within the present limits of Orleans County.

During that dreary and lonely winter, Mr. Shepard brought all his grain from Newbury, more than 50 miles, 16 miles of which he drew it upon a hand-sled, upon snow 4 or 5 feet deep. In the same manner, also, he drew hay for the support of his cow, from a beaver meadow of wild grass, 3 miles distant. As in these excursions, he usually had his musket with him, he occasionally took some game; and once, instead of hay, he drew home a fine fat moose, which by a lucky shot he had felled in his path, thus furnishing meat for his household and the sons of the forest who, fatigued and hungry, were wont to visit his cottage.

During this season of loneliness, the two families, of Greensboro and Minden, were cheered by an arrival, not of the cars, nor of a stage coach, nor yet of chaise, wagon or

sleigh; but of a *hand-sled*, drawn by three cheery young men, and bearing upon it a precious burden, a healthful, comely girl of not quite 14 years. Her name was Mary Gerould. She was the step-daughter of Mr. Cutler of Minden. From Sturbridge, Mass., where a year before she was left by her parents for the purpose of attending school, she was in Jan., 1790, brought on her way by Col. Joseph Scott as far as Ryegate, Vt. Having been detained some 2 weeks at Ryegate, at the house of Squire Page, she was by him conveyed to the house of Dea. Elkins in Peacham. After a delay there of another 2 weeks, she was enabled to advance a little further. Hon. Aaron Robinson of Bennington, brought her to the house of Squire Levensworth in Dewey's Gore, which now constitutes parts of Danville and Peacham; there she was subjected to another delay of ten days, when she came on horseback to the house of Lieut. Lyford on Cabot plain, and the next morning proceeded as before described towards Minden, drawn by Jesse Levenworth, Josiah Elkins and Obed Cutler, a son of her step-father. The party reached the house of Mr. Shepard, the only house between Cabot and Minden, about noon. It hardly need be said that Mrs. Shepard, in the absence of her husband for a hand-sled load of hay, gave them a hearty greeting, and as comfortable a dinner as circumstances would allow. Cheered and refreshed, the party proceeded on their way, and just as the sun was going down, reached the house of the parents of Obed Cutler and Mary Gerould. For months previous to this, no female had been seen by Mrs. Shepard or Mrs. Cutler. Who can express the joy of that mother, after such a season of loneliness, at such an arrival? The arrival, not only of a fellow creature of her own sex, but of a tender and affectionate daughter? And who can describe the emotions which stirred the bosom of that young maiden, after a dreary and lonely journey of weeks among strangers, and where much of the way human dwellings could not be seen for many miles, on being permitted in this wilderness to behold the face of her own mother?

Those families have long since passed away. But that daughter afterward lived 70 years in Greensboro, where she died in the autumn of 1864, and is still remembered with interest and affection even by the youth and

children, and spoken of by the endearing appellation, "Grandma'am Stanley."

About the middle of March, Mrs. Cutler, prompted by a sense of duty, as well as desire, visited her neighbor, Mrs. Shepard, making the trip with her best carriage the hand-sled; and with her she remained some little time. During this visit, Mar. 25, 1790, Mrs. Shepard became the joyful mother of the first white child ever born in Greensboro, and probably, within the present limits of Orleans County; viz. William Scott Shepard,—late of Southport, Wis. To him the proprietors voted a hundred acres of land near the center of the town.

About this time Mr. Aaron Shepard and family, who had left, the summer previous, returned, and with them came Mr. Horace Shepard and family. Thus were there in town three families instead of one. At or near the time of the coming of these families, came also their sister, Miss Susan Shepard, some of the way, it is said, on foot, or otherwise upon a hand-sled, to reside in the family of Ashbel, as helper and nurse.—She afterwards became the wife of Col. Levi Stevens.

The same year, also, came Timothy Stanley, and erected, near the outlet of the lake, a saw-mill. Soon came his brother, Joseph Stanley, in the capacity of blacksmith, and put up a shop. During the following year, 1791, arrived Mr. John Law, Dea. Peleg Hill, Peleg Hill, Jr. and James Hill and their families, and probably some others; about which time a grist-mill was erected by Timothy Stanley, who, early in the following year, 1792, was married to Miss Eunice Huntington, of Shaftsbury, whom he removed to Greensboro, having previously built a log-house near the spot where now stands the house of Mr. Ingals.

Quite a number of families were now fairly settled here, and Mar. 29, 1793, the town was organized, the first town meeting being held at the house of Ashbel Shepard.

The precise time of the arrival of each of the first settlers it is impossible to ascertain. But we now fall upon another item of history by which we are enabled to ascertain pretty nearly who were the dwellers in Greensboro in 1793. That year, on the 25th day of July, in a frame-house, standing on the eminence west of the road about half way from the mills, to the Congregational meet-

ing-house, where is what was recently known as Maj. Waterman's garden, was a wedding, the first in the town or county. Mr. Joseph Stanley of Greensboro and Miss Mary Gerould of Craftsbury, were then and there joined in marriage by Timothy Stanley, Esq. As there was no minister or qualified justice in Craftsbury, and as the couple were to reside in Greensboro, it was arranged that the wedding dinner should be at Craftsbury; after which the parties, upon horses which had been procured for the occasion from Peacham, proceeded to Greensboro for the marriage ceremony. To this wedding all the inhabitants of the town were invited, and it is believed, with the exception of five adults and a few children, attended. Mr. and Mrs. Smith who lived near Craftsbury, and Ashbel Shepard and Levi Stevens, who had gone to Newbury for provisions, and also Mrs. Vance, failed of being present. But these were present, as remembered by Mrs. Stanley, Dea. Hill, Peleg Hill, Jr. and Jas. Hill and their wives, Mr. John Law and wife, Capt. David Stone and wife, Capt. Timothy Hinman and family, Mr. Silas Davidson and wife, Mr. Aaron Shepard and Mr. Horace Shepard and their wives, Timothy Stanley, Esq. and wife, Mr. David Vance, Mrs. Ashbel Shepard and Mrs. Levi Stevens, and perhaps some children. After the marriage ceremony, at the house of the groom, the wedding supper was served up in good style, out of doors, in front of Judge Stanly's log-house. This newly married couple constituted the fifteenth family in Greensboro.*

From this period, new settlers were from time to time coming in, and new roads were being opened, and fruitful fields began to multiply. According to Mr. Thompson, there were in town in 1795, 23 families, and 108 persons. These were probably the families of the three Shepards, the three Hills, the two Stanleys, Col. Levi Stevens, Mr. David Vance, Mr. Jonathan Nay, Mr. John Law, Capt. David Stone, Mr. John Carpenter, Mr. Amos Smith, Mr. Amos Dodge, Mr. Ichabod Dagget, Mr. Jonahan Pettengill, Thomas Tolman, Esq., Mr. Asabel Jerould, Mr. Josiah Elkins, Mr. Obed Cutler and Capt. Timothy Hinman. Capt. Hinman soon removed to

* The second wedding in Greensboro was that of Mr. Samuel Stevens of Hardwick, and Miss Puah Millen of G., at the house of Capt. David Stone. The bride was Mrs. Stone's sister.

Derby, where he was afterwards known as Judge Hinman.

Soon other names began to be known among the settlers. In 1796, came Mr. Walton as miller, and lived in the mill-house. In 1797, came Dr. Samuel Huntington and commenced where is now the large house, owned and occupied these 40 years past, or more, by Col. Samuel Baker, also, Mr. Samuel Elkins, and commenced at the N. W. extremity of the Caspian, and also Mr. Amos Blanchard, where now lives H. S. Tolman Esq.

In 1798, came John Ellsworth Esq, and commenced some 2 miles east of the lake. In 1799, came Aaron Farnham and commenced towards the north part of the town, and in February of the same year Mr. Williard Lincoln succeeded Josiah Elkins on what has since till recently, been known as the Lincoln farm.

The same year, or early the year following, came Ephriam Strong and Ashbel Hale, as merchants, with a large stock of goods, with which they commenced trade in a large bedroom in 'Timothy Stanly's' new frame house. In 1800, they built the large house still standing on the place just vacated by Capt. Hinman, a short distance south of the village near the forks of the two roads leading to, Hardwick Street, in which both John and O. W. Ellsworth have since lived; the southwest room of which was fitted up for a store; in which they did business for 2 or 3 years, when they removed their goods into a large store which they had just completed, a little below the house and nearer to the road. In 1801, Mr. John Law, having sometime previously removed from his original pitch, was succeeded by Mr. Charles Cook, on the farm where he lived and died, and where his son Charles Cook, Esq. lived till his death in March, 1868. During the following year came Asabel Washburn, as clothier. His house stood upon the ground now occupied by the dwelling of Jabez Pinney, Esq.

About these years began, also other settlers, among whom are remembered, Capt. Marvin Grow, afterwards known as Elder Grow, Mr. Aaron Rice, Mr. Seth Eddy, Mr. Jacob Babbitt, Mr. James Rollins, Mr. Nathaniel Johnson, Capt. George Risley, Mr. John Phipps, Mr. Elnathan Gates, Mr. Peter Randall, and Richard Randall, Mr. Luther Scott; and Mr. Moses K. Haines, and soon his father, Matthias Haines, and his family, so that already

was the population of the town by no means inconsiderable. Of the period that has elapsed since those early days, we can speak but very briefly. Suffice it to say, that the population has increased slowly, but gradually and regularly from the first until now. The census returns for the several decades have been reported thus. In 1791, the population was 19 persons. In 1800—280; in 1810—560; in 1820—625; in 1830—784; in 1840—884; in 1850—1008; in 1860—1065.

Public roads have become sufficiently numerous. It is said that the first ever laid through the town after its settlement was the old road to Glover, formerly known as the Norton road, and that was done through the agency of Cap. Hinman, who was anxious to prepare the way for the settlement of Derby, by extending it to that town, in which he finally succeeded. That old Norton road, up to the time of the running away of the great pond in 1810, and the subsequent laying of the road through its bed, called the Runaway Pond Road, was the principal thoroughfare between Central and Northern Vermont; but has since been superseded by others, and is now comparatively little known to travelers.

Of schools, the first ever taught in Greensboro, was in the Summer of 1794, in Aaron Shepard's barn. The teacher was Miss Anna Hill, who also taught, the following Summer in the barn of Ashbel Shepard. In the same place soon after, Miss Eunice Stoddard, taught a school. She afterwards became the wife of Col. Elkins of Peacham. The third teacher ever employed in the town was Miss Jane Johnson, who occupied the first school-house ever built in Greensboro, which stood on an eminence on the old road from Greensboro village to Hardwick street. That house, not many years after, was destroyed by fire; but another was soon built on, or near the same spot, afterwards known as the South school-house, to distinguish it from another also built at an early date, known as the North school-house, still standing, in a dilapidated condition, a little north of the center of the town. Since those days schools have multiplied, so that instead of one or two, the No. of school districts in 1850, was 15, in most of which, schools were sustained both Summer and Winter.

In regard to general health, Greensboro has usually been considered as, favorably located. Some of its inhabitants have lived to

a great age. A Mr. Bush who died in March 1845, was supposed, by his children, to have reached his 115 years. Next to him in age was Mrs. Susan Corlis, formerly Shepard; the mother of the Shepards who were the first settlers of the town. Her age, at the time of her decease, Oct. 4, 1840, was 100 years and 25 days. For many years the place has been much visited by persons from abroad in quest of health. But here as well as elsewhere have been from the first, sickness and death. The first adult person who was by death removed from among the inhabitants, was Mrs. Hill, wife of Dea. Peleg Hill. The precise date of her death cannot now be ascertained. Her remains still sleep upon the farm recently owned and occupied by her grandson Samuel Hill, Esq., and more recently by her great grand-son, the late Mr. Joseph Hill. In the year 1802, from 7 families, 14 persons were suddenly removed by dysentery. These were the wife and 3 children of Col. Levi Stevens, 3 children of Wm. Sanborn, 2 of Timothy Stanley, 2 of Joseph Stanley, one child of Cap. David Stone, one of Cap. James Andrew, and one of Stephen Adams. Mrs. Stevens was the second adult who died among the settlers. Scarcely had this season of terrible distress passed away, when small pox, was introduced, occasioning very much suffering, and by which two or three children, of the families of James Hill and Jonathan Nay, died.

As, for many years, since those early days, no record of the deaths in town was kept, or at least that can now be found; * of the mortality from the first, nothing definite can be ascertained. But the writer of this sketch, having been 11 years a pastor in Greensboro, remembers, that during those years, ending with December 1861, he had recorded the names of 200 of the inhabitants, who had during those years been removed by death. And he knows that during the 12 years preceding Jan. 1, 1862—no fewer than 215 had died, while doubtless some had died, of whose deaths he was not informed.

*The town records were destroyed by fire, with the store, and extensive stock of goods, belonging to Storrs and Langdon, Aug. 9, 1831.

There was another extensive conflagration, Dec. 6, 1838, when the large store of Babbitt and Gleason, on the ground where is now the store of A. C. Babbitt, was consumed, with 7 or 8 other buildings. The fire originated, as was supposed, in Col. Stevens' oat-mill.

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.

Of the different religious organizations in Greensboro, something should be briefly said. But first it may be remarked that from the first settlement of the town, God has ever had a church in it. True there was not at first nor for many years any regularly organized Christian body; but with gratitude be it said, the fathers of Greensboro, were Christian men.

From the time when those ministers of the Lord Jesus, encamping on the Lake shore, poured forth prayer to God for the future inhabitants of the place, and pronounced as it were a benediction upon its soil, and reared upon it an altar unto the Lord; it has been, by the great hearer of prayer, ever held in kind remembrance. From the log-cabin of Ashbel Shepard, prayer and praise ascended as sweet incense before Jehovah's throne. When a few families had settled here: Ashbel Shepard and Dea. Hill, were wont to assemble the people upon the Sabbath and at other times for divine worship. At private dwellings, at first, and afterwards in school-houses, the fathers and mothers of Greensboro were accustomed to meet and worship, long before any church was organized, generally without, but once in a great while with, the aid of a minister. The first of these ministers remembered long by the people, was Rev. Mr. Sparhawk, of Worcester county, Mass. Another was Rev. Mr. Strong, of Connecticut. But still there was no regular organization, no regular church, no administration of the ordinances, no power of church discipline, and there were no seasons of communion. These Christian fathers and mothers perceiving the inconvenience and the wrong of this, resolved upon becoming a regularly organized Christian body. Accordingly, on the 24th day of November, 1804, in the store chamber of Messrs Hale and Strong, twenty-one persons, hopefully pious, of whom nine were males and twelve females, convened for the purpose of being organized into a Christian church. With them were, present at their request, Rev. Leonard Worcester of Peacham, Rev. Samuel Collins of Craftsbury, and Elder Tuttle of Hardwick, and other Christian friends from Congregational and Baptist churches out of town, to witness the solemn business about to be transacted. Rev. Mr. Worcester offered a solemn and pertinent prayer. Then in the presence of many wit-

nesses, the individuals who were to constitute the Congregational church of Greensboro gave some account of their religious experience, and the reasons of the hope that was in them; after which they were "banded together in a Christian form, as a church of Christ."

The names of the persons that day organized into a church were; Seth Eddy, Ashbel Shepard, Wm. Sanborn, Matthias Haines, John Phipps, Ephraim Strong, Wm. Sherburne, George Risley, Daniel Johnson, Zilpha Ring, Sarah Haines, Elizabeth Eddy, Dorothy Lincoln, Elizabeth Sanborn, Sally Ellsworth, Clarissa Strong, Peggy Sherburne, Mary Gates, Abigail Haines, Rebecca Haines, and Sally Johnson.

On the same day, the little band made choice of Ashbel Shepard, as moderator, Ephraim Strong, as clerk, and Seth Eddy, as deacon.

On the following day, which was the Sabbath, Rev. Mr. Worcester being present, the church publicly assented to their articles of faith—the same still in use—took upon themselves the covenant; and were by Mr. Worcester declared to be a regularly organized Christian church. To this little band others were soon added. In January, 1805, George Risley became a member; and in April Asahel Washburn; and before the close of that year, Horace Shepard, Jonathan Nay, Cynthia Phipps, Jerusha Shepard, Abigail Chamberlain, Israel Bill, Elizabeth Nay, Aaron Farnham, Florilla Farnham, Peter Farnham, Catherine Farnham, Betsey Parmelee, Mary Bill, Sally Libbe, Obed Cutler and Azubah Cutler, making the whole number 40 persons, up to the close of the year 1805. After that additions were frequent, so that during the first 50 years of its existence, the whole list of names upon the church catalogue numbered 326. The greatest numbers however, were received during the years, 1810, 1817, 1831, 1840, 1851 and 1854, during which years respectively were added, 19, 57, 29, 17, 35 and 23 persons. Up to the first of October, 1867, the total membership of this church, from the date of its organization, had been 384. But owing to the great number of removals by death, dismission, or otherwise, its actual membership at that time was but 96.

Upon the list of its members are to be found the names of five ministers, not including its own pastors; 11 wives of ministers, 7 mis-

sionaries and missionary teachers; and at least 3 physicians.

The pastors and acting pastors have been as follows: First, Rev. Salmon King, regularly installed July 11, 1810; dismissed, Jan. 25, 1814. He removed to Silver Lake, Pa. During the following 11 years, only occasional ministerial labor was enjoyed. Of the ministers who during this interval preached more or less frequently to this people, sometimes at the north school-house, and sometimes at the south, may be found the names of Hobert, Goddard, Williston, Randall, Davis, Lawton, Bingham, Low, Clement and James Parker, Levi Parsons, and once in a great while, Worcester of Peacham, Washburn of Royalton, Lyman of Brookfield and Wright of Montpelier. Oftenest, it would seem, were the people favored with the labors of Rev. James Hobert, who for a time appears to have taken a kind of oversight, visiting the place and administering the sacrament once in 3 months.

But in September, 1825, Rev. Kiah Bailey became acting pastor, and continued such till March, 1829. It was during his ministry the meeting-house, the first ever built in town, was erected and dedicated. The dedication took place Sept. 25, 1827. Mr. Bailey preached. Mr. Loomis and Mr. Case assisted in the services.

After Mr. Bailey had left, the desk was, for a while supplied by Rev. Lyman Case. Then there was only occasional preaching, by Rev. E. W. Kellogg, Rev. Amariah Chandler, Rev. R. Page and others, till May, 1833, when appears the name of Rev. Jacob Loomis, who was acting pastor, during that and the following year. But, near the beginning of the year 1835, he was succeeded by Rev. Wm. A. Chapin, who in January, 1841, was regularly installed as pastor, and continued in that relation till his death, which occurred Nov. 27, 1850, making the whole period of his very useful ministry with this people, almost 16 years.

Mr. Chapin was succeeded by Rev. James P. Stone, who became acting pastor in December, 1850, and remained till the close of the year 1861. During these 11 years, 84 persons were received to the church, a good parsonage was built, the meeting-house remodeled and improved, a fine church bell procured and \$2,787.83 contributed for the various objects of Christian benevolence. At the end of this period Mr. Stone removed to West

Randolph, having declined the call of the church to be at that time installed as regular pastor.

During 1862 and 1863, Rev. Andrew Royce was acting pastor, but his health failed and he removed to Waterbury, where he died. In May 1864, Mr. A. W. Wild began to labor with the church, and on the 26th of the following October, was ordained and installed as pastor, and is pastor at the present time.

The deacons of this church have been as follows: Seth Eddy, chosen at its organization; died Oct. 21, 1814; Ephraim Strong, chosen Oct. 4, 1810; dismissed in May, 1814; Aaron Farnham, chosen Sept. 27, 1817; dismissed June 22, 1821; William Conant, chosen Sept. 27, 1817; died April 8, 1868, having been deacon 51 years; Frederic Ellsworth, chosen Feb. 14, 1828; dismissed after a few years; Samuel Baker, chosen Oct. 1834; died April 9, 1868; Benjamin Comings and Matthew Marshall, chosen Dec. 2, 1864; still acting.

BAPTISTS AND METHODISTS.

A Baptist church was organized at an early date, which was once somewhat large, and for a time seemed prosperous, but whose continuance was brief. That church first enjoyed the ministerial labors of Elder Mason, of Craftsbury: and afterwards of Elder Marvin Grow, who was regularly ordained and installed as its pastor. Its organization has long since ceased to be maintained and nothing of it now remains. Methodist organizations have had a being in the central and north part of the town; but without much prosperity, and sustained preaching but a small part of the time.

THE ASSOCIATE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, was organized Jan. 13, 1845, at the house of Mr. John Taylor, consisting at first of 20 members. Their neat and comely house of worship was dedicated in 1850. About the first of October, of that year, their first pastor, Rev. Gawn Campbell, was installed. He remained as their pastor 11 years, when, in Oct. 1861, he was dismissed, having accepted a call from a church in the city of New York. During Mr. Campbell's pastorate, his people were favored with a good degree of union and prosperity; and the little church of 20 increased to nearly 100 members. Since then it has had sore trials and less of prosperity, but has sustained preaching the greater part of the time.

In June, 1814, was organized, in Greensboro, by Col. Asahel Washburn, the first Sabbath school ever organized in the State. Two years previous he had commenced the catechetical instruction of children, in his own house, on Sabbath evenings, and occasionally these exercises were by request held at the houses of some of his neighbors. They were interesting and profitable; but not till June, 1814, was the *Sabbath school* strictly so called, publicly and formally organized in the old South school-house. But here, why not let Col. W. tell his own story, in his own words, as published in the *Vt. Chronicle* of Aug. 10, 1842.

"SABBATH SCHOOLS IN ORLEANS COUNTY, THEIR ORIGIN AND EARLY HISTORY.

Messrs. Bishop and Tracy: It is always pleasant to review the dealings of Providence with us, and His blessing upon Christian efforts, especially when those efforts have been connected with the good of children and youth. In looking back upon a long life, I am led to exclaim, 'A word fitly spoken, is like apples of gold in pictures of silver,' I allude here to a question proposed more than half a century ago in an assembly of ministers of Christ in the State of Connecticut, (most of whom I trust are now in Heaven) and related to me by one of its members. The question was this, 'What shall we do to be more useful?' and the answer, 'Do more for the children and youth.' The question and reply were set home to my heart, and followed me for many years with their influence on my thoughts and actions. In removing from a more favored part of New England where Gospel privileges were fully enjoyed, into the town of Greensboro, in the northern part of Vermont, which was then comparatively a wilderness, and where the preaching of the Gospel was seldom enjoyed, the question came home, with more solemn emphasis, 'What can I do for the young and rising generation?' I would here state an interesting incident previous to the first settlement of the town. Two ministers knelt upon this soil and prayed most earnestly that the town might be settled by a moral and religious people. The event showed in a great measure the answer to their prayers. A large proportion of the first settlers of the town were professedly pious, among whom were three liberally educated men.* With these and others, I frequently conversed on the great subject which lay near my heart. Having at the time never heard of Sabbath schools, our first effort was, to go from house to house, with our children, to pray with them and instruct them in the Assembly's catechism. This course was continued for 2 years or more. At length one brother, allud-

* Thomas Tolman, Esq., Ashbel Hale, Esq., and Dea. Ephraim Strong.

ing to my desire to benefit the young, said: 'Perhaps we have stood in this brother's way too long; we will try to help him.' At this time an influential sister of the church, who had not previously engaged with us in the work, led her children to my house, on a Sabbath evening, requesting me to instruct them as I did my own children. From this period we date the commencement of a Sabbath school; for on the next Sabbath, in consequence of information given, that instruction in the Scriptures and Catechism would be given publicly. The children came in, like an overflowing stream. This was in June, 1814. The books which were committed to memory, were the Bible, various hymns, the Assembly's shorter Catechism, and Watts', Wilber's and Emerson's catechisms. One of the educated men before alluded to, * though not pious, engaged in the Sabbath school with great interest. While hearing his class recite in the Assembly's Catechism, on respecting the question, 'What doth every sin deserve?' was so much affected that he could not finish hearing the class, and shortly after he obtained hope in Christ. At the time to which I allude, the wilderness state of the country was so great, that three bears were hunted and killed within half a mile of the school-house, in which our first Sabbath school was held. Yet the bears were not sent to devour the children, for it is a remarkable fact that for 4 or 5 years after the first establishment of our Sabbath school, containing some 500 children, no death occurred among the scholars. We were much assisted in our efforts by the Hartford, (Ct.) Bible Society; the Hampshire County (Mass.) Missionary Society, by Maj. Edward Hooker, Farmington, Ct., and Mr. Andrews, a book binder, Hartford, Ct. in donations of books &c.

We formed a Sabbath school union of 8 towns, in the vicinity and held frequent examination, (or exhibitions, as they were sometimes called,) of the schools. One of these, (the first of the kind ever held in the State, was in the large barn of Ashbel Hale, Esq.) fitted up for the occasion. This was in June 1817. At this gathering, where were present more than 400 children, the spirit of the Lord began to move on the minds of the assembled youth, many of whom were affected to weeping, and then followed a powerful revival of religion. It is an interesting fact that of those families who had zealously labored in the Sabbath schools, many, and in some instances, all the members, were sharers in the work, as some of the first fruits of which 53 were added to the Congregational church, of Greensboro that same year. The work spread more or less, into all the towns belonging to our Sabbath school union. At that time there were no ministers in those towns.

From those associated, in that first Sabbath school in Greensboro, nine have been sent as missionaries, or assistant missionaries to the

heathen, and eight have become ministers to labor in our own land.

I would now say, that though I have often been tired in the Sabbath school, I have never been tired of it; and I would exhort those on whom the burden now rests, to be faithful in their good work, knowing that great will be their reward in Heaven. In view of the spread of this blessed work, and the happy and glorious results which have followed, I would now say, with good old Simeon, 'Lord now lettest thou thy servant depart in peace; for mine eyes have seen thy Salvation.'"

SENEX.

It is said that during the first 3 years of the existence of that Sabbath school union, mentioned in Col. W.'s letter, there were committed to memory and recited by the children connected with it, 500,000 verses of Scripture, besides catechisms, hymns and other good things.

From the days of Col. Washburn until now Sabbath schools have ever been well sustained in Greensboro. In the Congregational church always, and in the Presbyterian church, for the most part, since its organization, there have been good Sabbath schools; and frequently during the Summer months there have been mission Sabbath schools in the different school-districts in the remoter parts of the town.

During the Summers of 1858 and 1859, there were in town 9 interesting district Sabbath schools, all well sustained and furnished with good libraries, besides the two in the churches, making 11 in all. In these, several hundred of children and youth were gathered, and scores of thousands of verses of Scripture annually committed, and recited, in addition to the regular question-book exercises.

That the general prosperity, intelligence, good order and good morals of Greensboro has been in part the result of the healthful influence of its Sabbath schools, so early instituted, and so faithfully and persistently sustained, there cannot be any reasonable doubt.

Soldiers of 1861 or the Memorial Record of the soldiers who enlisted from Greensboro, Vermont, to aid in subduing the Great Rebellion of 1861-5, accompanied by a brief history of each regiment that left the State. Prepared by E. E. Rollins.

The inhabitants of Greensboro felt as deeply as any portion of the country the responsibility resting upon them, of helping to crush out the spirit of rebellion existing among the people of the south, and, with few

* Ashbel Hale, Esq.

exceptions, with strong arms and willing hearts, performed well their part in the great work. If they did not enlist, they encouraged others to do so, by offering various inducements to them. And while the fallen brave are held in grateful remembrance by all true patriots, let not the surviving soldiers be entirely forgotten. Let us remember those who sacrificed all the pleasures and comforts of home, to stand in the battle's front between their fellow citizens and the rebel horde who sought to destroy this glorious union, and the institutions of the land.

There were no better soldiers in the army than those who enlisted from Greensboro, and while none of them attained to a high rank, yet the cause is sufficiently plain without being in any way detrimental to them. There was no company, or majority of a company, organized in this town. There were only eight from this town in any one company, with the exception of Co. I, 15th Regiment, in which there were about 20. As a result of this, they had, as it were, no voice in the election of officers, either commissioned or non-commissioned — that is, in comparison with other and larger towns. But their services were just as valuable to the country, and they are entitled to as much praise as though they had all been generals. They periled their own lives for the sake of those who remained at home. They did so willingly and cheerfully.

The most that can be said in favor of any soldier is, that knowing his duty, he performed it; and this can be said of nearly every soldier that enlisted from this town. There were four or five who became discouraged by the prospect of a long and tedious service, and disgracefully deserted their comrades in arms; but their punishment, which will last during their lives, will be sufficiently severe without addition by any one. Before giving an account of each soldier, a short account will be given of the action of the town, in regard to enlisting them, in connection with the various calls of the President under which they were enlisted, and in the last chapter an account of each regiment. The movements of each soldier while with the regiment, can thus be easily ascertained, and when absent, a detailed account of his doings will be given after his name.

The various calls of the President for troops during the war were as follows:

Apr. 15, 1861—	9 months men,	75,000
July 22, 1861—	3 years men,	500,000
July 5, 1862—	3 years men,	300,000
Aug. 4, 1862—	9 months men,	300,000
Oct. 17, 1863—	3 years men,	300,000
Feb. 1, 1864—	3 years men,	200,000
Mar. 14, 1864—	3 years men,	200,000
July 18, 1864—	3 years men,	500,000
Dec. 19, 1864—	3 years men,	300,000

Total, 2,675 000

Of the 75,000 three months men, none enlisted from this town. Three enlisted at the same time for the Second Regiment, and were the first who enlisted from this town. Their names were Seth P. Somers, George Withers and Elisha E. Rollins. The Third Regiment was raised shortly after, and six of our citizens enlisted in that organization. The First, Second and Third Regiments were recruited in the State at large, and when the State soon after adjusted its accounts with the United States, it found itself accredited to a large number of men who had not been accredited to the various towns. The surplus was immediately accredited to the towns according to their population, and appears in the report as miscellaneous men, not accredited by name.

Under the call of July, 1861, the quota of this town was fixed at 32. Those who had previously enlisted were accredited on that number. Recruiting was immediately commenced for the Fourth and Fifth Regiments. Eight men from this town joined the Fourth Regiment, but none enlisted for the Fifth. Recruiting was continued by the selectmen, and five were enlisted for the Sixth Regiment, three for the Seventh, one for the Eighth, and three for the Ninth Regiment. Under the call of July 5, 1862, the quota of this town was fixed at 15, and recruiting progressed rapidly for the Tenth and Eleventh Regiments. Only one of our citizens enlisted in the Tenth, and six in the Eleventh. A call was issued Aug. 4, 1862, for 300,000 nine months men, and the quota of this town was fixed at 18. But twenty-two men enlisted for the Fifteenth Regiment, and the town gave them a bounty of \$25 each.

A town meeting was held Dec. 12, 1862, and it was voted to pay the balance due for soldiers' bounty, amounting to \$40, deducting that paid by individuals. And it was also voted to raise fifty cents on a dollar of the grand list, to pay bounties and town expenses. A draft was made Aug. 28, 1863, with the

following result: Whole number drafted 12, of whom four entered the service. One (Thomas Abraham) procured a substitute, and seven paid \$300 commutation, which amount exempted them from being liable to perform military duty for 3 years. Their names are as follows: Samuel P. Campbell, Benjamin Cate, Joseph A. Crane, Robert Esdon, Wallace W. Goss, George W. Wood and George Young. There were two persons not drafted, Henry Tolman and Clark Baker, who procured substitutes.

A call was issued Oct. 17, 1863, for 300,000 3 years men, and a town meeting was held Dec. 3, 1863, when it was voted to pay each recruit enlisted to fill the quota of the town on the last call for 300,000, \$300; also to pay each recruit enlisted to fill the quota on the draft, \$300, provided they were called for; and it was also voted to raise one hundred cents on a dollar of the grand list to pay town expenses.

Two calls were subsequently issued for 200,000 men each,—one on Feb. 1, 1864, and the other March 14, 1864. A town meeting was held June 15, 1864, when it was voted to pay each volunteer, enlisted and mustered in, \$350; also to pay \$300 to all drafted men who enter the service, either by themselves or by substitutes.

In December, 1863, an opportunity was offered by the government for soldiers who had served 2 years to re-enlist, and they were assured by their officers, that they would receive the \$100 bounty to which they were entitled, as well as all other bounties then being paid, including the local bounty then being paid by the various towns. Such was the confidence of the soldiers, then at the front, in the patriotism, generosity and good faith of the people at home, that many readily accepted the offer, and were furnished with a 35 days furlough, enabling them to proceed home and conclude a bargain with their own town officers, or with those of some other town, for the local bounty then being paid. Four men re-enlisted to the credit of this town for 3 years, as follows: Elnathan Bailey, Wm. K. Montgomery, Stephen B. Rogers and George Shepard. They entered upon their next 3 years full in the faith that they would receive as much bounty as was then being given to other recruits. But in this they were mistaken. The recruiting officers had got their names by dallying with

them, without making any definite bargain, and when the time came that the bounty should be paid, they refused to pay what was justly due to four as valuable men to the service as ever left the town.

A call was issued July 18, 1864, for 500,000 3 years men. A town meeting was held Aug. 10, 1864, when it was voted to raise two hundred cents on a dollar of the grand list to defray town expenses; also to instruct the selectmen to deposit money in the State Treasury for the purpose of obtaining recruits from the Southern States, the amount deposited being left discretionary with the selectmen.

Another meeting was held Aug. 24, 1864, and it was voted to rescind a vote passed June 15, 1864, in regard to bounties; also voted to leave the question of bounties solely with the selectmen; and it was also voted to pay a bounty, at the discretion of the selectmen, to any man who should furnish himself with a substitute.

At a meeting held Sept. 29, 1864, it was voted to pay a bounty for the five extra volunteers, above the quota of the town, on the last call, as procured and paid by the selectmen; also voted to raise three hundred cents on a dollar of the grand list to pay bounties and the indebtedness of the town.

A call was issued Dec. 19, 1864, for 300,000 3 years men. And a town meeting was held Jan. 19, 1865, when it was voted to instruct the selectmen to procure volunteers as cheaply as possible, not exceeding the number required from the town on the last call for 300,000. Another meeting was held Sept. 21, 1865, and it was voted to raise two hundred cents on a dollar of the grand list to pay the indebtedness of the town and necessary expenses.

Thus it will be seen that eight hundred and fifty cents on a dollar of the grand list had been raised, which amount left the town nearly even, as \$22,000 had been paid for bounties and other expenses of the town.

Dec. 3, 1864, six men were required from this town to fill its deficiency under all calls. These men were promptly enlisted.

The whole number of men who enlisted during the war is as follows:

Different men enlisted to the credit of the	
town,	100
Re-enlisted in the field, accredited to the	
town,	4

Discharged and enlisted, accredited to the town,	3
Total actual enlistments,	107
Miscellaneous, not accredited by name,	7
Aggregate,	114
Enlisted for 9 months,	22
Enlisted for 1 year,	17
Enlisted for 3 years,	68
Total,	107
Killed in action,	6
Died from wounds received in action,	7
Died of disease,	19
Total deaths,	32
Deserted,	5
Discharged,	63
Total,	100

In the following account, received from the soldiers themselves, or their friends, all soldiers not otherwise designated, enlisted for 3 years. An account is also given of ten of our citizens who enlisted in other States or towns. Their names are Wirt Blake, John B. Cook, Luther M. T. Calderwood, John M. Hammond, Fletcher E. Kenniston, Sumner P. Rollins, Andrew J. Rollins, J. R. Woodward, John Olmstead, Sherman S. Pinnoy.

WYMAN H. ALLEN

age 21, enlisted at Montpelier, May 7, '61, Co. F, 2d Reg., mustered June 20, at Burlington; proceeded with the company to Washington, and remained with it until accidentally wounded in the knee by a bayonet; sent to Douglas Hospital, Washington, Mar. 1, '62, and remained there until May 1; taken with the small pox, sent to Kalarama Hospital; remained until June 1, returned to Douglas Hospital; received his discharge July 19, '62. Feb. 7, '65, re-enlisted in 8th Reg., for one year; assigned to Co. C, mustered in at Burlington, Feb. 7th, proceeded to Conscript Camp, Fair Haven, Ct.; remained 3 weeks; sent to the Reg. at Summit Point, W. Va.; with it until mustered out at Ball's Cross Roads, Va., June 28, '65; received \$625.00 bounty from this town on last enlistment.

FREDERICK ATHERTON

enlisted at Greensboro, July 8, '61; age 30. He was mustered in at St. Johnsbury, July 16, in Co. G, 3d Reg.; deserted to the rebels Oct. 10, '61, since which time nothing has been heard from him.

LUMAN E. AMES,

son of Royal Ames; born in Greensboro; enlisted at Barton, age 18, Sept. 3, '62, and

was mustered in at Brattleboro, Oct. 22, '62, Co. I, 15th Reg. While in camp at Fairfax Station, in February, was taken with the lung fever, and sent to the regimental hospital, where he remained about 6 weeks; when nearly recovered, returned to the company; taken with the measles, sent to the Methodist Church Hospital, at Alexandria, where he remained until discharged from the service, July 2, '63.

DANIEL W. BAILEY,

son of Samuel Bailey, born in Barnston, P. Q.; enlisted at the age of 20, at Greensboro, Jan. 29, '62, and was mustered in at Brattleboro, Feb. 12th, an original member of Co. H, 7th Reg. He proceeded to Pensacola, Florida, with the command, where he died of chronic diarrhoea, Jan. 29, '63, and his body was there buried.

THERON L. BAILEY,

brother of Daniel W. Bailey; born in Sutton, enlisted at the age of 24, at Greensboro, Sept. 24, '61, mustered in Oct. 15th, Co. E, 6th Reg.; served faithfully with the company until killed at the battle of the Wilderness, May 6, '64. His body was there buried.

ABIJAH BAILEY,

born in Potton, P. Q., enlisted at the age of 44, in Co. I, 15th Reg., at Greensboro, Sept. 3, '62. Mustered in with the company at Brattleboro, Oct. 22d; remained with the company until discharged Aug. 5, '63.

ELNATHAN BAILEY

born in Greensboro; enlisted at the age of 24, at Barton, Aug. 21, '61. Mustered in as corporal of Co. D, 4th Reg., at Barton, Sept. 20th; followed the fortunes of the regiment faithfully, but was reduced to the ranks in the Fall of '63; re-enlisted Dec. 15, '63, and came home on a 35 days furlough; returned to the company at its expiration, and participated in the following Spring campaign; was captured by the rebels at the Weldon Railroad, June 23, '64, and sent to Andersonville prison, where, after severe suffering, he died Feb. 3, '65. His body was buried there.

HENRY BAILEY,

son of A. M. Bailey; born in Montpelier; enlisted at the age of 27, in Co. D, 4th Reg., at Barton, Aug. 1, '61, mustered in at Brattleboro, Sept. 20; was with his regiment during all its engagements, until wounded in the thigh by a minnie ball, at Banks' Ford, May, '63; was immediately taken prisoner and remained in an old barn ten

days, was then paroled and sent into the Union lines, and remained in the general field hospital one week, thence to Howard Hospital, Washington, where he remained 3 weeks, thence to hospital at Brattleboro, where he remained a short time. He was then sent to Marine Hospital at Burlington, where he remained until transferred to the Invalid Corps, Nov. 20, '63, and was stationed at the following places: Brattleboro, Clifton Barracks, Washington, Hospital Boat Connecticut, in the Potomac River; remained there until the expiration of his term of enlistment, and was discharged from the service at Clifton Barracks, Oct. 18, '64.

PHILIP D. BADGER,

son of Sam'l Badger, enlisted at Greensboro, age 39, in the 2d Battery, Nov. 29, '61; was mustered into the U. S. service, Dec. 16th, at Brandon; remained with the company until taken sick with fever and ague, originating from sun-stroke, Aug. 1, '62; was in the hospital at New Orleans until discharged Jan. 20, '63.

JOHN W. BARTLETT

was not a resident of this town; enlisted at the age of 21, Jan. 13, '62, and mustered in Feb. 12th, Co. K, 7th Reg.; was discharged June 23, '63.

WILBUR E. BICKFORD,

son of Stillman Bickford, enlisted at the age of 18, May 9, '63, in Co. L, 11th Reg., and was mustered in June 10; was reported wounded, in general hospital, Aug. 31, '64. Mustered out June 22, '65.

ZEBINA Y. BICKFORD.

son of Paul Bickford, enlisted at the age of 18, Oct. 7, '61, mustered in Co. D, 6th Reg. Died April 30, '62.

JAMES H. BICKFORD,

son of Paul Bickford, enlisted at the age of 21, at Barton, Sept. 3, '62, and was mustered in Oct. 22, in Co. I, 15th Reg.; was mustered out at Brattleboro, Aug. 5, '63; subsequently enlisted in Co. L, 11th Reg., Dec. 5, '63, and mustered in Dec. 17; promoted corp., April 10, '64; died June 7, '64, of wounds received in May '64.

HARLEY A. BICKFORD,

son of Paul Bickford, enlisted at the age of 18, at Barton, Sept. 3, '62, and mustered in Oct. 22, in Co. I, 15th Reg., mustered out Aug. 5, '63.

GEORGE P. BUCKMAN,

a resident of this town a short time, enlisted at the age of 36, at Greensboro, Aug. 18, '62,

and mustered in Sept. 22d, in Co. D, 4th Reg. During his service was sick with rheumatism and came home on a furlough. Mustered out July 13, '65.

HENRY BUSSEY

was born in Canada, and never a resident of Greensboro. He enlisted at the age of 18, Feb. 9, '65, and mustered in Co. F, 7th Reg. Mustered out Feb. 9, '66.

WM. WIRT BLAKE,

son of Henry Blake, born in Greensboro; enlisted in Wisconsin, at the breaking out of the rebellion, in the 2d Wisconsin Reg., and served with it faithfully until wounded through the face by a minnie ball. He was subsequently discharged.

JOHN B. COOK,

son of Charles Cook, born in Greensboro; enlisted in Co. A, 14th Iowa Infantry, Sept. 23, '61, at Cedar Rapids, Iowa, and was mustered into the U. S. service Sept. 25; proceeded to Iowa City, and thence with the Regiment to Fort Randall, Dakota Territory. He arrived there Dec. 5, and remained, doing duty and building block houses, to prevent Indian depredations. He was detailed in the Q. M. department, taking care of stock and driving team. In Nov., '63, he was sent to Sioux City with Q. M. stock, and remained there until the expiration of his term of enlistment. He was transferred with the company to Co. K, 7th Iowa Cavalry, in the Fall of '63. Mustered out of service Oct. 31, '64.

DENNISON COOK

was born in Glover, and not a resident of Greensboro; enlisted for one year, at the age of 36, Aug. 23, '64, and was mustered at same date, recruit for Co. I, 6th Reg. He was transferred to Co. G, Oct. 16, '64; was missed Oct. 19, '64, and not since accounted for.

CHARLES P. COOK,

son of James Cook, enlisted at the age of 19, for one year, Feb. 28, '65, and mustered into the U. S. service at the same time in Co. B, 8th Reg. He was mustered out June 28, '65. He was not a resident of Greensboro.

LUTHER M. T. CALDERWOOD,

son of John Calderwood, was born in Glover; enlisted for one year, at the age of 18, for Co. F, 1st Reg. Cavalry, Aug. 31, '64, at Burlington, and was mustered in the same day. Joined the company about Oct. 10th, he served with it until wounded in the foot with a minnie ball, at Berrysville, Nov. 12, '64; was sent to hospital at Winchester,

thence to Camden Street Hospital, Baltimore, where he remained 10 days; was then sent to the hospital at Brattleboro, thence to Montpelier, where he remained from Dec. 10 until Mar. 25, '65; was home during the time on a thirty days' furlough; left Montpelier March 25, and taken sick with the typhoid fever at Bedloe's Island, N. Y. Harbor, and sent to Willet's Point, Long Island; thence to David's Island, N. Y. Harbor, where he remained until discharged June 21, '65. He was credited to Craftsbury, for which he received \$625.00.

ANDREW CALDERWOOD,
son of J. Calderwood, was born in Glover; enlisted at the age of 20, in Co. I, 1st Reg. Cavalry, at Burlington, Sept. 1, '64, for one year; was mustered in at the same time, immediately joined the company, and served with it in several engagements. Once, while away from camp for water, he was taken prisoner, but made his escape by running from his two captors, preferring the risk of being killed by a bullet to the horrors of a rebel prison. He was killed near Petersburg, by a minnie ball entering his side and passing through the heart, April 23, '65. He received \$625.00 from the town.

SAMUEL W. CATE,
son of N. Cate, was born in Greensboro; enlisted at the age of 19, in Co. B, 3d Reg., at Craftsbury, June 1, '61; was mustered into the U. S. service July 16th, and remained with the company until Sept. 17, '62, at which time he deserted and went to Canada, returning after the close of the war.

RODOLPHUS CLEMENT,
for a short time a resident of this town, enlisted at the age of 44, Aug. 16, '62, and mustered in Co. I, 4th Reg., Sept. 22d. He was discharged at Brattleboro.

GEORGE W. CLEMENT,
son of R. Clement, age 19 years, Oct. 29, '63, and mustered in Co. D, 11th Reg., at the same date. He died Mar. 8, '64.

RUSSELL L. CLEMENT,
son of R. Clement, age 18; enlisted Oct. 29, '63, and mustered in Co. D, 11th Reg.; at the same date, was reported sick in the general hospital, Aug. 31, '64, and died Dec. 4, '64.

WILLIAM T. CHURCH
was never a resident of this town; enlisted at Burlington, for one year, as a member of Hancock's corps, since which enlistment the State has received no account of him.

HENRY W. CROWN
enlisted for one year, at Burlington, as a member of Hancock's corps, since which enlistment nothing has been reported to the State concerning him. He was never a resident of this town.

WASHINGTON J. CHAFFEE
enlisted at the age of 28 years, in Co. F, 11th Reg., at Greensboro, Dec. 14, '63; mustered in Jan. 6, '64; immediately joined the company and remained with it (being wounded in the heel at Cold Harbor, June 1, '64), until sent to the hospital sick with dysentery; was placed in general hospital at City Point; rejoined his company when it passed through that place on its way to Washington, to aid in driving Early from Maryland; remained with it till killed at Winchester, Sept. 19, '64. He received \$300 government bounty and \$300 from the town.

CORNELIUS L. CLARK,
for a short time a resident of Greensboro, age 32, enlisted Aug. 27, '63; mustered U. S. Mar. 2, '64, an original member of Co. C, 17th Reg.; wounded in the battle of the Wilderness; discharged Jan. 3, '65.

JOEL CHRISTIE,
born in Glover; age 23; enlisted at Greensboro, Sept. 3, '62, in Co. I, 15th Reg.; mustered at Brattleboro, Oct. 22; remained until mustered out at Brattleboro, Aug. 5, '63.

EDWIN E. DEWEY
enlisted at the age of 29, at Greensboro, Aug. 8, '62, in Co. F, 11th Reg.; mustered Sept. 1, at Brattleboro; remained until taken sick with lung fever, at Washington, Jan. '63, sent to the regimental hospital, returning to the company at the expiration of 3 weeks; promoted to artificer, June 23, '64; received a grape-shot in the knee at Cold Harbor, June 30, '64, which shattered the bones above and below the knee; was immediately sent to the White House, amputation performed; thence to David's Island, N. Y. Harbor; suffered most excruciating pain from gangrene having set in; died Aug. 7, '64, leaving a wife (a sister of Seth P. Somers) and 2 children.

BYRON E. DEWEY,
never a resident of Greensboro, age 20, enlisted for one year, Aug. 27, '64; mustered for Co. E, 9th Reg.; mustered out June 13, '65; received by town order, \$602.10 bounty.

SAMUEL H. DOW,
son of S. Dow, born in Greensboro; age 19; enlisted at Greensboro, Aug. 29, '61, in Co.

D, 4th Reg.; mustered at Brattleboro, Sept. 20, '61; remained with the company at Camp Griffin, Va., until taken sick with dysentery, Mar. 1, '62; sent to Cliffburn general hospital, Mar. 10, '62; remained there sick two months, and, as nurse, two months; was then sent to Fort Ellsworth, near Alexandria; his health remaining poor, sent to Fairfax Seminary Hospital; in a few weeks again went to Fort Ellsworth, rejoining his company when it arrived from the Peninsula; proceeded with it to the second Bull Run battle and back; went to Fort Ellsworth again, when the company started on the Maryland campaign; remained there until about Feb. 15, '63; rejoined his company at Belle Plain, Va.; was with it during the battles at St. Marie's Heights, second Fredericksburg, Gettysburg, Funkstown, Rappahannock Station and Mine Run; re-enlisted, Feb. 10, '64, and went home on a 35 days' furlough, rejoining his company at Brandy Station, Mar. 17. He was wounded by a minnie ball in the thumb, at the battle of the Wilderness, May 5, and sent to Fredericksburg, thence to Washington, and thence to Brattleboro; from Brattleboro he was sent to Cliffburn Hospital, Washington, D. C., and rejoined his company July 11, at Washington, and continued with it during the battles of Charlestown, Winchester and Fisher's Hill. He was detailed as officer's cook soon after the latter engagement, remained detailed at Petersburg until shortly before the capture; sent to his company; with it until mustered out at Ball's Cross Roads, Va., July 13, '65.

AMOS S. DOW,

son of S. Dow, was born in Greensboro; age 18; enlisted at Greensboro, Nov. 7, '63; mustered for Co. F, 11th Reg.; remained with the company until about June 20, '64; taken sick, sent to the general hospital at City Point; remained about 6 weeks; rejoined his company; was with it during all its movements; transferred to Co. C, 11th Reg., June 24, '65; mustered out with the regiment, Aug 25, '64.

ERASTUS DROWN,

born in Sheffield, for a short time a resident of this town; age 29; enlisted at Greensboro, June 6, '62; mustered in Co. E, 9th Reg.; served with the regiment a short time; deserted; arrested almost immediately; placed in confinement; discharged Jan. 14, '63; in a short time enlisted in the regular army;

was stationed at Fort Pebly, Me., from which place he again deserted and escaped to Province of Quebec.

NELSON DROWN,

born in Swanton, P. Q., resided in this town but a short time, age 26; enlisted in Co. I, 15th Inf., Sept. 3, '62; mustered at Brattleboro, Oct. 22; remained with the company until taken with typhoid fever, and was then sent to Fairfax Seminary Hospital, May 7, '63. He was detailed as nurse, June 7, and remained at the hospital until Aug. 1; mustered out with the regiment at Brattleboro, Aug. 5, '63.

ALVARO R. DARLING

was never a resident of this town; enlisted, age 22, Sept. 2, '64, for one year; mustered at the same time, as a recruit for the 1st Battery; mustered out July 31, '65.

CHARLES E. DOYING,

born in Irasburg; never a resident of Greensboro, age 23, enlisted Aug. 25, '64, and was mustered in for Co. F, 11th Reg.; mustered out June 24, '65; received, by order on town treasury, a bounty amounting to \$652.25.

JOHN ESDON,

son of James Esdon, born in Scotland, age 33; drafted at Greensboro, Aug. 28, '63; mustered as a recruit for Co. D, 4th Reg.; joined the company at Brandy Station, Va.; remained with it until wounded by a minnie ball in both knees, at the Wilderness, May 5, '64; sent to the Union House Hospital, at Fredericksburg; died May 18, '64, and buried there.

LEWIS FLOWERS,

age 22; born in Canada; enlisted at Greensboro, Aug. 8, '62; mustered at Brattleboro, Sept. 1, in Co. F, 11th Reg.; served with the company until captured by the rebels at the Weldon Railroad, June 23, '64; sent to Andersonville; remained until exchanged and sent to Washington, at which place he died, Jan. 7, '65; interred there.

JOHN FOLSOM,

age 43; born in Stanstead, P. Q.; enlisted at Greensboro, July 29, '62; mustered at Brattleboro, Sept. 1, Co. A, 10th Reg.; served with the company until, for a slight illness, went to the surgeon for some medicine; by a mistake of the steward, was given poison and immediately died, Oct. 31, '62, at Seneca Creek, Va.; buried there.

AUGUSTUS P. FOLSOM,

age 20, son of John Folsom, born in Mansfield; enlisted Dec. 14, '63; mustered at Brattleboro, Dec. 24, '63, for Co. D, 6th Reg.; immediately joined the company at Brandy Station, and remained with it until wounded through the neck with a minnie ball at the battle of the Wilderness, May 6, '64; was sent to Fredericksburg; remained three days; sent to Alexandria; received 30 days' furlough, at the expiration of 3 days, proceeded home; at the close of his furlough reported at the hospital at Montpelier; remained as a patient 2 months; as a ward-master remainder of his term; transferred to Co. G, 6th Reg., Jan. 1, '65; discharged May 29, '65; received \$300 bounty from the town and \$300 from the United States.

ELISHA D. FRANKLIN,

age 28, not a resident of Greensboro; enlisted Sept. 9, '64; mustered at the same time for Co. I, 9th Reg.; transferred to Co. D, June 13, '65; mustered out Dec. 1, '65.

THOMAS W. GRIFFIN,

age 27, son of James Griffin, born in Marshfield; enlisted at Barton, Aug. 28, '61; mustered at Brattleboro, Sept. 20, in Co. D, 4th Reg., with the rank of sergeant; remained with the company doing duty, until taken with the measles in December; the 27th same month, with typhoid fever; went home Feb. 1, '62; recovered, and joined his company on the Peninsula, at the siege of Yorktown, about Apr. 10, '62; remained with it until detailed to take charge of a portion of the ambulance train, belonging to the division, in the Fall of '62; remained in that service 10 months; rejoined his company; re-enlisted Dec. 15, '63, credited to the town of Hardwick, receiving \$300 from that town, and \$100 from the government; received a 35 days' furlough; came home—returned to his company at its expiration; recommended for promotion to 2d lieut, which commission he would have received had he not been mortally wounded by a minnie ball, which entered his groin, at the battle of the Wilderness, May 5, '64. He managed to get to the rear, but died that night, and was buried by his comrades near the cross roads in the Wilderness, where his body now remains. He was a true son of Vermont, thoroughly patriotic, endowed with a lively intellect and mind not to be contaminated by the follies of the camp.

JAMES O. GRIFFIN,

age 18, brother of Thomas W. Griffin, born in Peacham; enlisted at Brattleboro, Sept. 3, '62; mustered in at Brattleboro, Oct. 22, in Co. I, 15th Reg.; remained with the company till taken with typhoid fever, sent to the regimental hospital Jan. 14, '63; transferred to the post hospital at Fairfax Court House, Jan. 19, and remained there until March, when he was taken to Fairfax Seminary Hospital; rejoined his company, June 15; marched to Gettysburg and Westminster, from which place he was sent to Philadelphia general hospital, where he remained 3 weeks; went to Brattleboro; mustered out with the regiment, Aug. 5; came home; in the Fall of '64, enlisted at Greensboro for one year, as a recruit for the 1st Cav. Reg.; went to Burlington, but was not accepted; went to Fairlee and enlisted for that town; received \$500.00 from the town and \$66.66 from the government; mustered in at Windsor, Sept. 24, '64, in Co. B, 1st Cav.; sent to the rendezvous camp at Fairhaven, Ct.; detailed to play in the post band; remained until April 28, '65; was sent to the Dismounted Camp at Chapel Point, Va.; there until June 1, when he joined his company near Washington, and remained with it until mustered out at Burlington, June 21, '65.

WILLIAM R. GRAY,

age 19, not a resident of this town; enlisted Dec. 21, '61; mustered in Co. E, 8th Reg., Feb. 18, '62; killed at Bayou Des Allemands, Sept. 4, '62.

CARLOS O. GIBSON,

age 29, never a resident of Greensboro; enlisted Aug. 24, '61; mustered in Co. H, 4th Reg., Sept. 20; discharged Apr. 7, '62; enlisted for one year, and, by town order, received \$520.25 bounty.

SIMEON J. GILLIS,

age 20, son of James Gillis, born in Greensboro; enlisted at Greensboro, Sept. 6, '64, for one year; mustered in at Burlington, Sept. 26, in Co. D, 1st Cav.; sent to the camp at Fairhaven, Ct.; detailed as guard; remained until March, '65; sent to Baltimore; thence to Dismounted Camp, at Harper's Ferry; taken with fever and sent to the general hospital; transferred to Co. F, June 21, '65; mustered out July 18, '65; received \$625.00 bounty from the town and \$66.66 from the government.

JOHN M. HAMMOND,

age 28, son of F. Hammond, born in Windsor; enlisted at Greensboro, Sept. 8, '62; credited to Coventry; mustered in at Brattleboro, Oct. 22, '62, as corp. of Co. H, 15th Reg.; served with the company continually until mustered out with the regiment at Brattleboro; returned home; Sept. 3, '64, re-enlisted at Windsor, credited to Wardsboro, for one year; received \$1000 bounty; mustered in at Windsor for Co. I, 1st Cav; joined the company at Winchester in about 2 weeks, remained with it about 6 weeks; got his hip broke; sent to the Lincoln Hospital, Washington, D. C., thence to Montpelier Hospital; remained until June, '65; rejoined the company at Burlington, mustered out with it there.

EPHRAIM E. HARTSHORN,

age 30, son of H. Hartshorn, born in Danville; enlisted at Greensboro, Dec. 5, '63, in Co. D, 4th Reg.; joined the company at Brandy Station, Va.; remained with it until wounded at the Wilderness, May 5, '64, by a minnie ball entering his side; sent to Fredericksburg; suffered severely with the wound until relieved by death, May 18, '64; buried there by strangers, may he never be forgotten. He received, by town order, a bounty of \$316.88.

LOREN HARTSHORN,

age 24, son of H. Hartshorn, born in Hardwick; drafted at Greensboro, Aug. 28, '63; mustered in at the same time, and assigned to Co. D, 4th Reg.; immediately joined the company at Brandy Station, Va., and remained with it until mustered out July 13, '65.

CHARLES H. HARTSHORN,

age 19, son of H. Hartshorn, born in Greensboro; enlisted at Greensboro, Dec. 6, '63, in Co. D, 4th Reg.; at once joined the company at Brandy Station, Va.; remained with it until taken sick in June, '64; sent to the hospital; deserted Sept 4, '64.

CHAUNCEY F. HARTSHORN,

age 18, son of H. Hartshorn, born in Greensboro; enlisted at Northfield, Jan. 1, '62, in Co. K, 17th Reg.; mustered in at Brattleboro, Feb. 12; was at Camp Parapet, Ship Island, N. O., also at Camps Williams and Carney; sent to the general hospital, at N. O., sick with diphtheria; remained 2 weeks; sent to the regimental hospital; remained until discharged, Feb. 25, '63; participated in the battle of Baton Rouge; re-enlisted at Greens-

boro, Dec. 6, '63; mustered in at Brattleboro, Jan. 5, '64, for Co. D, 4th Reg; went immediately to the company at Brandy Station, Va.; remained with it, participating in the battles of the Wilderness, Spottsylvania, North Anna River and Petersburg, until taken prisoner at the Weldon Railroad, June 24, '64; sent to Lynchburg, Va.; marched thence rapidly to Danville, 75 miles; furnished with short rations, 20 hard crackers or pilot bread, and three-fourths pound bacon only, being allowed for 5 days, and water given three times a day; with the other prisoners kept at Danville a week; sent to Andersonville, Ga., by railroad; placed in a stockade or prison with 32,000 others, subject to the following treatment: rations per day, $\frac{3}{4}$ lb corn-meal, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb meat, plenty of water, muddy and extremely filthy; no coffee nor tea; when corn and meat not given, 1 pint cooked rice, or 4 table spoonfuls uncooked, and a very little molasses; allowed only half a blanket; suffered extremely with the cold; sick with scurvy and diarrhoea; exchanged Nov. 20, '64, on account of sickness; went home for 40 days, rejoining his company Mar. 1, '65; participated in the capture of Richmond; discharged with the company July 13, '65; received \$300 bounty from the town, and \$400 from the government.

SAMUEL HILL,

age 41, son of Aaron Hill, born in Greensboro; enlisted in Co. I, 15th Reg., at Barton, Sept. 3, '62; mustered in at Brattleboro, Oct. 22, 1st serg.; reduced to the ranks Jan. 1, '63; soon after detailed to drive an ambulance, which duty he performed during the remainder of his term of enlistment; mustered out with the regiment at Brattleboro, Aug. 5, '63.

EPHRAIM P. HILL,

age 28, brother of Samuel Hill, born in Greensboro; enlisted at Greensboro, Sept. 3, '62; mustered in at Brattleboro, Oct. 22, '62, in Co. I, 15th Reg.; remained with it till mustered out at Brattleboro, Aug. 5, '63.

WILLIAM HILDRETH,

age 22, enlisted Aug. 24, '61; mustered in Co. I, 4th Reg., Sept. 20; died Jan. 8, '63.

BURBANK HODGDEN,

age 43, a citizen of Canada, enlisted Aug. 17, '64; mustered in Co. K, 17th Reg.; deserted June 17, '65.

FRANKLIN B. HUNT,

age 21, born in Jay, not a resident of this town; enlisted at Greensboro, Sept. 3, '62.

mustered in at Brattleboro, Oct. 22, in Co. I, 15th Reg; served with it until taken with pneumonia, in December, sent to the general hospital at Fairfax Court House, where, after suffering a severe illness, died Jan. 25, '63. His body was sent to Jay for burial.

ELLIOT F. KENISTON,

age 19, son of David Rollins and adopted son of N. Keniston, born in Greensboro; enlisted at Somerville, Mass., Aug. 12, '62, in Co. E, 39th Mass. Reg.; served with the regiment in Maryland and Virginia, until taken sick Jan. 1, '63, sent to the St. Aloysius Hospital, Washington; there until discharged Apr. 21, '63; returned to Somerville, died soon after of diphtheria; interred in Cambridge Cemetery.

CALVIN E. LUMSDEN,

age 25, son of J. J. Lumsden, born in Ryegate; drafted Aug. 28, '63; mustered the same time in Co. I, 4th Reg; immediately joined the company at Brandy Station; with it until taken prisoner at the Weldon Railroad, June 23, '64; sent to Andersonville; after suffering severe illness, died Feb. 8, '65; buried there.

ALBERT E. LINCOLN,

age 30, son of W. Lincoln, born in Greensboro; enlisted for one year, Aug. 22, '64; mustered in Co. I, 1st Cavalry; mustered out June 21, '65; died July 22, '65; received \$ 625.00 bounty from the town.

JAMES LOWELL,

age 26, enlisted Aug. 24, '64, mustered the same time, in Co. I, 1st Cav; killed in action Oct. 8, '64; received, by town order, \$ 705.27, bounty.

NELSON D. MASON,

age 27, son of Abel Mason, born in Derby; enlisted at St. Johnsbury, June 1, '61; mustered in there, July 16, '61, in Co. B, 3d Reg; served with the company although suffering with ill health nearly all the time, until Aug. 1, '62, sent with several others from Harrison's Landing to Newark, N. J., in the hospital there until he died, Sept. 16, '62; buried there, but subsequently removed and interred at Craftsbury Common.

WILLIAM R. MASON,

age 28, brother of Nelson D. Mason, born in Derby; enlisted at St. Johnsbury, June 1, '61; mustered in at the same place, July 16, '61, in Co. B, 3d Reg.; served with the regiment until mustered out at Burlington with

the original members of the regiment, who did not re-enlist July 27, '64.

JOSEPH TISDELL,

age 18, son of Joel Tisdell, of Barton, enlisted under the name of Joseph Mason, at Greensboro; mustered in at Burlington, Aug. 30, '64, for Co. B, 9th Reg.; transferred to Co. C, 3d Reg., Jan. 20, '65; remained with the latter company till mustered out July 11, '65.

CARLOS S. MACOMBER,

age 26, son of William Macomber, born in Greensboro; enlisted at Greensboro, Dec. 15, '63, mustered in at Brattleboro, Dec. 24, Co. D, 6th Reg.; joined the company at Brandy Station, Va., remained with it until Feb. 26, '64, sent to the general field hospital, sick with typhoid pneumonia; died there Mar. 4, '64; body sent home and interred in the village burying-ground. He received, by town order, \$ 371.46 bounty.

WILLIAM A. MACOMBER,

age 21, son of William Macomber, born in Greensboro; enlisted at Greensboro, Sept. 3, '62, mustered in at Brattleboro, Oct. 22, in Co. I, 15th Reg.; served with his company till mustered out at Brattleboro, Aug. 5, '63.

WILLIAM K. MONTGOMERY,

age 19, was born in Dalton, N. H.; enlisted at East Hardwick, Sept. 23, '61; mustered in at Montpelier, Oct. 15, Co. E, 6th Reg.; taken sick with lung fever about Mar. 1, '62; sent to the general hospital, Philadelphia. Rejoined his company about Nov. 1, '63; soon after re-enlisted and came home on a 35 days' furlough; rejoined his company at its expiration; remained with it until transferred to Co. K, 6th Reg. Oct. 16, '64; mustered out June 26, '65.

JOHN MOODY,

age 22, son of John Moody, deceased, born in Scotland; enlisted in Co. D, 6th Reg. Sept. 28, '61; mustered in with the regiment, at Montpelier, Oct. 15th. In a short time sent to the hospital; transferred to the Invalid Corps, Sept. 30, '63; since which no account has been received of him by the State. He was never a resident of this town.

FREDERICK D. MARSH,

age 44, son of Wm. Marsh, born in Greensboro; enlisted at Greensboro, Sept. 3, '62; mustered in at Brattleboro, Oct. 22, Co. I, 15th Reg.; taken with pneumonia in December, and sent to the hospital at Brattleboro, where he remained until mustered out, Aug. 5, '63.

WILLIAM M. NESBITT,

age 28, son of John Nesbitt, born in Greensboro; enlisted at Barton, Aug. 20, '61; mustered in as corp. of Co. D, 4th Reg. at Brattleboro, Sept. 10th; served with the regiment in all its campaigns until he re-enlisted, Feb. 10, '64, and came home on a 35 days' furlough; rejoined his company when his furlough expired; remained with it till wounded in the left arm by a minnie ball. at the Wilderness, May 5; '64, sent to the hospital, his arm amputated; remained some time in the hospital in Vermont; discharged July 30, '65; on the last enlistment credited to the town of Sutton, for which received \$300.00; his government bounty \$100.00.

BENJAMIN G. OLMSTEAD,

age 23, son of Emery Olmstead, born in Lyman, N. H.; enlisted in Co. I, 15th Reg. at Greensboro, Sept. 3, '62; mustered in Oct. 22; discharged Aug. 5, '63.

JOHN OLMSTEAD,

age 18, son of Emery Olmstead, born in Lyman, N. H.; enlisted at Glover, Oct. 16, '62; mustered in at Brattleboro, Oct. 22, Co. C, 15th Reg.; with the company till mustered out with the regiment at Brattleboro, Aug. 5, '63; credited to Glover, from which town he received his bounty.

SHERMAN S. PINNEY,

age 22, son of Jabez Pinney, born in Greensboro; enlisted at Morrisville, May 27, '61; mustered in at St. Johnsbury, with the 3d Reg. in Co. B; served with the company until the following Oct., taken with diphtheria, sent to the regimental hospital; returned to the company at the expiration of a few weeks, but again sent to the hospital, Jan. 1, '62; rejoined his company, Mar. 1; proceeded with it to the Peninsula, but his health remaining feeble, returned at the end of the first day's march toward Yorktown, to Newport News, where he stayed three weeks; thence he was taken to Fortress Monroe and kept 6 weeks; thence to Georgetown, D. C., where discharged on a surgeon's certificate of disability, May 28, '62; came home and died in Wolcott, Nov. 19, '64. His body was buried in Greensboro. His name was credited to Wolcott.

JOHN M. C. PADDLEFORD,

age 32, was born in Lyman, N. H.; enlisted at Greensboro, Sept. 3, '62; mustered in at Brattleboro, Oct. 22d, in Co. I, 15th Reg.; served until mustered out with the regiment,

at Brattleboro, Aug. 5, '63, not having been off duty a single day.

GEORGE W. PETTIE,

age 35, was born in Cambridge, Vt.; enlisted at Greensboro, Sept. 3, '62; mustered in at Brattleboro, in Co. I, 15th Reg.; served with the company until about 3 weeks previous to the expiration of his term of enlistment, when detailed for train guard; remained as such until the regiment was relieved from duty in the field, when he rejoined it and was mustered out at Brattleboro, Aug. 5, '63.

CHARLES W. PHILBROOK,

age 39, was born in Hardwick; enlisted at Greensboro, Dec. 7, 63; mustered at Brattleboro, Jan. 6, '64, as a recruit for Co. F, 11th Reg.; at once joined the company at Washington, remained with it until taken with rheumatic fever, sent to the hospital; died, Mar. 18, '64, leaving a wife and four children. He received \$300.00 bounty from the town, and \$300.00 from the government.

HORACE W. PAGE,

age 28, was born in Walden, never a resident of Greensboro; enlisted, Aug. 21, '64; mustered at the same time in Co. H, 4th Reg.; transferred to Company C, Feb. 25, '65; mustered out June 19, '65; received a bounty amounting to nearly \$533.00

ANDREW J. ROLLINS,

age 24, son of J. S. Rollins, born in Greensboro; enlisted in Boston, Mass., in June, '61, in Co. D, 12th Mass. Reg.; proceeded with the regiment to Maryland, remained near Frederick City until the spring campaign; participated in the movements of the 5th Corps, through Northern Virginia, while under command of Gen. N. P. Banks; under Gen. Pope, took part in the battles of Slaughter Mountain, Thoroughfare Gap, South Mountain, Md., and was killed at the battle of Antietam, Sept. 17, '62, by a minnie ball entering his side. He was taken to the rear, but died almost immediately, and was buried there.

ELISHA E. ROLLINS,

age 20, brother of Andrew J. Rollins, born in Greensboro; enlisted at Montpelier, Vt., May 7, '61; mustered in at Burlington, June 20th, in Co. F, 2d Reg.; served with the company till mustered out, at Brattleboro, June 29, '64; promoted to corp. Feb. '62.

DUDLEY A. ROLLINS,

age 19, son of J. S. Rollins, born in Greensboro; enlisted at Greensboro, Sept. 3, '62, in

Co. I, 15th Reg.; mustered at Brattleboro, Oct. 22; July 4, '63, promoted to corp.; returning to Brattleboro, came home on a 35 days' furlough; mustered out at Brattleboro, Aug. 5, '63.

SUMNER P. ROLLINS,

age 17, son of David Rollins, born in Greensboro; enlisted at Somerville, Mass., Aug. 12, '62, in Co. E, 39th Mass. Reg.; served with the company in Maryland and Virginia until taken with fever; died Feb. 12, '62; interred at Sheffield, Vt., Dec. 3, '62; subsequently removed to the cemetery at Cambridge, Mass., where he rests in peace beside his brother, Elliot F., adopted son of Nathan Keniston.

STEPHEN B. ROGERS,

age 22, son of W. Rogers, deceased, born in Greensboro; enlisted at Barton, Aug. 20, '62, Co. D, 4th Reg.; mustered in Sept. 20th: remained with the company until he re-enlisted, Dec. 15, '63, when he went home on a 35 day's furlough; reported at Brattleboro at its expiration. Being sick with consumption, sent to the hospital, remained until about June 1, and returned to the company at Cold Harbor, Va., with it until taken prisoner at Weldon Railroad, June 23, '64, and sent to Andersonville; remained there until April, 1865, when taken to Annapolis, Md.; died Apr. 13, '65, and was buried there. He was a faithful and devoted soldier, and participated in the battles of Lee's Mills, siege of Yorktown, Williamsburgh, Golden Farm, siege of Richmond, Savage Station, 2d Bull Run, Crampton Pass, Antietam, Eredericksburg, St. Marie's Heights, Banks' Ford, Gettysburg, Funkstown, Rappahannock Station, Cold Harbor and Petersburg.

PETER ROGERS,

age 22, son of W. Rogers, born in Greensboro; enlisted at Irasburgh, June 9, '62; mustered at Brattleboro, July 9, '62, in Co. E, 9th Reg.; (in the engagement at Harper's Ferry, Sept. 14th and 15th, '62,) until sent to the hospital at Chicago, sick with erysipelas, Mar. 10, '63; returned to the company, April 10, '63, and was with it till mustered out at Burlington, June 13, '65.

ROBERT ROGERS,

age 21, son of W. Rogers, born in Greensboro; enlisted at Irasburgh, June 2, '62, an original member of Co. E, 9th Reg.; mustered with the company at Brattleboro, July 9; remained with the company until taken sick with inflammatory rheumatism, at Winches-

ter, last of July, '62: discharged for disability, at Chicago, Nov. 6, '62; returned home, re-enlisted in Co. D, 4th Reg. Dec. 11, '63; mustered Jan. 6, '64; joined the company at Brandy Station; with it until wounded in the arm by a minnie ball, at the battle of the Wilderness, May 5, '64; sent towards Fredricksburg, but died from the loss of blood before reaching there, May, 7, '64, and was immediately buried.

EDWARD C. REED,

age 23, enlisted in Co. K, 3d Reg. July 10, '61; mustered in July 16, and out July 21, '61; re-enlisted at Worcester, Dec. 8, '64, in Co. E, 8th Reg.; mustered in at Brattleboro, Feb. 18, '62; proceeded with the company to Ship Island; taken sick and sent to the Marine Hospital, in Apr. '62; returned to the company in June, remained a short time; then sent to the Marine Hospital, N. O.; thence to Port Hudson; thence to Marine Hospital; where he remained until being discharged Feb. 9, '63.

HIRAM RICE,

age 24, son of W. Rice, born in Greensboro; enlisted at Greensboro, Sept. 3, '62, Co. I, 15th Reg.; mustered in at Brattleboro, Oct. 22; with the company during its service, returned to Brattleboro the last of July, '63; went home on a short furlough, returned, mustered out with the company, Aug. 5, '63; immediately went home, and died Aug. 17, '63, of typhoid fever and chronic diarrhœa, contracted while in the service.

GEORGE SHEPARD,

age 29, son of M. Shepard, born in Stannard; enlisted July 10, '61, in Co. K, 2d Reg.; mustered in at St. Johnsbury, July 16; remained with the company until Dec. 31, '63, when he re-enlisted and went home on a 35 day's furlough; returned to the company at Brandy Station, March 17; sent to the Howard Hospital, D. C., April 25, sick with rheumatism, remained till July 10th; sent to Clifton Barracks, thence to Camp Distribution; rejoined his company at Bolivar Heights, July 29, '64; remained with it until wounded in the leg by a minnie ball, at Cedar Creek, Oct. 19, '64; carried to the hospital at Newtown, and his leg amputated; then taken to Martinsburg and Jarvis Hospital, Baltimore; Jan. 1, '65, sent to Montpelier Hospital; remained until discharged, Sept. 1, '65.

CALVIN J. SHEPARD,

age 25, son of M. Shepard, born in Greensboro; enlisted Dec. 14, '63, and mustered in

Dec. 24th, Co. D, 6th Reg.; proceeded to the regiment, then at Brandy Station; remained with it until wounded in the battle of the Wilderness, May 5, '64, by a minnie ball passing through the hand; sent to the hospital at Fredericksburg; after 3 days transferred to Fairfax Seminary Hospital, near Alexandria. Having obtained a furlough, went home and remained 60 days: on his return sent to Camp Distribution, from there to the regiment at Charlestown, Va.; detailed in the ambulance train, remained 2 months, until the regiment started for Petersburg, Dec. 1. From that time with his company, constantly under fire or within shelling distance of the enemy, until April 2, '65; detailed as train guard, but rejoined his company April 12, at Burkville Junction; proceeded with it to Danville, Richmond and Alexandria; mustered out June 26, '65, near Alexandria.

SETH P. SOMERS,

age 19, born in Barnet; enlisted at Montpelier, May 7, '61, in Co. F, 2d Reg., mustered in at Burlington, June 20; remained with the company until Oct. 1, '61, detailed as blacksmith; returned to the company in a short time by request; remained with it, faithfully discharging his duties, until wounded in the leg by a minnie ball, at the battle of Savage Station, June 29, '62; was unavoidably left with others, under the care of surgeons; taken prisoner the next morning, sent to Richmond, where he was kept 2 weeks then taken to the general hospital at Baltimore, remained till discharged Nov. 9, '62; went immediately home, and died Jan. 16, '63, from disease contracted from exposure on the Peninsula campaign. An earnest patriot, a noble soldier, a faithful and generous friend and a true comrade, his memory will ever be cherished by those who knew him.

HORACE SULHAM,

age 35, son of Thomas P. Sulham, born in Pelham, N. H.; enlisted at Greensboro, Aug. 8, '62, mustered in at Brattleboro, Sept. 1, in Co. F, 11th Reg.; with the company until taken with the measles, the following December, and subsequently with a fever; recovering his health performed duty in the company until he received an 11 day's furlough, Feb. 11, '64, came home; afterwards was with the company until instantly killed by a minnie ball at the battle of Cold Harbor June 1, '64, and buried there by his brother Lemuel H. Sulham.

LEMUEL H. SULHAM,

age 33, son of Thomas P. Sulham, born in Woodstock, N. H.; enlisted at Greensboro, Aug. 8, '62; mustered in at Brattleboro Sept. 1, Co. F, 11th Reg.; remained with the company until taken with the measles in the winter of '62-3, sent to the hospital; after 2 weeks returned to the company, his health remained poor, subsequently went to the hospital, sick with fever; when able returned to the company; performed duty, until captured at the Weldon Railroad, June 23, '64; sent to Andersonville with the others captured at that time, remained in that vile enclosure until the Union troops approached near that place. when he was transferred to Charleston, S. C., where he died Dec. 26, '64, and was buried there.

HIRAM SWITZER,

age 19, son of Gordon Switzer, born in Sheffield; enlisted at Greensboro, Sept. 3, '62, and mustered in at Brattleboro, Oct. 22, Co. F, 15th Reg.; served faithfully until taken sick, sent to the hospital at Fairfax Court House; died Jan. 31, '63, and his body sent to Sheffield for burial.

EPHRAIM B. STEBBINS,

age 42, enlisted Dec. 8, '63; mustered Jan. 6, '64, in Co. F, 11th Reg.; transferred to Co. C, June 24, '64; mustered out Aug. 25, '65; received, by town order, \$313.85 bounty; was a resident of this town but a short time.

NATHAN L. SPAFFORD,

age 42, was born in Salem; enlisted at Greensboro, Sept. 3, '62, Co. I, 15th Reg.; mustered in at Brattleboro, Oct. 22, as corp.; reduced to the ranks by request, Nov. 14; detailed as commissary guard at Fairfax Station, May 15, '63; rejoined his company June 15, mustered out with it at Brattleboro, Aug. 5, '63.

FRANK E. SAWYER,

age 22, son of Silas W. Sawyer, born in Lowell, Mass.; enlisted at Greensboro, Sept. 3, '62, in Co. I, 15th Reg., and mustered in at Brattleboro, Oct. 22; remained with the company until mustered out with it at Brattleboro, Aug. 5, '63.

CHARLES A. SAWYER,

age 19, son of Silas W. Sawyer, born in Greensboro; enlisted at Burlington, Sept. 13, '64, for one year, and mustered in at the same time and place Co. I, 1st Cav.; went to the camp at Fairhaven, Ct., joining the company at the end of a month; remained with it until taken sick at Nottaway Station, and sent to

Jarvis Hospital, Baltimore; there until discharged June 2, '65; received \$625.00 bounty from the town.

CARLOS W. THOMPSON,

age 22, son of Z. Thompson, born in Woodstock; enlisted at Worcester, Aug. 2, '62, Co. I, 11th Reg., and mustered in at Brattleboro, Sept. 1; was with the company until sun-struck, and sent to the regimental hospital at Fort Slocum; remained there until transferred to the Invalid Corps, March 15, '63; was at Clifton Barracks until discharged, Feb. 17, '64.

ISAIAH THOMPSON,

age 18, son of Z. Thompson, born in Greensboro; enlisted in Worcester, Aug. 9, '62, Co. I, 11th Reg.; mustered in at Brattleboro, Sept. 1; proceeded with the company to Fort Lincoln, Washington, and was sick with fever in the regimental hospital a short time; returned to the company soon as able; was with it at Fort Thayer and Fort Stevens; taken sick about Aug. 15, '63, sent to the regimental hospital; remained until transferred to the Invalid Corps, Mar. 15, '64. He was discharged the same year.

AMASA F. THOMPSON,

age 19, son of Z. Thompson, born in Glover; enlisted for one year, at Burlington, Feb. 7, '65, mustered in at the same time and place, Co. C, 8th In.; was sent to Fairhaven, Ct.; remained 3 weeks, then joined the regiment at Summit Point, Va.; Apr. 16, moved to Camp Russell, after a few days, back to Summit Point, ordered to Washington to ship for South Carolina; the order countermanded, was sent to Munson's Hill, Va.; remained until mustered out near Ball's Cross Roads, June 28, '65; received a bounty amounting to about \$500.00

MYRON C. TIFFANY,

age 21, son of C. Tiffany, born in Cambridge, Vt.; enlisted in Barton, Sept. 3, '62, in Co. I, 15th Reg.; soon came home sick, remained until the company was about to start for Brattleboro, rejoined the company, was mustered in at Brattleboro, Oct. 22; remained with the company, enjoying excellent health, faithfully performing the duties assigned him, until taken sick with typhoid pneumonia, about May 12, '63; died in the regimental hospital at Union Mills, May 20; his body embalmed at Union Mills, sent home, and buried in the burying ground near Mr. Marshall's. His loss was severely felt in the company.

CHARLES W. WALLACE,

age 19, born in Stowe, Me.; enlisted in East Hardwick, Oct. 2, '61; mustered in at Montpelier, Oct. 15, in Co. E, 6th Reg.; served with the company until taken sick and sent to the hospital; discharged Jan. 10, '63. He was not a resident of Greensboro.

GEORGE WITHERS,

age 23, born in Bath, N. H.; enlisted at Montpelier, May 7, '61, in Co. F. 2d Reg., mustered into the State service, May 20, at Montpelier, and into the U. S. service June 20, at Burlington; was with the regiment and participated in all its engagements, until wounded in the arm by a minnie ball at Savage Station, June 29, '62. He was assisted one mile to the rear by George Flagg, a member of the company from Braintree, and left in a temporary hospital; was taken by the rebels next morning, was sent to Richmond; exchanged July 26, carried to the general hospital at West Philadelphia, died July 28, '62; was buried in Greenwood Cemetery.

GEORGE F. WOODMANCY,

age 18, son of E. Woodmancy, deceased, born in Greensboro; enlisted in Greensboro, Dec. 7, '63, mustered in at Brattleboro, Jan. 6, '64, in Co. F, 11th Reg.; immediately joined the company, and served with it until taken with the measles; recovered in a short time, and performed duty until captured at the Weldon Railroad, June 23, '64, and sent to Andersonville; was taken sick there with typhoid pneumonia, and after severe suffering, died Sept. 9, '64. His body was buried there. He received, by town order, \$381.63 bounty.

GEORGE S. WHITNEY,

age 19, enlisted Aug. 23, '64; mustered in at the same time, for Co. I, 1st Cav.; mustered out June 2, '65; received by town order a bounty amounting to \$626.56.

ROBERT S. WHITE,

age 22, son of R. White, born in Craftsbury; enlisted at Greensboro, Sept. 3, '62, Co. I, 15th Reg., and mustered in at Brattleboro, Oct. 22; served with the company until taken with the measles, April 14, '63, when in the general hospital at Alexandria, 6 weeks; mustered out at Brattleboro, Aug. 5, '63.

EDWARD C. WARD,

age 24, son of Nathan Ward, born in Ceylon, Indian Ocean; drafted in Greensboro, July 23, '63, and mustered in at the same time for

Co. D, 4th Reg.; was in the hospital nearly all his time of service; but little is known of his proceedings; was discharged June 27, '65.

FRANKLIN WOODWARD,

age 19, son of J. Woodward, born in Peacham; enlisted in Greensboro, and mustered in at Brattleboro, Jan. 4, '64, in Co. F, 11th Reg.; at once joined the company, served with it till taken prisoner at the Weldon Railroad, June 23, '64; sent to Andersonville, died of starvation and exposure, some time in Sept., '64. He received a bounty, according to town orders, amounting to about \$600.

JOSEPH B. WOODWARD,

age 20, son of J. Woodward, born in Peacham; enlisted at Concord, N. H., in July, '62, mustered in Co. E, 5th N. H. Reg.; served with the company at Point Lookout, Maryland, and in Virginia, until wounded at Petersburg, June 17, '64; sent to the hospital at White House Landing—died from wound.

HOLLAND.

BY MRS. GEO. A. HINMAN.

This township is situated in the N. E. corner of Orleans County; bounded N. by the towns of Stanstead and Barnston, in Canada, and lies just south of the 45th deg. N. lat., and extends 7 miles, 13 chains, on Canada line, and 5 miles, 7 chains from north to south lines; and is bounded E. by Norton in Essex County, S. by Morgan, and W. by Derby; and lies in the calcareo-mica slate region of Orleans County, though a bed of gneiss extends through the central part of the town, north and south, of about a half a mile in width.

The soil is very retentive, and excellent for grass, and all the cereal grains. It is probable the average yield of hay, wheat, and oats per acre, is, at present, greater in the town of Holland than in any other town in the County, notwithstanding the fact that much of all these products have been carried to other towns every year, and the soil thus impoverished.

The surface of the township is diversified by considerable elevations, and it lies on the slope of land on the east of Lake Memphremagog, the eastern boundary being properly the eastern ridge of the Green Mountains,—though there is no elevation bearing the name of mountain, except Mount John, in

the S. E. part of the town. Neither is the surface at all broken, but the highest hills are susceptible of cultivation, and their soil as good as any in town. There are several small ponds in town. One is in the S. W. part, from which rises a stream emptying into Salem pond, after passing through a part of Derby and Morgan. Another branch of Clyde River, in the N. E. part of the town, and about Mount John, emptying into Seymour Lake in Morgan, is called Mad Brook.

But the largest stream of water in town is Barlow River, which runs nearly west from Holland Pond, making, however, a little north, so as to keep most of the way in Canada, till it arrives near Beebe's Plain in Stanstead, where it turns north and runs into Massawippi Lake. This stream supplies numerous mill-sites all along its course. There are 4 saw-mills in the town of Holland, on this river, all within less than a mile of each other, and chances for more. There are also many mills on it, in Canada. It supplies the water-power of Derby Line Village.

There is also a stream of water rising near the middle of the town, known as Mill brook, which empties into Barlow River before it reaches Derby Line Village. It was upon this stream that the first saw-mill was erected in town, and just above where Paran Hutton's mill now stands. There have also been built a grist-mill and starch-factory, at the same place, both of which were destroyed by fire.

The town was chartered, Oct. 26, 1789, to Timothy Andrews, and others.

The first proprietors' meeting of which any record can be found, was held at Greensboro, June 8, 1795, at the dwelling-house of Timothy Stanley. This meeting was adjourned to June 13; and on the 13th the meeting adjourned, to meet at Derby on the 29th, at the house of Isaac Hinman.

Many meetings were held at Derby, till on the 16th of November, following, a meeting was held at the house of Eben Strong, at which it was voted that Col. Benjamin Hinman, Jonathan Gazley, Sheldon Leavitt, Timothy Andrus, William Sabine, jr., Daniel Holbrook, and Eben Strong, be allowed to pick lots of land, on condition that they each clear off 4 acres a year for five successive years,—they giving a bond of £100 each for the fulfillment of the condition,—one fifth of the bond to be collected for each year of

failure, and the first year to end the first day of January, 1798, and so on.

The lots picked according to this vote were Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4 in the first range, by Col. Benjamin Hinman, Jonathan Gazley, and Sheldon Leavitt, respectively; lot No. 6 in the 2d range, by Eben Strong; lots No. 5 and 7 in the 3d range, by T. Andrus and W. Sabine; and lot No. 6 in the 5th range, by Daniel Holbrook.

It is worthy of remark, that these picked lots proved no better than other portions of the town; and it is not known that the conditions on which they were picked, were ever complied with, or the bonds ever collected. Col. Benjamin Hinman did indeed employ Joseph Cowell to fell 8 acres of trees, in the attempt to fulfill his agreement; but, as the other proprietors neglected theirs, he neglected his also, and the land has not been cleared to this day. It is now covered by a second growth of maples—the other timber having been mostly cut—and forms the best sugar-orchard in town. Some 700 trees are tapped on little more than half of it, and the number fit for tapping, still increasing. It is now owned by Joseph Marsh.

The first settlement was made in the year 1800, by Edmund Elliott from New Hampshire, and Joseph Cowell from Connecticut. Mr. Elliott began where Robert Piper now lives, and Mr. Cowell on the lot next west. The next year, 1801, several families settled in town; among them were Eber Robinson, from Connecticut, who took up the lot adjoining Mr. Elliott on the south, and Mr. Jesse Willey, who occupied the lot north of Mr. Elliott, and Mr. Goodenough, who settled on the lot north of Mr. Cowell, since known as the Ferrin place. In the Summer of this year, Adam and Jason Hinman took up lots in the S. W. part of the town:—Adam Hinman the place now owned by William Armstrong, and Jason Hinman the one now owned by Isaac Marsh; but they did not permanently reside here till 2 years later, that is, in 1803. For several years additions were made every year to the number of inhabitants by new settlements.

The first child born in town was Royal, son of Joseph Cowell, born probably in 1801 or 1802. His death also was the first one in town, caused by drinking lye from ashes, when about 4 years old,—he mistaking it for maple sap. He was buried in the present

burying-ground, just north of Mr. Robert Piper's; Mr. Cowell giving the land for a burying-ground, on conditions that the town should fence it, and place stones at the grave of his son.

The latter part of the condition has never been fulfilled, and the exact place of the grave is now probably not known.

Mr. Jesse Willey, of Derby, is probably the oldest person living, who was born in Holland. He was born in 1803. J. C. Robinson and Hiram Moon were born in 1804, and are still living, and have always lived in town. They are the oldest inhabitants who have lived all their lives in town. Lucy Hinman, widow of Jason Hinman, has lived in town longer than any other person. She came in 1801, with her father, Eber Robinson, and lived in town until just before her death, which was caused by an accident in March, 1870. She was 81 years of age.

There are no very striking adventures known to have happened to the early settlers of Holland. The affairs of the nation had become settled, after the Revolutionary War, before its early settlement, and things went on smoothly as in other places.

The whole country about, being new, however, the early settlers were put to some inconvenience by the depredations of wild beasts. One adventure with a bear happened at the house of Mr. Cowell, in 1804. Mr. Cowell had erected an outer room of logs, in connection with his house, which was not completely covered, or roofed. Mrs. Cowell was accustomed to keep cooking utensils, &c., in it. On one occasion, she had left some scraps of tallow there, and a bear climbed over the logs into this room, and devoured them.

Mr. Cowell, thinking his neighbor bruin would be likely to repeat his visit the next night, as he had been so well treated the first time, placed some other eatables in the same room for him, and procured some of his neighbors to watch for his bearship's appearance.

Sometime in the latter part of the night he again entered the room, and commenced his repast. The watchers now appeared at the door, and one of them snapped his gun at his dark-haired neighbor. He, no doubt thinking mischief was meant, climbed out over the logs, as he came in, while another of the party ran round to that side of the room, with an ax, to stop him; but, not arriving in

season for that, he ran along side of him to a log-fence, two or three rods distant. Here, as bruin showed no disposition to stop, and cultivate acquaintance, but mounted the fence, preparatory to an exit on the other side, he dealt him a blow with his ax, so lustily, in his side, that it slipped from his hand, and bruin walked off with it to the woods.

Thus far, the bear had appeared to have the advantage. Mr. Cowell had lost his scraps, &c., and Mr. Wilcox had lost his ax; and neighbor bruin had carried them all off.

The party, reasoning, probably, that bruin could have no use for the ax, but would leave it the first favorable opportunity, procured a lantern, and followed him, by the blood he spilled by the way, to the woods, 20 or 30 rods distant, where they found the bear "stone dead;" the ax-handle protruding from his side, and the ax itself in contact with his heart.

The town was organized in March, 1805, by Timothy Hinman, Esq., of Derby.

Eber Robinson was first town clerk; and also one of the first selectmen, together with Joseph Cowell and Jesse Willey.

First freemen's meeting was held, 1st Tuesday of September, 1805. There were present Eber Robinson, Parmenas Watson, Luther Wilcox, Freeman Vining, Jesse Willey, Wm. Nelson, Asa Goodenough and John Worth.

In 1806 there were 17 present.

Eber Robinson was the first town representative, but in what year the town records do not show. The town was not represented in 1805 or 1806; and was seldom represented for many subsequent years, inasmuch as no state tax was assessed on unrepresented towns whose grand list was below a certain sum, and the grand list of Holland placed it in this category for many years.

EBER ROBINSON

was born Oct. 7, 1759, in Windham County Ct. When about 16 years of age, not being old enough to carry a musket, and having a strong desire for the independence of the then colony, he enlisted as a waiter in the continental army but as he advanced in years was promoted to office, and before the close of the war, was quartermaster.

He never boasted about his great military exploits, nor whined about his hardships and depreciated currency but was often heard to say that he was so lucky that he never was in any severe engagement, but at one time

in a small one was wounded in one of his feet with two almost spent balls at the same time which caused small pieces of bones to work out of his foot occasionally ever after. Yet, although wounded in his country's service, he never asked for a pension until by an act of Congress, all Revolutionary soldiers were entitled to a pension, according to their rank and time of service.

He then applied and received a pension of \$340 per year the remainder of his life.

At the close of the war, he returned home and settled in Tolland County. He was, while there, a merchant, sheriff and tavern-keeper, but was unsuccessful in business—lost what little property he possessed, and being proud and ambitious resolved to seek his fortune in a new and to him unknown country.

In accordance with this resolution in the spring of 1802 he started with his four eldest children, three boys and a girl, for the "land of promise." Lucy, who subsequently married Jason Hinman, and the mother of G. A. Hinman was but 13 and rode on horseback from Somers Ct. to this town.

He arrived in town in July, and moved his children into a log-house with Edmund Elliott's family while he was building one of his own. He settled on a college lot adjoining Mr. Elliotts in the south part of the town.

In the Fall he went after his wife and remaining daughter. Here he and his family suffered the privations, and endured the hardships of the first settlers, having to make salts of lye at from two to three dollars per hundred to support his family.

His educational advantages were very much limited, his studies at school being mostly confined to the spelling-book, but being naturally a good scholar, he was a good reader, writer, mathematician, and understood well the geography of the country. He filled with ability some of the most important offices in town—was the first town clerk, first selectman, first representative, and twice a member of the constitutional convention.

For a number of years after he came into town there were but few lawyers in the county and he was frequently employed to plead the cause of defendants, having for his opponent the late Wm. Baxter, of Brownington. His good understanding of law and shrewd management often made him a victor.

In the ——— Standard of April 20th, 1866, we find a partial history of Mr. Robinson

which is supposed to be written by a political, and religious opponent, from which we make a short extract:

"**EBER ROBINSON** was a man of bright intellect, some culture, enterprising and ambitious. He loved distinction among his fellow citizens, and was for many years a leader, if the town ever had a leader, in politics and religion. In religion he was unquestionably the leader, and has left, by far, more results of his life than any other man. Indeed there was no other man in all the earlier history of Holland that was at all known by his Christian character. Mr. Robinson was a Methodist class-leader after a class was organized, and his house was the home of itinerant preachers, and he often conducted prayer-meetings in the absence of any preacher. He was, for his means, a liberal supporter of his church, and did a great deal to establish and maintain religious worship. The town, and especially the Methodist church, owe much to his labors."

In politics he was a Jeffersonian Democrat but hated slavery and toryism. He delivered the first Fourth of July oration ever delivered in town, about the year 1811. He died Oct. 28, 1838, aged 79 years, on the same farm on which he had lived 39 years.

JASON HINMAN

was born in 1782, in what was ancient Woodbury but is now Southbury, Ct.

He was son of Col. Joel Hinman, an officer of the Revolution and brother of the late chief justice Hinman of Connecticut.

He was one of the eldest of a family of 15 children,—was fitted for college, but knowing it was the expectation of his friends that he should practice law, (and a great share of the county practice in those days was litigation) he declined entering college, and leaving those advantages to his brothers, of whom several became distinguished barristers, he came himself to explore the new regions of northern Vermont, at the age of 19.

He walked the distance in company with a cousin, it being about 300 miles which he did several times during his first few years stay here, coming up and working summers, and going back to teach school winters.

Although his intentions when he first came were merely to stay here a few years and finally go to central New York, yet he never put his plan in execution, but spent his life here.

He was in many respects admirably adapted to a pioneer life. He possessed a large, well developed muscular frame, was an acute observer, an independent, close thinker, and a logical reasoner, and although he had failed to receive a liberal education, yet he was possessed of great originality of character; and he planned not merely to benefit himself, and the present generation but looked well to the future.

In all plans and efforts to secure and advance the educational advantages of the town, he was intimately connected and active, he taught the first winter school that was taught in town and several succeeding ones.

In political matters he was always greatly interested although he never attempted, in any way, to be a party leader. He had little to do in the party, or campaign work, of political elections, but his opinions were well known and he had a powerful influence without exciting against himself that opposition which an active electioneering habit is likely to incur.

He took the freeman's oath in 1806, was chosen town clerk in 1809, and held the office till 1824; was a member of the constitutional convention in 1836 and in 1850; represented the town in 1814, '23, '25, '36, '37, '38 and in '43.

These repeated elections, extending over a period of 36 years, in a town very evenly divided by parties, show at once his popularity and the estimation put upon his ability as a legislator.

Perhaps the remainder of his history will be as well given in a reminiscence written by a granddaughter.

MY GRANDFATHER.

Often, when care and labor are for a moment suspended, there comes to me a half effaced vision of the gray-haired old man, who used to sit hour after hour, with book or paper in hand, utterly oblivious to all outward occurrences; or who told stories of his past life, so wonderful to our childish minds.

He was one of nature's noblemen, who despised alike all the affectation—both of manners and speech, which most people think essential to respectability; and as little did he care for elegance or fashion in his dress.

Once, when sent by his town, as representative, he was met by a dandy, who looked sneeringly at his gray homespun suit, and, thinking to make a little sport at his expense,

asked if his town sent him there because they'd no smarter man. "O no," readily replied my grandfather, more amused at the dandy's appearance than the latter at his, "they have many smarter men, but none who wear such good clothes as I."

In early life, refusing the advantages of a college education, and a reasonable prospect of some degree of celebrity in public life, he turned his back on the comforts of home—I had almost said, on civilization, and walked from Southern Connecticut to Northern Vermont, then an unsettled wilderness.

As he cared little for comfort, and less for show, the necessary privations cost him little inconvenience. I can conceive, indeed, that the freedom of the forest was wonderfully delightful to him. To be utterly untrammelled by conventionalities,—to be free amid the beauties of unscarred nature,—even with the hard manual labor necessary,—these were enjoyments not to be despised.

With his own hands he cleared his farm, and built on his land a little log-house, and then he took to it an energetic young girl, of seventeen, to share his life's toils, and sorrows, and joys; who, like himself, had come from the State of Wooden Nutmegs.

Children came quickly, as they used to in those times, and brought with them the necessity for greater toil and hardship. Sickness and death came, too, very often. Of the 14 children who were born to them, many died in infancy; others, in the first dawn of manhood and womanhood. When my grandfather died, only five were left.

My memories of him are very like my ideas of that sturdy patriot and beloved hero of our State—Ethan Allen. He possessed the same unyielding devotion to the demands of justice, the same independence and fearlessness in his denunciations of any violation of those demands. He cared as little for man's approval, or disapproval, as for the idle breeze that fanned his cheek; but he would sooner have cut off his right hand than to have knowingly injured the least of God's creatures, or the most despised by men. Indeed, the more despised any might be, and the lower their position, the keener was his sympathy for them, and the greater the respect and kindness which he would show them.

Some of my grandfather's relatives were wealthy and influential southern slaveholders. But neither wealth, position, nor relation-

ship could close my grandfather's lips on a subject in which principles of justice and mercy were involved—especially, on the subject of African slavery, which, I believe, lay nearer his heart than any other. Never did those friends come to his house without being compelled to listen to all the arguments which his keen intellect could discover or invent, and all the denunciations which an unlimited supply of decidedly forcible language could express. Though these plain and unvarnished declarations of truth never produced any visible change in their course, I can but think their consciences must have felt some severe twinges, as they listened to them; and it has always seemed sad to me that he could not have lived a few years longer, that he might have seen that overthrow of slavery which he so ardently desired.

His tender-heartedness, which was, in part, the cause of his abhorrence of slavery, manifested itself also in his pity and generosity to the unfortunate, as well as in his kindness to dumb beasts.

It was said of him, that he would, at any time, go ten miles on foot, rather than oblige a horse to carry him; and a whip was his utter abhorrence. I doubt if he ever struck a living creature a blow. It might almost have been said of him, that he would have allowed his cats to accumulate till, like the rats of the miserly nobleman who dwelt in the castle on the Rhine, they would have devoured himself and all his substance, before he would have drowned a kitten; or, would have made his Thanksgiving dinner on potatoes and salt, through all time, sooner than have taken a turkey's life to increase its luxuriance.

Money-making, moreover, was as far out of his line, as was the desire for the elegancies which money will purchase. He gave to all men freely, and, in business transactions, always gave "good measure, pressed down and running over." Many times have I watched him measuring out his farm products for purchasers, and never did he fail to heap the half-bushel.

Twice did his willingness to oblige, reduce him and his family to extreme poverty and suffering; yet, even then, I doubt not, he would willingly have given his last loaf of bread to any one who might have asked him.

He possessed a keen and active intellect, and an amount of information which, for one

who had procured it under such disadvantages, who had always labored with his own hands for his livelihood—often contending with poverty, as well as the inconveniences of pioneer life, seemed wonderful. No political transactions or events, in this or any other country, escaped his notice, or failed to draw from him some expression of his opinion.

After his time for active bodily labor had passed—and it is then that I remember him—his days were spent in reading, and in discussion, or speculation. Every new theory was studied and commented upon, the consequences of every political act prophesied. The principal variation was repeating some of Burns' Poems, of which he was a great admirer. When he died, at the age of 79, his mental powers seemed in nowise weakened.

Such was my grandfather;—so nobly unselfish, so fearless and independent, so true to the worthy impulses of a generous, justice-loving heart, so free from affectation and from passion, and withal, of such sound judgment, men are, I believe, not often to be found.

HOLLAND CONTINUED.

The settlements in town gradually increased and things went on smoothly till the breaking out of the war in 1812. The political feeling between the two parties was then very bitter, and caused many to leave town and seek homes elsewhere, which injured, in some degree, the prosperity of the town.

About the year 1822, a large family by the name of French and Mead entered town. They were men of considerable means, and gave quite an impetus to business affairs. A little earlier than this, two or three families by the name of Hall moved hither. These were hardy, muscular men, seemingly of iron constitutions, and industrious habits. By constant application they succeeded in amassing quite a competence. But of those that were in their youth when they came, all died in mature manhood, and in one instance the whole family, except a daughter.

The south part of the town was organized first into a school district and remained the same with the exception of some temporary changes, till a few years since, when the eastern part of it was formed into a new district, making the 8th. The 2d district was in the N. E. part of the town; the 3d between the first two. The next was in the central part of the town, and others were formed as the town was settled.

The first school in town was taught by Mrs. Worth, in Mr. Elliot's barn.

“Although the very first settlers of Holland paid little attention to schools, and some of their children were, at an early day, sent to school in Morgan, yet after the three men, Robinson, Ferrin, and Hinman were settled, as they were, in one district, they set themselves to work zealously and liberally to support a school, each having a large family and feeling the need and value of education. It is believed that few neighborhoods in the State have done more, with equal means, than theirs, for the home education of their children. Three such men are seldom found in one country district; and there were others from time to time to help them; so that few districts have given their children so good advantages as the old south district in Holland, and the result has been that very few country districts have raised up so many intelligent, enterprising, and successful men and women. A large number of them, as our intelligent youth from every Vermont town have done, have gone out into other parts of the State, and into distant States, and have filled every station of life with honor to themselves, and usefulness to others, and in the successful pursuit of wealth. The impulse given by this first district has also been shared by those since constructed, and a more intelligent, industrious, thriving population is not easily found than the population of Holland; besides, it is undoubtedly one of the best agricultural towns in Orleans County, which is one of the best counties in the State.

There is some soil, on Connecticut river and along lake Champlain deeper and richer; but almost every acre in this town is arable, and no where can farms equally productive be purchased with less, or so little money as in Holland. We predict that it is to be one of the richest purely agricultural towns in this part of the State.

THE CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH

was organized in 1842, with 6 members,—one uniting by letter, five by profession. In 1845, there was an addition of 10 and there have been other additions at various times; but removals by death and changes have occurred till at the present time there are only about 14 members. Rev. J. T. Howard was the first pastor, settled when the Church was organized, and retained the office for many succeeding years. For a considerable time

preaching was maintained but half the time, but for the last 5 years there has been preaching every Sabbath. Rev. T. E. Ranney has occupied the pulpit for nearly four years past.

THE METHODIST CHURCH.

was first organized in the early settlement of the town, with 8 members; among whom were Eber Robinson and wife, Mr. Whitney and wife, and Mrs. Rice.

Elder Sabine, Elder Scarret, and Elder Mack were the first preachers. For more than thirty years it was the only church in town, and has always been far the largest. A house of worship was built in 1845, in the central part of the town. A parsonage, with a few acres of land, has since been secured. Preaching is maintained only every alternate Sabbath. Isaiah Emerson was the first local Methodist preacher in town.

Eber Robinson, Jason Hinman, Wm. Moon and Micah Ferrin, lived and died on the places which they first occupied.

EBER ROBINSON died in 1838, in his 80th year. Mrs. E. Robinson in 1860, in her 88th year. Jason Hinman in 1861, in his 80th year. Mrs. J. Hinman, in 1870, aged 81. Wm. Moon died in 1859, in his 83d year. Mrs. Wm. Moon died in 1869, over 80 years of age. Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Hall were both over 80 years when they died.

Mr. Gershom Fletcher came to town in 1825, with quite a family—his widow is now living in town, 90 years of age.

MICAH FERRIN

was born in Grafton, N. H., March 22, 1787; removed to Thornton with his father when a child; in 1808 came to the new settlement of Holland. He was then a young man of 21.

With the intention of making a home here in this wilderness town, he purchased the Goodnough place, on which he spent his life. He married Rachel Wilcox, of Morgan, with whom he lived about a year, when she passed from earth. In 1815, he married Lucinda Conant, of Westfield, Mass. There were born to them 10 children, of whom one died in infancy. Of the remainder six were sons, and three daughters—all of whom lived to manhood and womanhood. Of that large family, only two remained in town; and of these, one, who had remained on the homestead, died a few years since. The others are scattered in different parts of the country.

Mr. Ferrin was a man who identified himself with all the public improvements of the

town—building highways, advancing all educational movements—securing to his family and townsmen all the advantages which could be derived from them. Especially, in providing means to erect a church, he gave far more liberally than most persons, with his means, would have thought possible; thereby securing to the town a suitable building for divine worship.

Mr. Ferrin was, in short, a good citizen, a consistent Christian, and a kind father. In town, he filled the various posts of office, and represented the town in 1847 and '48. He died in March, 1863, after living in town 58 years, and witnessing the gradual changes from a complete wilderness to a thrifty agricultural town, which will compare favorably, in beauty of scenery, fertility of soil, and general intelligence, with any town in the County.

PROFESSIONAL MEN,

Born or reared in Holland.

Charles Robinson, 2d son of Eber Robinson, was a lawyer; settled in Barre, Vt. Died in 1832.

George A. Hinman, son of Jason Hinman, was a physician; graduated at Woodstock Medical School, in 1841; settled in West Charleston.

C. E. Ferrin, son of Micah Ferrin, graduated at the University of Vermont, in 1845; afterwards at Andover Theological Seminary; and has been for many years a settled pastor at Hinesburgh.

John Buchanan, a physician, graduated at Pittsfield; settled in Texas.

Hugh Buchanan, a lawyer; settled in Georgia.

Chester Ferrin, son of Micah Ferrin, was a physician; graduated at Burlington; settled at East St. Johnsbury.

WILLIAM MOON.

BY HIRAM MOON.

He was born in Haverhill N.H. May 3, 1777. When a little child, his father moved to Barre, Vt. He was an only child and orphan at the age of twelve, both his parents having died, his mother some years before. He had his home, most of the time, at his uncle Sam'l Aiken's until of age. In his 24th year, he married Abigail Wood, and settled on his father's farm; in 1802 came to Holland and purchased a lot of wild land, and commenced to fell trees, and had the misfortune to cut his foot badly, cutting the first tree. In 1803 he

moved into Holland with his family, his wife and two children, and commenced to clear up a farm which, by industry and frugality, having lived on the same place 56 years, he left without encumbrance to his heirs. He was a very singular man, in most respects, but a model of temperance, and called the decanter "the vessel of Dagon" long before temperance societies were thought of, and never had a quarrel with any man; never made a trade for the sake of speculation, and always settled all business accounts once a year and consequently never was troubled with sheriffs, but was loved and respected by all, and went by the name of the "honest man". The fear of God was before his eyes, and he esteemed others better than himself, indeed he seemed to have a mania for condemning himself, which greatly marred his enjoyment.

Being a man of strong physical constitution his strength held out to the very last, and he dressed himself and went out doors but a

few hours before he died, which took place July 18, 1859, in the 88th year of his age.

Of the aged people now living in town there is a Miss Abigail Huckins 87 years old, able to do light work about the house.

REVOLUTIONARY SOLDIERS.

Eber Robinson, quarter-master, Isaac Clements, sergeant, both pensioners, and the former in his 80th year when he died, the latter about 90, and his wife about the same age. There was another by the name of Holt, but not a pensioner. He lived a sort of a hermit's life in a little hut by himself, and when he became so infirm that he could not supply himself with food, the neighbors looked after him. He was never married. He died at quite an advanced age.

THE SOLDIERS OF 1812.

who have lived in Holland are Geo. Robinson, Benj. Hall, Daniel Abbey, Peter Bailey, Samuel Rogers.

SOLDIERS OF 1861—65.

Cavalry.

<i>Names.</i>	<i>Rank.</i>	<i>Co.</i>	<i>Mustered in.</i>	<i>Remarks.</i>
Aldrich, Ezra C.		M	Dec. 31, '62.	
Aldrich, John		"	"	Promoted Corp. Jan. 1, '64.
Dyke, Chauncy		I	Nov. 12, '61.	Deserted Dec. 10, '61.
Ewens, George		"	"	Died Jan. 21, '63.
Partlow, Albert		M	Jan. 1, '63.	Died April 22, '64.
Rush, James		"	"	
Stearns, Samuel F.	Serg't	"	Dec. 31, '62.	
Rush, James L.		D	Sept. 26, '62.	Drowned Feb. 14, '63.
Washburn, Samuel		"	"	Missing in action July 6, '64.

Second Regiment.

Bryant, Jonathan	Priv.	B	July 31, '63.	Discharged Jan. 25, '64.
Woodward, John S.	"	K	"	Promoted Corp., mustered out July 15, '65.

Third Regiment.

Barnes, Edwin D.		D	Oct. 29, '61.	Re-en. Dec. 21, '63; trans. to Co. E, July 25, '64; must. out July 11, '65.
Danforth, Sewell		"	Dec. 6, '61.	Killed at Lee's Mills, April 16, '62.
Goodall, Richard P. Jr.	Corp.	"	July 19, '61.	Promoted 2d Lieut., Co. G, Jan. 15, '63.
Judd, Albert S.		"	Oct. 29, '61.	Pro. Corp., re-en. Dec. 21, '63; killed at Spottsylvania, Mar. 12, '64.
Smith, George T.		"	"	Re-en. Dec. 21, '63; trans. to Co. E, July 25, '64; must. out July 11, '65.
Washburn, George W.		"	"	Promoted Serg't; must. out Oct. 29, '64.

Eighth Regiment.

Barnes, Carlos J.	Priv.	B	Feb. 12, '62.	Re-en. Jan. 5, '64; deserted May 18, '64.
Brooks, Orville R.	"	"	"	" must. out May 18, '65.
Farr, Moses W.	Corp.	"	"	Discharged Jan. 8, '62.
Ferrin, Chester M.	Priv.	"	"	Mustered out of service June 22, '64.
Horn, Joseph	"	"	"	Died July 9, '62.
Horn, Samuel O.	"	"	"	Killed in action June 20, '63.
Horn, William	"	"	"	Mustered out of service June 22, '64.
Lee, William S.	"	"	"	Died July 3, '63.
Moon, Elisha D.	"	"	"	Mustered out of service June 22, '64.
Moon, Hiram Jr.	Serg't	"	"	Discharged Aug. 12, '62.
Mosier, Levi	Priv.	"	"	Absent on furlough June 22, '64.
Piper, Nathaniel A.	Corp.	"	"	Died Aug. 9, '63.

<i>Names.</i>	<i>Rank.</i>	<i>Co.</i>	<i>Mustered in.</i>	<i>Remarks.</i>
Smith, James		B	Feb. 12, '63.	Trans. to invalid Corps Feb. 27, '64.
Wheeler, Allen M.	Priv.	I	Dec. 18, '61.	Re-en. Jan. 5, '64; deserted May 18, '64.
Wheeler, Charles	"	B	Feb. 18, '62.	Mustered out of service June 22, '64.
Woodward, William F.	"	"	"	Discharged Oct. 19, '62.
McGee, Thomas	"	"	"	Re-en. June 5, '64; deserted May 18, '64.
Robinson, John R.	"	"	"	" " " "
Judd, Charles	"	"	Feb. 17, '65.	Discharged June 14, '65.
Carpenter, Isaac	"	"	"	" " " "

Veteran Corps.

Ferrin, Charles
Morgan, John

First Battery — Vols. for three years.

Yates, Stephen Jan. 6, '64. Died April 9, '64.

Second Battery.

McLennon, Norman Jan. 6, '64. Died Oct. 5, '64.

Second Battery — Vols. for one year.

Ames, Marshall L. Aug. 8, '64. Mustered out of service July 31, '65.

Bishop, Leon Aug. 16, '64. " " " "

Ewens, Alonzo Aug. 10, '64. Trans. to 1st Co. Heavy Art. Nov. 1, '65, must. out of service July 28, '65.

Volunteers for nine months.

Ames, Marshall L. Priv. E Oct. 22, '62. Mustered out of service Aug. 5, '63.

Bryant, Charles " " " " " "

Bryant, George W. " " " " " "

Fisk, John G. " " Nov. 29, '62. " " " "

Graves, Myron M. " " " " " "

Hall, Joshua R. " " " " " "

Hill, Aaron Jr. " " " " " "

Pillsbury, Alphonzo C. Corp. " " " " " "

Pillsbury, Joseph H. Priv. " Oct. 22, '62. Discharged April 17, '63.

IRASBURGH.

BY E. P. COLTON.

The township of Irasburgh was granted to Ira Allen and his associates, by the General Assembly of Vermont on the 23d day of Feb. 1781. His associates were Roger Enos, Roger Enos jr., Jerusha Enos, Jerusha Enos, jr., and Sybil Enos—a family living in Hartland in this State,—then followed the names of Nathan Allen, Nancy Allen, and Betsey Allen, who were his relatives. The 43 others whose names appear as his associates, were the names of individuals living at a distance or, were fictitious. When the Allens wanted a new township granted they merely obtained a few bona fide proprietors, and filled up the required number of grantees with assumed names from some at that time distant point, paid the first grantee dues, and afterwards professedly brought up these claims. When parties petitioned for a grant of land, it was the custom to present the papers at any time during the year; the petitions were placed in the hands of the secretary who usually presented them to the assembly at its following session. The unappropriated lands in Vermont, at this time were claimed by New Hampshire and New York, and the Conti-

ental Congress had ordered the Assembly of the "So called State of Vermont," not to grant any more lands within its jurisdiction, until the controversy between the inhabitants of the "So called State of Vermont," and New York and New Hampshire should be settled. The Legislature at this time was what would now be called bogus, that is, it was so considered by a large portion of the people in the United Colonies. The Assembly of Vermont paid no attention to the order of Congress, nor to the threats of New York, but granted lands as long as there was an acre unappropriated. The people were democratic, and were opposed to there being large landed proprietors within the bounds of the State, so the townships were granted to from 40 to 70 individuals, conditioned that each proprietor should make improvements on his individual right within a specified time.

There was reserved, for public and pious uses forever, five equal rights, viz. One right for the use of a college within this State; one for the benefit of the first settled minister; one for the use and support of the ministry in said township; one for the support of county grammar schools; and one for the support of an

English School or Schools in said township forever. These rights contained according to the allotment, three lots each, or 351 acres.

The township was granted 6 miles square, bounded N. by Coventry, S. by Lutterloh. The lauds on the east and west sides were at this time unappropriated and unnamed.

There were in the grant the following reservations, and conditions that each proprietor, his heirs or assigns, should plant and cultivate 5 acres of land, and build a house at least 18 feet square, or have one family settled on each respective right within 4 years from the time of establishing the outlines of said township, on penalty of the forfeiture of each respective right not so settled and improved, as aforesaid, and the same to revert to the freemen of this State, to be, by their representatives, regranted to such persons as shall appear to settle and cultivate the same. The grant was signed by Thomas Chittenden who was at that time governor, and by Joseph Fay, secretary. The signature of Gov. Chittenden was written in the old fashioned round style, with a firm hand. Previous to 1789, Ira Allen had received conveyances from all of the original proprietors, so that the whole township, except the public rights, belonged to him, subject to the conditions of the grant, and Sept. 13, 1789, Ira Allen conveyed all his rights in the township of Irasburgh to Jerusha Enos jr., of Hartland, as a marriage dower. In 1792, Mr. Allen employed James Whitlaw Esq., to survey the township. Surveyor Whitlaw commenced the survey but did not complete it till the Summer of 1793. The township was surveyed into 210 lots, each lot containing, according to the plan of the survey 117 acres. The surveyor marked the quality of the lands upon his plan, *g* standing for good lands, *m* for middling, and *b* for bad lands. Some lots that were marked middling at that time, are now considered as good as any in town, while others that were marked good are now known as middling or poor land. The township should have been settled, or there should have been a family upon each respective right in the Summer of 1797, in order to have had the titles good under the grant. Nothing appears to have been done toward making a settlement, or to comply with the requirements of the grant until Autumn of 1801, when a notice appeared in the Rutland Herald, warning the proprietors to meet at the dwelling house of Ralph Parker in Glover on the 12th day of November. This notice also appeared in the columns of Spooner's Ver-

mont Journal and those of the Green Mountain Patriot, and was signed by Ralph Parker, justice of the peace. The business for which the meeting was called was as follows: 1st To choose a moderator, 2nd proprietors clerk and treasurer, 3d To see if the proprietors will establish the former surveys made of the lands in said township, and divide the same into severalty; "4th To see if the proprietors will vote to settlers the lots they now live on, in lieu of their drafts; 5th To see if the proprietors will vote a tax to defray the expense of surveying and allotting said town."

When the time arrived for holding the meeting, Esq. Parker called the meeting to order, elected himself moderator, chose Heman Allen proprietors' clerk, and then adjourned the meeting to the last Monday in December to meet at the same place. It does not appear that any persons were present except Heman Allen and Ralph Parker, who probably voted for Jerusha Allen as proxy.

Dec. 28, 1801, the meeting was opened agreeable to adjournment, Mr. Parker in the chair.

"Voted—that the proprietors have met, and do accept of the survey, and that the same be established as the permanent survey of said town of Irasburgh." "Voted—To divide the lands of said town into severalty by draft, and that three lots be drawn to each proprietor's right."

Voted., that Roger Enos jr., be appointed to draw the numbers, as the rights are called by the clerk; Heman Allen read the proprietors' names. Roger Enos drew the numbers from the hat, in the presence of Esq., Parker, who was the meeting.

Three lots were drawn for each original proprietor, and three for each of the public rights. This draft left three lots undrawn and undivided. (At a meeting of the proprietors held on the first Monday in June 1806, at the house of Amos Conant, Samuel Huntington and Aaron Shepherd of Greensboro were appointed a committee to survey the undivided lands in town into lots of equal size, one for each original proprietor. Lots Nos. 36, 69, and 118 were surveyed into 69 lots of 4 acres and 78 hundredths each. This survey was accepted by the proprietors at a meeting held Feb. 9, 1807.) At the meeting held in Glover Dec. 28, 1801, the proprietors voted that the account of James Whitlaw for surveying, be allowed principal and interest, and that a tax of \$6.25 be assessed on each proprietor's share in said town. Roger Enos jr., was elected to collect said tax. None of the pro-

prietors appeared to pay the tax, and Dec. 25, 1802, Mr. Enos advertised the lands for sale, the vendue to come off March 4, 1803, at Glover. At that time all the lands in Irasburgh (public rights excepted) were sold at auction to pay the tax assessed for the purpose of paying the expense of surveying the town. These lands were deeded to Heman Allen who bought all the lots by Roger Enos jr., the collector, March 14, 1804. The Legislature of the State, at their session in 1797, assessed a tax of three cents per acre on all lands in Irasburgh (public rights excepted) for the purpose of repairing roads and building bridges, Joseph Scott, collector, advertised the lands in Irasburgh to be sold at public auction on the March 9, 1803, at the house of Royal Corbin in Craftsbury. The lands were all sold, and again bid off by Heman Allen, who became owner by virtue of vendue deeds from two collectors, authorized to convey them by statute laws, Ira, and Jerusha Allen had, previous to these sales leased several lots in towu to various individuals, some of whom were occupying them at this time. Several of these leases bear date Aug. 4, 1802; and several on Oct. 25, of the same year. The leases were perpetual, conditioned that the lessee pay, after 5 years, a rent, of 5 cents per acre, increasing each year 3 cents per acre, until the sum amounted to 17 cents per acre which should be the annual rent payable to Elijah Paine and Heman Allen on the first day of January of each year. All minerals and mill-priveliges were excepted and the right to erect mills and mill-dams with all the priveliges of passing and repassing with teams for any and all such purposes were reserved.

The leases were forfeited in case any taxes were unpaid, or if the annual rents were six months in arrears. Heman Allen was one of the trustees who collected the rents for Jerusha Allen; and, after he became legal owner of the town, by virtue of vendue deeds, he caused the occupants of lands, who held them under leases from Ira and Jerusha Allen, to quit-claim their lots to him, who again leased to them in his own name.

The following persons quit-claimed their lands to Heman Allen, many of the deeds bearing date the 22d and 23d of April, 1805: Caleb Leach, James Leach, Simon French, Amos Conant, Levi Utley, Sargent Morrell, Seneca Thomas, Moses Bailey, Willard C. Gleason, Jacob Bayley, Daniel Galusha, Selim Freeman, Peter Thatcher, John Brewster, Joseph Skinner, Jon-

athan Thompson, Jacob Burton, Benj. Burton, Sam'l Warner, Enoch Rowell, Reuben Willey, Benj. Hardy, Elisha Utley, Ezekiel Currier, Andrew Whicher, Ezra Rood, Richard Currier, Wm. Fisher, Eli Fletcher, and Jeremiah Morrell, making 34 individuals who held claims from the original lessors. After the vendue sales in 1803, some doubt as to the legality of the proceedings of the previous proprietors' meetings existed in minds of those interested, and they succeeded in getting a special enabling act passed at the session of the general assembly in October 1804. This act reads as follows; That the proprietors of Irasburgh be, and they are hereby empowered at any future proprietors' meeting, legally warned and holden for that purpose, to ratify and confirm their former proceedings, and the same shall be as good and valid in law, to all intents and purposes as though the survey, allotment, and division had been previously made in the manner prescribed by Statute law of this State in that case made and provided—any law usage or custom to the contrary notwithstanding."

At a meeting of the legal voters held at the house of Amos Conant June 2, 1806, the survey and allotment accepted by the proprietors at a meeting held in Glover, Dec. 28, 1801, was again accepted by the resident proprietors which made all the proceedings of the previous proprietors' meetings legal and valid.

Those residents, who were in town at that time could probably hold their lands against all the Allens, had they known how the business had been transacted, but Heman Allen, Roger Enos jr., and Esq. Ralph Parker managed the business for Jerusha Allen so that in the end she became the sole owner of the whole town except the public rights. Settlers held their lands under leases, and it was not till Ira H. Allen became a resident of the town that any lands were conveyed by deed. Roger Enos jr., Jerusha Enos and Jerusha Enos jr., the wife of Ira Allen were the only three of the original proprietors named in the grant who ever resided in town.

SETTLEMENT.

The first settlement made in town (or the first settler recognised as such by Heman Allen) was made by Caleb Leach on lot No. 108, now owned by Mr. John L. Dodge. This lot is in the east part of the town and lies on the Barton line. Mr. Leach erected a log-house a little west of where Mr. Dodge's orchard now stands, and brought his family here in 1798. James Leach came soon after and commenced on Lot 109 now occupied by Mr. Jesse Alden, Levi Sylvester was here when found in 1799, on lot No.

162, now owned by Mr. Leach and known as the brick house-farm.

It was the custom in those days for landed proprietors to give the first settlers a lot of land in consideration of the hardships which the first pioneer must endure. Mr. Caleb Leach received a deed of the Easterly half of lot No. 108, as compensation for the privations which he and his family endured for the sake of being the first settlers. Mr. Leach's and Mr. Levi Sylvester's were the only families here when the census was taken in 1800, the population at that time being 15. During this year Foster Page, Simon French, Orlander Bowley, Amos Conant and his son Samuel made settlements in town. Foster Page commenced on lot No. 180, which was the first settlement in the part of the town known as Burton hill. Simon French settled on lot No. 109, which was the first lot west of Caleb Leach's, and is now owned by Mr. J. L. Dodge, and is known as the back lot. Amos Conant settled on lots No. 83, and 86, being the two lots north of the one occupied by Simon French. The Conant farm is now owned by Mr. Wm. Edmunds.

It is not known how many men moved into town during the years 1801 and 1802, the only records showing that any intended to settle are the dates of leases from Ira and Jerusha Allen to various individuals, some of whom settled here in 1803—4 and 5. Nearly every lot in the east and north-east part of the town was leased during these years. It appears that the proprietors leased lots to men who had never seen them, because several of the lots leased in 1802 are wild and unimproved at this time. Among those who took leases during the years, 1802 and '03 were the Burtons, Morrells, Baileys, Curriers, Utleys and Peter Thatcher, and some others who became residents of the town for many years.

Feb. 13, 1803, Foster Page, Caleb Leach, Levi Sylvester, James Leach and Simon French, signed a petition directed to Amos Conant, a justice of the peace, requesting him to issue his warrant, and notify all the inhabitants who were legal voters to meet and organize the town. The meeting was duly warned to meet at the dwelling-house of Caleb Leach, on Monday the 21st day of March. Foster Page was chosen moderator; Amos Conant, clerk; Caleb Leach, Levi Sylvester and Foster Page, selectmen, and Samuel Conant, constable. This year Ralph Parker, Esq., of Glover built a grist and saw-mill on the site of the present flouring mill.

These mills were both under one roof—the saw-mill extending up towards the dam occupying the site of the present flume. The original dam, erected by Esquire Parker, is now standing and, is in a good state of preservation. These mills were built by Parker for the Allens, and the property has always been in the family till the present month, September, 1869, when it was conveyed by Charles P. Allen to Sumner Chilson.

Aug. 12, 1803, Mr. Constable Conant warned the first meeting of the freeman to give in their votes for State officers; also for a man to represent them in the General Assembly, to be holden at Westminster. At this meeting the freeman voted not to proceed to the choice of said officers. Seneca Thomas and Thomas Brown took the freeman's oath, making an addition of two to the legal voters.

This year Capt. James Richardson settled on lot No. 80, now owned by Daniel Houghton. His buildings were a hundred rods farther up the hill than Mr. Houghton's dwelling. A few years after, roads were opened by his place—one over from Amos Conant's, northwesterly by Richardson's to Troy—and one from Burton hill, by the Allen place, northerly, to Morrell hill, thence to Coventry and Derby. His buildings stood at four corners, and he kept the first tavern opened in town. An old resident tells us, that he has known as many as 20 teams to put up at Richardson's in a single night. The house was located on one of the great highways, leading north through the County. What was one of the important points from 1804 to 1812, is now an old pasture with no road within half a mile.

Seneca Thomas came this year and settled on lot No. 62, now owned by Simon K. Lock. Mr. Thomas was the first individual who took the freeman's oath in the town.

In the autumn of this year Benj. Burton settled on lot No. 179, which gave the name to that part of the town now known as Burton hill. Sargent Morrell located his family on lot No. 32, now owned by Mr. Post, and his son Jeremiah selected lot No. 41, adjoining. These men gave the name of Morrell hill to that part of the town. Peter Thatcher came this year and settled on lot 182, on Burton hill where Sol. Eaton now resides. Moses Bailey made a settlement this year on Morrell hill, Jacob Burton located himself and family on lot No. 158, now owned by Mark Drew. Daniel Galusha built a house and moved into town during the year, and his house stood on the knoll west of the brook which the road crosses going towards Burton hill. The

present highway leads directly over the site occupied by Mr. Galusha's house. A portion of the field now occupied by Moses White is land that was cleared by him. The settlements made this year were in the easterly part of the town—except Galusha's, which was one mile south of the mills. Previous to this year the grain was carried to Barton and Glover to be ground, the settlements, with two exceptions, were in the east part, and the only road leading westerly was the one which led to Parker's mills, where it terminated.

Levi Utley settled on Lot No. 33, in the east part of the town, situated on the Barton line. This lot is in that part of the town between the Burton hill-road and where Caleb Leach lived, in an out-of-the-way place, Mr. Utley lived there many years—cleared up a respectable farm. The place is known as the Utley lot, and is used as a pasture.

1804. At a town meeting held on March 26, Capt. Benj. Burton was chosen moderator, Amos Conant, clerk, and James Leach constable. A tax of 4 days work upon each legal voter, to be laid out upon the highways, was voted. The same day the selectmen issued a warrant to James Leach, Constable, directing him to summon Joseph Barrows and Mary Barrows to depart from Irasburgh. This was the custom in those times, nearly every family that came here were warned out of town. If this duty was properly attended to, the town did not consider that they were under any obligation to render assistance in case the family became destitute. The first highways in town were laid out this year by the selectmen. The first one commenced on the Barton line, near James Leach's, on lot 109, and passed the dwellings of Caleb Leach and Amos Conant—thence across lots No. 82 and 81 to Capt. Richardson's, on lot No. 80—now owned by Daniel Houghton. Only about 50 rods of this road is now used as a highway, and that is where it passes the old Conant buildings, now owned by Wm. Edmonds. This road was laid 4 rods wide, and it was supposed that it would always remain one of the great thoroughfares through the town. The next road laid was one commencing on Coventry line on lot No. 8, thence, in a southerly direction, across Morrell hill, to Capt. Richardson's, on lot No. 80. This road has not been discontinued and runs nearly its entire distance on the old survey. Another road was laid out and opened from Lutterloh (now Albany) line to R. Parker's mills. This road commenced on what

is known as the Chamberlin hill, and ran along on the high ground between the river and the creek, and crossed the village plot a little west of the common. This road was used but a few years—one having been built down the river west of it, in 1808, which took the travel.

A man by the name of McFarland located on lot No. 113, now known as the Allen farm, having been the home-place of Ira H. Allen for many years.

Roads were opened from Caleb Leech's to Parker's mills, passing McFarland's; also one from Burton hill to Capt. Richardson's, passing this place, and another from Amos Conant's to McFarland's, making five corners.

This place was thought, at that time, to be the spot on which the village would be located—Town and religious meetings were held here in 1810, when Eber Burton built a large frame-house near the common.

A burying-ground was established on the hard, gravelly knoll on the top of the hill north of the road. The militia of the town held their annual June trainings at this place, for several years.. This was the business centre till the old court-house was completed in 1816.

At a freemen's meeting held in September of this year, James Leach was elected representative to the general assembly, to be holden at Rutland. The whole number of votes cast for governor was 19: of these 16 were cast for Jonathan Robinson, and 3 for Jsaac Tichenor. At this meeting, Eber Burton, Erastus Smith, Jacob Burton, Levi Utley, Joseph Barrows, Eli Thatcher and James Mackintosh, took the freemen's oath. Erastus Smith settled on Burton Hill, on the place now owned by Geo Ordway.

James McIntosh commenced on lot No. 61, near Barton Landing. Sargent Morrell, with his son, Jeremiah Morrell, located on lots No. 32 and 41, now owned by Mr. Post. Ezra Rood settled on lot No. 59, now owned by George Norton. Jonathan Thompson settled on lot No. 155, on Burton hill.

This year was as hard as any experienced by the first settlers, much of their time having been spent in cutting new roads and building causeways over low and muddy places. There were no settlements on the west side of the river, and those on the east side were on Burton and Morrell hills, and in the Conant neighborhood.

A vote was taken in town-meeting to divide the town into two school-districts, and a committee was appointed to make such division; but nothing was done till the next year.

The cost of running the government of the town this year was \$5.25, to meet which the freemen voted a tax of one cent on the dollar of the grand list.

In 1805, Ezekiel Currier, Moses Rood, Joseph Skinner, Enoch Rowell, Wm. Sargent, Thomas Crown and Walter Kittredge moved into town.

In 1806, there was a great increase in the population by immigration. Several men of stamina and influence located here, which gave the settlement an impetus, and the town a character, which it very much needed. Among those who came this year were Benj. Walker, Reuben Willey, Nath'l and John Kellam, Benj. Hardy, Diocletian Wright, Andrew Whicher and Daniel Rowe.

This year the town was divided into two school districts, called the north and south districts. The north district comprised all that part of the town north of Caleb Leach's, and the south district comprised Burton hill and all the town west. There were reported March 30, 1807, 60 scholars in the north district, and 33 in the south district. Miss Fanny Kellam, daughter of Dea. Kellam, taught the first school. This school was taught in a barn on Burton hill. John Burton, now living, was one of her scholars, and says she was the best teacher he ever saw.

1807. This year Simon French, Robert Munn, John Smith, Abner Smith, Joshua Johnson, Ezra Record, William Fisher, John Brown, Joseph Hyde, Samuel Tilton, Doctor Tabor, Samuel Warner, Isaac Waldron, Thomas Bachelor and John Brewster, settled in town.—These men do not appear to have been men of that moral worth that characterised those who came in 1806.

Of the descendants of those who came this year, there are only two now living in town—a son and daughter of Robert Munn.

1808. In March of this year Joseph Kidder, Esq., made the first settlement on the west side of the river, locating on lot No. 70, where Amos Metcalf now resides.

About this time a road was opened from Capt. Richardson's, by Mr. Kidder's, to Troy. This was in embargo times, when much of the pearlash made in the State was drawn, in winter, through the wilderness to Montreal. This road to Troy was cut in the Fall of 1807, by parties from Danville and Peacham, who transported hundreds of tons of salts and pearlashes through to Canada. In the spring of 1808, a large quantity remained in the country, and

Barton river was cleared out, the casks put on to rafts and barges, and transported by water to Quebec. This circumstance gave the name of "the landing" to that part of Barton near Irasburgh line where the merchandize was put on board the boats. The principal business of the inhabitants, at this time, was the making of salts and pearl-ashes, which were taken, in winter, on ox-sleds to Missisquoi Bay and Montreal.—Those portions of the town which were timbered with maple and elm were first settled because those kinds of wood yield more ashes, and will burn with less trouble than many other kinds. These times also encouraged smuggling, which was carried on by residents of the town to considerable extent. Abram Gale, Asaph Wilkins, Daniel Rowell and Andrew Slyfield settled here this year.

In 1809, came Ebenezer Broughton, Joseph Woodman; Joshua Taylor Alexander Benton, Timothy Blood and Bezer Thompson, and made settlements on the west side of the river. Alexander Benton located on lot No. 115, now owned by Perly Hill—Ebenezer Broughton on lot No. 116. Levi Sylvester had moved over on to lot No. 100—Bezer Thompson settled on 94, Joshua Taylor on 95, and Joseph Woodman on 102—Timothy Blood on 101.

During this year a road was cut from Parker's mills, through the woods, on the west side of the river, past Broughton's, Sylvester's and Thompson's, to Kidder's. The west part of the town settled more slowly than the other parts, because there was more dark timber in that section, which always frightened the early settlers.

In 1810, the population had increased to 392, which was nearly all on the east side of the river.

Something was done at manufacturing about this time. Ezekiel Currier had erected a distillery on lot No. 88, now owned by Moses Leano. Potatoe whisky used to sell, at the still, at 50 cents per gallon. Abraham Gale made fanning-mills, and Samuel Wells ran a spinning-jenny. John Adams was the first carpenter who worked by the square rule. Walter Derby was the first blacksmith, and had a shop on the top of what was called the mill hill, where Mr. Pearsons now has a garden.

Eber Burton opened a small store in a building that stood where Dr. Parkhurst now resides. There was a store on the Sol. Eaton place on Burton hill when goods were sold in exchange for salts and pearlash.

The war of 1812, was declared while the people of Irasburgh were making salts and whiskey and smuggling goods from Canada. An association had formed consisting of a dozen or more men who gave a joint and several note to Wm. Baxter of Brownington for funds which they used in the smuggling business.

This ring was not broken up till 1814, when an association of anti-smugglers, who worked for their own interest, frustrated all their plans and overpowered them. During this year the first framed house was put up in what is now the village, by Eber Burton. This house is still standing and in a good state of preservation. It was used many years as a hotel, and was occupied as such by Jesse Rolf, Ezekiel Little and George Nye.

In 1812, the Legislature of the State passed an act constituting Irasburgh the Shire-town of Orleans County, provided the inhabitants of Irasburgh would erect a court-house and jail at their own expense. Nothing appears to have been done towards erecting buildings, till after Ira H. Allen came here in 1814. The buildings were put up in 1815, and completed so that the courts were held here 1816. The old court-house was moved in 1847, and a new one erected upon the site, which cost nearly \$4000, which was also built by the town at no expense to the County. The first jail was built of logs or hewn timber, ceiled with three-inch hardwood plank. This structure stood till 1838, when it was taken down and a stone structure erected on its site. This jail was 18 feet square on the ground, two stories high. It was found to be too small, at many times, and was not considered safe for desperate characters; so, upon recommendation of the members from Orleans County, the Legislature of 1861 authorized the County judges to borrow \$3000 for the purpose of erecting a new jail. Harry Hinman, Jonathan Elkins and E. P. Colton, were appointed a committee by the legislature to rebuild. The new jail was erected in 1862, and is one of the safest, best constructed buildings of the kind in the country. It is 26 by 36 ft on the ground, two stories high, and built of the best of granite.

When the news of the declaration of war by the United States against Great Britain reached this town, a meeting was called, and Nath'l Kellam, John Adams, Roger Enos, Benj. Hardy and Caleb Leach, were appointed a committee of safety. This committee bought some powder and lead, but we have not been able to learn that they performed any other duty. Several

citizens of the town served in the army, among whom were Capt. James Richardson. Capt. Oliver Burton, James Leach, Alexander Benton, Amos Stafford, John Little, Joshua Taylor, John Kellam and many others.

The principal business of the inhabitants, during the war, seems to have been, one party taking cattle and contraband goods from the other party. Roger Enos, Ezekiel Little and Jos. Kidder were deputy collectors of customs, and with their friends and retainers, were continually alert for smugglers. The government party became strongest, and many of those who engaged in smuggling became bankrupt and left the town. Some families went away during the war, and never returned; many went West during the decade from 1810 to '20; so that there were but an increase of 40 inhabitants in the 10 years. From 1820 to 1830, the population more than doubled; it was a decade of great prosperity for the town. Ezekiel Little built a saw-mill on the river above the old mills, and Sylvester Howard put in a tannery at that place. Roger Enos erected a factory for the manufacture of wooleus, which stood opposite the grist-mill. A foundry was also built here, and a company formed for the purpose of manufacturing scales. They infringed upon the rights of E. & T. Fairbanks & Co., who compelled them to stop business. The foundry was used, for many years, for the manufacture of stoves and plows.

CALEB LEACH,

who made the first settlement in the east part of the town, was very much respected by his townsmen, and was a very industrious, hard-working man. He cleared up a large farm, built a good set of buildings; and, in 1812, had everything comfortable around him. He was elected the first representative from the town, and was re-elected for the following 4 years—serving 5 years in all. He was one of the first board of selectmen, and held many offices in town. He was the first settler, the first representative, and the first man in town in point of wealth, intelligence and location. He was a resident till the summer of 1816, when he sold his property and moved to the West.

JAMES LEACH

was a younger brother, who settled on lot No. 109—lived here till the war of 1812, when he went into the army where he was promoted to a captaincy. I have not been able to learn whether he resided here after the war.

FOSTER PAGE

who settled on lot No. 180, was the first settler on Burton hill. He was moderator of the first town-meeting, and held some town-offices after the organization of the town. It does not appear that he had any title to the land he occupied was merely a squatter. Mr. Page was a great talker, and was described by a man who remembers him well, "as a pettifogging kind of a chap, rather portly looking." Seneca Page, the great counterfeit money-dealer of Dunham, Canada, was his son and came here with his father when he was a lad. Every one has heard of Seneca Page. He was considered the greatest devil in all the Canadas, Stephen Burroughs not excepted. He was the controlling spirit and head-manager of the company that manufactured snags, or counterfeit money, at Dunham. This same Seneca Page was a good neighbor, and brought up as fine a family as ever was raised in the Province. He was a proud man, and made a fine personal appearance—owned the best horses and carriages to be found in all that vicinity. He is said to have accumulated an ample fortune, while engaged in the snag business.

LEVI SYLVESTER

erected his cabin on lot No. 174. His was the first house erected on Black river, in the town of Irasburgh. He was a hunter by profession and practice. In the summer of 1800, James Leach and Orlander Bowley found his cabin, while fishing up the river. They had no knowledge that there were any inhabitants, except those known to them in the east part of the town. Mrs. Sylvester was an Indian, and liked the wilderness as well as any of her race. When Leach and Bowley found the cabin with the family in it, they were no more astonished than were the inmates, who supposed that they were the only residents in the town. Mr. Sylvester had cleared a dry knoll, near the river, on which was growing a crop of corn and potatoes. Mr. Sylvester was one of the residents who signed the petition to Esquire Conant, asking for the organization of the town. He was one of the first board of selectmen, holding the place because he was elected, and not because he wanted the position. He did not visit the early settlers, and saw them only when they called on him. After a few years he moved over the river and located on lot No. 100, and remained there till the road from Parker's mills to Kidder's was cut out, which let in too much sunshine to suit him, so he packed up and went off north, into some Canadian wilderness, where he probably

ended his days. Two of his sons came out of Canada and served in the army during the war of 1812. To the early settlers of the town Levi Sylvester was an enigma; his reticence, and his solitary habits, were the theme of the settlers. The only woman who ever visited at the house, while the family lived on the river, was Mrs. Burton; who, after her arrival in town, heard of the family living alone on the river. Mrs. Burton came from Burton hill on horseback, one of her boys walking by her side through the woods. At the time of the visit Mrs. Sylvester had not seen a woman's face for 4 years. Much might be written in relation to this man and his family; but we will only say, that one reason known to us, sufficiently accounts for his peculiarities. He had been a tory and British spy, during the Revolutionary war, and he had been the leading spirit at the sack of Royalton—a guide to Capt. Prichard, who surprised the fort at Newbury—had captured the Baileys and Elkinses at Peacham, and carried them into captivity—had been with the notorious Sir John Johnson, when he made his descent from his rendezvous, on an Island in lake Ontario, upon the defenceless inhabitants of the State of New York. His antecedents had been such, that he had good reason for preferring the wilderness as his home.

ORLANDER BOWLEY

came here in the Summer of 1810, and made his home at Caleb Leach's. He selected a lot of land and made some improvements on it, when he was taken sick; and, after lingering several weeks, died on the 23d of Nov. His was the first death in town. He was a young man of promise, and his death cast a gloom over the little settlement. They buried him down near the Barton line, under the shade of the beeches, where his remains now lie.

AMOS CONANT

settled on lot No. 83, now owned by William Edmonds.—He came from Glover—was a justice of the peace—a man who had some means, and in a few years, cleared up a large farm, erected a good set of buildings, and was always independent in a pecuniary point of view. He was the first town clerk, and held the office till Beuj. Walker was elected to succeed him. He performed the first marriage ceremony—the bride was Bulah Conant of Irasburgh,—the bridegroom Peter Brown of Barton. Esquire Conant was a short, thick-set dumpy individual—always busy and good natured—his eyes were small but continually sparkling with good humor—his nose

turned up at the end, like those of all his descendants. He lived to extreme old age—had all the comforts of life around him, and died 1847, at the age of 94,

SAMUEL CONANT

came with his father, and at the organization of the town was chosen the first constable. His, was the second marriage ceremony solemnized in town. He resided here till 1857, when he went west with his son Samuel, who located at Janesville, Wisconsin. While a resident of this town Mr. Conant held many offices of honor and trust, and was considered a man of more than ordinary intelligence and ability. He was representative in 1816, and at one time colonel in the militia, by which title he was generally known throughout the county. He died at Janesville, a few years since, at the age of 80.

JAMES RICHARDSON,

who settled on the farm now owned by Daniel Houghton, opened his house to the public, and kept the first hotel. He had a family of six daughters, all beauties, and said to have been the smartest family of sisters in Vermont.

The second marriage in town was that of Samuel Conant to Sally Richardson, the oldest of these girls. This ceremony was performed by Dr. Peleg Redfield, the father of Judge Isaac F. and Timothy P. These sisters were the pride of the town. It was here that Ira H. Allen, in his younger days, put on the amorous swain and worshiped at the shrine of Betsey Richardson. He had begun to flatter himself, after a course of delicate attentions, that he was gradually fanning up a gentle flame in her heart, when she suddenly accepted the hand of a boisterous fox-hunting New Yorker, without either riches or sentiments, who carried her by storm, after a fortnight's courtship. We once had the pleasure of seeing this coy beauty of olden times, and looked in vain for those witching influences of beauty which once commanded such respect and veneration. She was a dapper little old woman, with a face that looked like an apple that had dried with the bloom on. Captain Richardson served in the army during the war of 1812, and died in the service.

CAPT. BENJAMIN BURTON

came from Norwich with his family of six sons and some daughters, and settled on what has since been called Burton hill. Benjamin Burton was a man that was very much respected by his townsmen. He and his family were always very kindly treated by the late Ira H. Allen,

who allowed them to live on the land they first selected, without paying rent or tribute. Mr. Burton held many town offices during his life—was a kind neighbor and zealous Christian. He died in 1847, at the age of 92. Mrs. Burton lived several years after her husband died—was a sprightly little woman, who retained her mental faculties to extreme old age, and died in 1852, at the age of 94. Oliver Burton, the oldest son, was the first surveyer who lived in town, and surveyed many of the roads which were laid out previous to 1810. He remained here till the war of 1812 commenced, when he went into the army as a captain, and served under Hull at the West, and was surrendered with his troops. After he was exchanged he served under Harrison till the close of the war. After the peace was established, he was appointed military storekeeper at West Point, which position he filled for several years, much to the satisfaction of the government. His health failing, his physicians recommended the climate of the West Indies for his benefit. He went to Cuba, where he died in a few weeks after his arrival. He was one of the most courteous and gentlemanly men that ever lived in Vermont. A portrait in possession of the widow Skinner, at Barton, shows him to have been a man who made a fine personal appearance. John Burton, another son of Benjamin Burton, has always resided in town, and has been a resident longer than any other individual now living.

SARGENT MORRELL

settled on Morrell hill. He was a man past middle life when he came here—he had been the first settler, and felled the first tree in Danville. Jeremiah Morrell, his son, came with him and is well remembered by all old residents. He was a bear-hunter, and killed hundreds while he lived here. He would sometimes follow bears for days, until he fairly tuckered them out. He is said to have known every bear in the county by their tracks. Jerre Morrell was a resident of the town until 1837 or '38 when he moved to the West, where he resided till 1865, when he again came to this county and lived with his daughter at Troy, where he died the following year.

PETER THATCHER

lived on Burton hill, was a man 6 feet 4 inches tall—a great wit and the comical genius of the town. When the militia was first organized, in 1807, he was elected 1st Lieutenant, and afterwards served as captain.

JACOB BURTON,

brother of Capt. Benj. Burton settled on the hill where Mark Drew now lives. He was a justice of the peace for the several years that he was a resident. He was a smart business man, but unfortunately for the town he did not remain many years. He and Heman Allen were great friends, and Mr. Allen always made his home there when here on business.

DANIEL GALUSHA,

a brother of Gov. Galusha, was a smart wiry, little man, not afraid of mortal or brute. He was commonly called Galoosh by the early settlers. He was always ready for a bear-fight, and went in as soon as he saw the game. On one occasion while fishing in the Creek in company with Capt. Burton, he killed a bear and two cubs, with a club, Capt. Burton standing by and enjoying the sport. Upon another occasion as Foster Page was returning home from Parker's mills, in the dusk of the evening, he heard a screaming in the woods, near the road, loud enough to frighten a whole tribe of Indians. Hurrying to the spot, he found that Galoosh had just laid out a bear with a stout stick. Mr. Galusha was elected grand juror at a meeting held in March 1804, which was the only office he held while in town.

EZRA ROOD

lived in the east part of the town, on lot No. 59, now owned by George Norton. Mr. Rood was a large, powerful man, somewhat quarrelsome, and given to imbibing spiritous liquors rather freely. He was fond of wrestling, which was in fact the only amusement the early settlers took much pride in. Large and powerful men are usually very good-natured and clever, but Rood was an exception to the general rule and loved a regular knock-down as well as any Hibernian who ever swung a shillalah. He once met Eber Burton alone in the wood, and exercised his muscle upon him merely for his own amusement. Being asked why he made the assault, he replied "that he wanted to find out what kind of stuff was in him. He brought the first tame bees into town, and guarded his hives so vigilantly, that the boys determined to have a taste of his sweets just to let him know that they could do it. After several attempts, a hive was purloined and brought over through the woods and placed in the cellar under the house where Eber Burton lived. Here they used to meet and ask in their friends to drink a mug of flip which was always sealed with a luscious plate of honey. Rood was not idle, but took the dimensions of the

tracks made by the boys when they took his honey, and on one occasion after they had been regaling themselves with his sweets, he appeared with a constable,—turned up their feet, measured the soles of their boots, and then had the whole party arrested. The next day they were tried before a justice of the peace, but there being no other proof than the size of their boots, they were discharged. Not long after—Rood met one of the suspected parties and so frightened him that he told the whole story, who were his accomplices—where they ate the honey and who helped eat it. The parties were again arrested, and the full vigor of the law applied to them. Alexander Benton Esq., now of Barton, when speaking of the affair a few years since said, "It took a fine yoke of red oxen to pay for my share of the fun." This was the first lawsuit in town. A man by the soubriquet of Shark Thompson defended the boys, and William Baxter Esq., of Brownington was employed by Mr. Rood. Mr. Rood was one of the listers elected in 1806, which was the only office he held in town.

EZEKIEL CURRIER

erected a distillery and manufactured potatoe-whiskey which he sold for about 50 cents per gallon. At his place, the early settlers used to revel in whiskey, and a man was not considered much who could not carry a quart without staggering. One old man says that the whiskey that Zeek Currier used to make did not hurt people, that he could get boozed on it every night and feel the better for it the next day.

Mr. Currier resided here till 1815, when he moved to Troy and erected a distillery there.

JOSEPH SKINNER

settled on Burton hill, where Mr. Jerome now resides. Mr. Skinner was a very industrious, and hard working man. At the same time, he was always ready for a frolic, and liked fun as well as any of the boys. He, and his neighbor, Jonathan Thompson, were capable of keeping a continual stream of good humor running longer than any other two men extant. He was one of those men that enjoyed all manner of athletic exercise, was always ready to run, jump, wrestle or pull sticks. He prided himself upon his ability to out-do almost every one in performing gymnastic feats, requiring physical strength and elasticity of muscle. He has been called a boyish man, because he never grew old. Mr. Skinner was a good farmer and fatted more pork than any other man in town. Some years he killed as many as 50 hogs—these he usually

carried to Boston, where he bought what groceries were needed in his family, which was always a large one. He usually attended meetings on the Sabbath, and would bring every one in his neighborhood that he could persuade to ride. Sometimes there would be 25 or 30 piled on his sleigh or wagon—the more the better, to suit him: and, on such occasions, he would always drive his horses into the village on the run. He attended meetings more for the sake of having a good time, going and returning, than from any spiritual consolation derived from hearing the sermons. He was the means of doing great good, because all his family, and most of his neighbors, made professions of religion, and ever after lived good exemplary Christian lives. Mr. Skinner stood high in the estimation of his townsmen as a good moral man. He died in 1839, at the age of 62, having lived in town 34 years.

BENJAMIN WALKER

bought the improvements that Levi Sylvester had made on the river. Mr. Walker was a smart business man, had a good education, and was capable of doing any business which might be required of him. He was chosen town clerk at the meeting in March, 1807; clerk, selectman and constable in 1808 and '09. He was elected captain of the first company of militia organized in town. At the first June training one Kittredge, who lived in the east part of the town, some way got excited and bit off a man's thumb. He was after known as cannibal Kittredge. Mr. Walker buried his wife in 1808: her remains lie on the little knoll west of the road, and north of Mr. Leach's present residence. He lived here 3 years. When he went away the town lost an estimable citizen and worthy man.

REUBEN WILLEY

settled on lot No. 151, now owned by John and Elijah Willey. Esq. Willey, as he was usually called, was a capable man, and one who was very much respected by his townsmen.—He came here in company with Benj. Walker, and they selected farms adjoining. Mr. Willey was the second representative, having succeeded Mr. Leach, and represented the town in 1808—'09 and '10—was treasurer from 1808 to '12, also town clerk and lister three of these years. He was a strong, athletic man, very fond of wrestling; when he and Walker, Rood, Kiser and Brewster met, they usually tried strength and skill before they separated. Mr. Willey remained here till the war of 1813; went into the army, and never returned.

DIOCLESIAN WRIGHT

settled on the river south of Benjamin Walker. He came from Barre soon after Walker and Willey, to which town he returned in a few years.

BENJAMIN HARDY

selected lot No. 58, now owned by Henry Somers. Mr. Hardy was a man of stamina and worth; one that commanded respect wherever he went. He held the office of selectman 21 years previous to 1833, and was elected several times in after-years, but refused to serve. He held the office longer than any other man since the organization of the town, which is the very best evidence of his wisdom and skill as a town officer. He was one of the committee of safety appointed by the town during the war of 1812; was a justice of the peace many years, and as such did a large proportion of the business which comes before those officers. He had been a soldier during the Revolutionary war, and drew a pension from the government while in old age. He was the father of Asa Hardy, Esq., who died here in 1842, and the grandfather of George W. Hardy, who represented this town in 1852. Mr. Hardy was truly one of the fathers of the town—one that was always ready to serve them and would never take any compensation for his time while doing business for the town. He died in 1851, at the age of 90.

CAPT. NATHANIEL KELLAM

came from Barre, and settled on lot No. 187, lying on the river. Deacon Kellam was in middle life when he moved here, having grown up children who came with him. Mr. Kellam had been a member of the legislature several times, previous to his making this town his residence. He was representative from this town in 1813. The first religious meetings appointed on the Sabbath were by his direction—and he is said to have been the most powerful man in prayer ever heard in northern Vermont. On one occasion when the militia from Irasburgh were called to the frontier, during the war of 1812, a bet of two gallons of whisky was made, that a militiaman from Irasburgh could make a better prayer than the chaplain of the regiment. The officers were to be the judges, and when an occasion presented a proper time, the chaplain was requested to make a prayer, and as soon as he had closed, Dea. Kellam was called upon to follow, which he did in such a manner that his friends won the whisky. Sept. 11, 1814, the people were assembled for public worship at the house of James Mackintosh, which stood on the

Allen farm, just at the top of the hill, and within the limits of the present highway. Zadock Bloss, a Federalist, had used language in his prayer which wounded the feelings of Deacon Kellam, who, as soon as Deacon Bloss had finished his prayer, fell upon his knees and invoked the Divine blessing upon the country, the army and navy in a strain of patriotic eloquence, so noble and grand that the Deacon Federalist sank into insignificant nothingness in the estimation of all present. During the time that Dea. Kellam was supplicating the throne of grace a sound like distant thunder reverberating over the hills, a fitting accompaniment to the eloquent and solid appeals of the Deacon. As soon as the prayer was concluded, the congregation by common consent left the house and seated themselves on the sward and silently listened to the booming of McDonough's guns which gave him the victory on Lake Champlain. It was a time of terrible anxiety and suspense for the people here; but the next day a solitary horseman rode through the town and shouted the news of McDonough's victory on the Lake. Deacon Kellam was the father of John Kellam Esq., who represented the town in 1815, and of the Hon. Sabin Kellam, who was representative in 1836, and now a resident of Topeka, Kansas; of Hiram Kellam, Esq., now of Brownington, and grandfather of the Hon. John H. Kellam now of Chicago Ill.

Deacon Kellam died in 1839, at the age of 84.

JOSHUA JOHNSON

settled on Morrell hill where Mr. Connor now resides. Mr Johnson had been a soldier in the war for independence and was commonly called Lieutenant Johnson, a title brought from the army of the Revolution. He was a jolly old character and enjoyed a joke as well as any of the first settlers, and they were a mirth-provoking, fun-loving, comically disposed set of fellows. Mr. Johnson was a man very much respected by his townsmen; one that had the entire confidence of the people as an upright man. He was constable and collector for the town several years, representative in 1814—17 and 25; member of the constitutional conventions held in 1814 & 22, and held many other offices in town. He was a resident of this town many years, but died in Albany a few years since at the advanced age of 98. We remember him as a venerable old man, and one that was revered as one of that band of patriots who had fought by the side of Washington and Wayne at Brandywine and Stony Point, one that had marched

barefoot over the frozen ground to Valley Forge—lived through the dark days of the Revolution and united his voice to the clarion ring of that joyous hurrah which ran along the American lines at Yorktown. Mr. Johnson had a very retentive memory, and was a walking encyclopedia of historical facts.

JOSEPH KIDDER

settled on lot No. 70, and was the first settler on the west side of the river. He was an enterprising man—was considered one of the first men in town, having held many offices during his life. He was the father of Jonas Kidder, Esq., who died in 1868. Mr. Kidder held the position of deputy collector of customs for many years.

ROGER ENOS

the only one of the original proprietors (except his mother and sister) who ever lived in town, moved here in 1810, though he had been here occasionally since the first settlement. He was associated with Heman Allen in nearly all the transactions of the proprietors during the first years of the settlement. Mr. Enos was a justice of the peace for Chittenden county, and the leases executed in 1802, were acknowledged before him. His first residence in town was on the Caleb Leach farm. He held the position of deputy collector of customs, during Madison's administration; was representative in 1812, '21 and '24; was a member of the constitutional convention held in 1828, and died in 1841 at the age of 73.

HEMAN ALLEN

was a nephew of Ira Allen, and was adopted into his uncle's family after the death of his father, Heber Allen. He was chosen proprietor's clerk at the first meeting of the proprietors of Irasburgh. After the settlement of the town, he bought all the rights when they were sold at public vendue for the payment of taxes. He spent most of his time here during the years 1805 and '6, arranging the titles so that all who occupied lands could hold them unmolested.

Mr. Allen was sheriff of the County of Chittenden in 1808 and '09; chief judge of the County court for 4 years; Marshal of the State during the first term of Mr. Monroe's administration, and in 1823 was appointed Minister Plenipotentiary to the Government of Chili, where he remained through the succeeding administration of John Quincy Adams. After his return from Chili, he was

commonly known by the name of "Chili Allen," which distinguished him from the Hon. Heman Allen of Milton. He died in Highgate in 1852.*

IRA H. ALLEN

came to this town in 1814, and remained here till his death which took place in April 1866. The lands in the town belonged to his mother, and at her decease in 1838, they came to him as the only surviving heir. In the management of the estate, which had for years previous to his mother's decease, devolved upon him, Mr. Allen exhibited those excellent traits of character which made him so popular. His mildness of manner, courteous and gentlemanly deportment, made him accessible to the humble, and honored and respected by the exalted. Always ready to grant a request if within his power, but if he could not consistently comply with the requirements of an individual, his refusal was couched in such language that on no occasion was any offence given. A man of that sterling integrity, who during his long life never swerved from what he had promised and when he had given his word, his reputation was such that no man ever had a suspicion that it would not be as he had said. In all his business transactions, he never gave any man reason to doubt his word, and oftentimes when he had promised to convey real estate for a stipulated sum, other parties would offer more for the property, his reply would always be that he had promised that to Mr. So or So, and if he claimed it he must have it, if some other party was willing to double the amount. A large proportion of the farms in town were held by leases, subject to an annual rent in the collection of which Mr. Allen always displayed a lenity easy and liberal for all interested. In all his transactions whether of a public or private character, he won the esteem of all who made his acquaintance. Mr. Allen was often chosen to fill honorable stations, and had he been ambitious of political honor, could have held the highest positions within the gift of the people of the State. He was one of the greatest men ever produced in the State, at the same time one of the most unassuming and popular where best known. He was always ready to give an opinion upon men or upon political or civil questions, and such opinions always

proved that he had drawn them from a source, which had reason for its capital, and massive sense for its base. Mr. Allen was a man whose presence commanded respect, which, upon acquaintance changed to reverence, which is always the case when great ability is combined with real virtue. His ability was respected by those who knew him in public, but it was in private life where his virtues shone like a reflector, because there was no guile in the man. A sermon delivered on the occasion of his death, by Rev. Thomas Bayne, gives many particulars of interest in relation to him.

GEORGE NYE

was a resident of Irasburgh for 50 years, and was as well known throughout the County as any citizen of the town. Mr. Nye was highly esteemed by his townsmen as a business man—had kept a hotel from 1828 for several years, after which he engaged in trade in which he continued till 1842 or '43. He was best known throughout the County as "Judge Nye," a title he received from having been judge of probate for Orleans county for many years.

He was the son of the Hon. George Nye, who was assistant judge of Orleans County court from 1810 to 1814, and judge of probate from 1823 to 1825. The Hon. Salmon Nye, who held the office of judge of probate from 1825 to 1827, was a brother. Mr. Nye had been an invalid for many years, his health being so poor that he engaged in no active business. He died of consumption, Sept. 24, 1867, at the age of 66.

BUSINESS MEN.

Those who have figured as business men in Irasburgh, have been Thomas Jameson, Ezekiel Little, Theodore Parsons, Nathan B. Dodge, George Worthington and William W. Little.

THOMAS JAMESON

opened a store in 1815, and drove a successful business for many years. After going out of trade, Mr. Jameson was a member of the company who carried on the business at the foundry, where the principal business was the manufacture of stoves and plows. As a business man, Mr. Jameson was one who had the confidence of the community, one whose word, when given, was sufficient guarantee for any purpose for which it was pledged. He was one whose sphere led him for many years to transact business with a very large

* For further notice, see Vol. I. pp. 602—608.

proportion of the people of this vicinity, and his manners were so courteous, that during his long and useful life he had not an enemy. Mr. Jameson was sheriff of the County of Orleans for 9 years in succession; clerk of Irasburgh for 19 years; was one of those whose characters gave the town a recommendation for moral worth. He was the father of John A. Jameson, who graduated at the University of Vt. in 1845, and now of Chicago, Illinois, Judge of the Superior Court of that city, and eminent throughout the United States as a jurist. Mr. Jameson died in October 1868, at the age of 71, and was buried with Masonic honors.

EZEKIEL LITTLE

came from Hinsdale, N. H. in 1810, and first lived in the old mill-house. His next residence was the house which had been built by Eben Burton, in which Mr. Little kept a hotel. He was one of those driving go-a-head men, who are always into some business, which he always drove a-head with a reckless dare-devil kind of manner. From 1812 to 1836, he was the principal man of the town for any hard job, like the building of a bridge, or structure of any kind—the clearing of land, or the making of a new road. He had built mills on the river; made brick; cleared up the largest farm, built the best set of buildings for his own use and kept more hands in his employ than all of the rest of the men in town. He made pearlsh, owned a mill for getting out clover-seed, and in all his business he exhibited an indomitable will and perseverance rarely to be met with. Mr. Little died at Barre, in this State, where he was visiting a son, in the winter of 1850.

THEODORE PEARSONS

came from Haverhill, Mass. He commenced business here as a merchant, nearly the same time that Nathan B. Dodge went into trade. Mr. Dodge was in the brick store, which stood on the site of the present Worthington store. Mr. Pearsons built and traded in the store now occupied by J. D. Worthington. Between these two men there grew up a great opposition and competition, each striving to undersell the other. Mr. Pearsons had erected the dwelling where Mrs. Worthington now lives. Mr. Dodge had erected the dwelling and buildings now owned by George Nye, and these two merchants were, to appearance, as comfortably situated as mortals could ask to be, when the strife to undersell commenced.

The consequence was, that they had customers from all parts of the County, and, for a time, did a very extensive business, but in the end both were ruined. Mr. Dodge went to Buffalo, N. Y., Mr. Pearsons went into other business and lived here many years. He was in the foundry business with West and Prentiss, till the dissolution of that firm, when the business was carried on by Pearsons and Burnabee. Theodore Pearsons was the managing agent and the man who made the sales away from home. It is said that he would sell a stove or plow to any man who asked or requested to buy, never asking a question as to their ability or disposition to pay. He would also take any kind of property, no matter what, in exchange for his wares. His business acquaintances extended through Orleans and Essex Counties also the eastern townships in Canada. He was a great lover of horse-flesh and usually had a drove on hand. His teams, which he kept on the road, were notorious for being poorly matched, and for their skeleton-like appearance. All his business was done with a rush, at the same time, he drove sharp bargains, and probably the paper and figure look of the business was extra large, so that a credit was always attainable on the strength of the paper exhibit. Mr. Pearsons built no less than seven dwelling-houses with outbuildings in the village, which is more than any other one man has done towards building up the place. He was also what has been termed a "red-hot Methodist," and did as much as any one man towards the erection of a church edifice for that denomination. Mr. Pearsons went West in 1855, where he died several years since.

GEORGE WORTHINGTON

commenced the mercantile business in the Dodge store, in the year 1834, and carried on business at that place till a short time before his death, which occurred in September, 1867, at the age of 58. Mr. Worthington was identified with the business relations of the town, for a period of nearly 30 years. In all his business relations he had the entire confidence of the community, and the respect of a very large circle of acquaintances throughout northern Vermont. His courteous demeanor and kindness of disposition won the affections of a large number of the influential men of the State, who were proud to call him their friend. In all enterprises for the good of the

town, which required private aid, Mr. Worthington contributed his share with a generosity and nobleness of nature rarely excelled.

He was frequently elected to fill some office in town, when it appeared to his townsmen that an emergency would come which required a man of more than ordinary ability to discharge the duties. He was representative from the town 2 years; sheriff of the County 2 years; member of the State Senate 2 years; and at the time of his death had been court auditor for several years. His death was occasioned by an apoplectic fit, while temporarily stopping at the Magog House, Newport.

WILLIAM W. LITTLE,

son of Ezekiel Little, was a man who carried on the lumber and building business for a period of 20 years, in this place. During the time that he was in the business, from 1832 to 1852, more building was done in the village than at any other time since its establishment. Mr. Little was always ready to take hold of any job—no matter how hard it was to accomplish. He thought he was the man for the place, and always took hold as though he had a better right to a hard job than any one else. He had the reputation of doing all his work in a very substantial manner, and his long experience gave him the position of community engineer and general adviser for all who contemplated moving, repairing, or erecting buildings. He was, in his business, what would be denominated a "tearer," that is, one who drove business with a hurricane rush. Mr. Little died in October, 1852, at the age of 42.

BANKS.

"The Bank of Orleans" was chartered in 1830, and went into operation soon after that time. The presidents have been Ira H. Allen, Elijah Cleveland and Hiram McLellan; the cashiers—George C. West, Henry M. Bates, Isaac N. Cushman and Wm. B. Denison. The Bank is now "The Irasburgh National Bank of Orleans." The Bank of Orleans was the first Bank established in the County, and is the only one at the present time, except "The Peoples' Bank," at Derby Line.

PHYSICIANS.

The physicians who have practiced in Irasburgh have been Doctors Tabor, Brown, Cleveland, Metcalf, Haynes, Pierce, Tucker, Hayes, Case, Adgate, Scott, Taylor, Kelsey and Parkhurst. L. W. Adgate, M. D. located

here in 1850, and has been in practice since that time. C. B. Parkhurst located in 1865, and is practicing at the present time. Only one of the above named gentlemen died in this town, that was Cephas R. Taylor in 1865.

NEWSPAPERS PUBLISHED IN IRASBURGH.

In 1845, Mr. E. Rawson established THE YEOMAN'S RECORD, which was the first paper published in the County. Efforts were made by the friends of the enterprise to get a list of subscribers which would pay for publishing, and about 150 subscribers were obtained during the first year, which was about the average number during the 5 years of the life of the paper.* The sheet was neutral in politics, and its columns were open to all parties; and Whigs, Democrats and Liberty men used it for the expression of their various opinions. In 1848, Mr. Rawson sold his interest in the paper to Mr. A. G. Conant, who published it for a few months and then resold to Mr. Rawson, who published till 1850, when it died for want of sufficient support.†

During the year 1850, the Messrs. L. B. & J. L. Jameson commenced the publication of the ORLEANS COUNTY GAZETTE, which was Whig in politics. The Messrs. Jamesons disposed of their interest to Mr. Jas. M. Dana, who published about 2 years, and sold to Mr. George H. Hartshorn, who published 1 year, and then sold one half the interest to Sylvester Howard. Hartshorn and Howard were the owners a few months, when the firm was changed to Earle and Howard. After 3 months another change put the names of Howard and Morris at the head of the columns. This firm was of short duration. Mr. Morris sold his interest to Mr. Howard, who in the Fall of 1855, sold out the whole concern to the proprietors of "THE NORTH UNION," a paper then published at West Charleston.

In January, 1856, Mr. Earle commenced the publication of THE INDEPENDENT STANDARD, which he published in this place for 10 years, when he moved to Barton where he is now located.

*In Irasburgh, probably, as the publisher informs us that he had about 500 subscribers in the county.—Ed.

†Or was discontinued, as Mr. Rawson informs us, because a Whig party paper was started, and he did not regard the field sufficient to sustain two newspapers.—Ed.

In 1861, THE GREEN MOUNTAIN EXPRESS was started by H. & G. H. Bradford, who published for nearly 1 year, when they abandoned the enterprise. To Mr. Earle, is the County indebted, more than to any other man or men, for the size and value of the County papers at this time.

THE ORLEANS COUNTY INDEPENDENT STANDARD now published at Barton, by Mr. Earle, is in point of ability and size second to no weekly periodical in the State. He is the father of journalism in this County.

REPRESENTATIVES FROM IRASBURGH.

Caleb Leach, 1804 to '08; Reuben Willey, 1809 to '11; Roger Enos, 1812; Nathaniel Kellam, 1813; Joshua Johnson, 1814; Sam'l Conant, 1815; John Kellam, 1816; Joshua Johnson, 1817; Ira H. Allen, 1818 to '20; Roger Enos, 1821; Ira H. Allen, 1822, '23; Roger Enos, 1824; Joshua Johnson, 1825; Ira H. Allen, 1826, '27; Elisha H. Starkweather, 1828 to '31; Joseph Higgins, 1832; Moody B. Kimball, 1833, '34; Ira H. Allen, 1835; Sabin Kellam, 1836; Ira H. Allen, 1837, '38; Timothy P. Redfield, 1839; Ira H. Allen, 1840; C. W. Prentiss, 1841, '42; Alexander Jameson, 1843; George Bryant, 1844, '45; Henry M. Bates, 1846 to '49; George Worthington, 1850, '51; George W. Hardy, 1852; W. H. Rand, 1853; William L. Locke, 1854; Spencer D. Howard, 1855, '56; John H. Kellum, 1857, '58; E. P. Colton, 1859, '60; Isaac N. Cushman, 1861, '62; Silas G. Bean, 1863, '64; Henry Somers, 1865, '66; C. P. Allen, 1867, '68; George B. Brewster, 1869.

MEMBERS OF CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

Joshua Johnson, 1814, '22; Roger Enos, 1828; John Kellam, 1836; Geo. Nye, 1843; Thomas Jameson, 1850.

MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL.

Ira H. Allen, 1828 to '31; Elisha H. Starkweather, 1835. In 1836, the State Senate succeeded the Council.

MEMBERS OF THE STATE SENATE.

Augustus Young, 1836 to '39; Timothy P. Redfield, 1848; Henry M. Bates, 1850, '51; George Worthington, 1855, '56; John H. Kellam, 1863, '64.

Citizens of Irasburgh who have held County offices:

ASSISTANT JUDGE OF THE COUNTY COURT.

Sabin Kellam, 1855, '57.

CLERKS OF THE COUNTY COURT.

Ira H. Allen, 1816 to '35; Henry M. Bates, 1839 to '49; Hubbard Hastings, 1850 to '53;

William H. Hartshorn, 1854; Norman W. Bingham, 1855 to '62; Isaac N. Cushman, 1862; the present incumbent.

CITIZENS OF IRASBURGH—COUNTY SHERIFFS.

Thomas Jameson, 1826 to '35; Sabin Kellam, 1839; George Worthington, 1842, '43; Hubbard Hastings, 1848, '49; Silas G. Bean, 1855, '56.

CITIZENS WHO HAVE BEEN STATE'S ATTORNEYS.

Elisha H. Starkweather, 1828, '29, '35; Geo. C. Wist, 1830, '31; Jesse Cooper, 1839, '42.

JUDGES OF PROBATE.

Ira H. Allen, 1821, '22; Geo. Nye, 1823, '24; Salmon Nye, 1825, '26, '27; Joseph Higgins, 1836, '37, '38; George Nye, 1839 to '45; Isaac N. Cushman, 1849 to '52; Milton R. Tyler, 1862 to '65.

THE CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH IN IRASBURGH.

BY DEACON JAMES CLEMENT.

On the 18th day of Jan. 1818, the Rev. James Hobart, of Berlin, Vt. and Rev. Luther Leland of Derby organized the Congregational church in Irasburg, according to usage, consisting of 3 male and 5 female members, viz. Zadock Bloss, John Skinner, Sam'l Warner, Hannah Burton, Lois Broughton, Eunice Hardy, Mrs. Cole and Mary Kellam. These persons, although coming from different localities, were similar in their opinions and practices, and immediately felt the importance of Christian union. We have no record of additions to their numbers until about 1825, when 12 were added, some by profession, and some by letter. For the next 3 years they were without a minister, except occasionally a missionary lectured or preached on the Sabbath. One of them, a Mr. Worcester, delivered a lecture on March Meeting day at the court-house. About the middle of his discourse a man started for the door exclaiming, "I do not believe a word of that." Mr. W. stopped a moment and said, "If there is another indecent person in the room, I wish they would leave," but no one else left. Among the number that preached here occasionally during this time, were the Rev. Messrs. David Sutherland of Bath, N. H., Leland of Derby, Hobart of Berlin, and Parker. A Mr. Rockwell preached a number of times in the Summer of 1823. About the year 1828, the church nearly, or quite doubled its membership, many of whom are now living and active members. In the Fall of 1828, the church employed a young

man by the name of Otis F. Curtiss, to preach regularly, who was ordained as an evangelist during the Winter, and remained about 2 years, was an earnest worker and genial friend. The church had no house for worship at that time, but held their meetings in the court house and village school-house. At this time there was each a Baptist and Methodist church here. After Mr. Curtiss, the Rev. Mr. Brown preached a while, after which, the Rev. Buel W. Smith, a graduate of Andover Seminary, preached one year. During his labors the church grew strong, and increased in members. During the time above mentioned, when without preaching, worship was maintained on Sundays by reading sermons and attending the Baptist and Methodist meetings. In 1839, the Congregational society built their present meeting-house, which was dedicated in January, 1840. In 1839, the first minister, Rev. James Johnson, was installed; installation at the Methodist meeting-house, sermon by Rev. Chester Wright of Hardwick. The church prospered for some time under the labors of Mr. Johnson, but during the latter part of his ministry peculiar cases of discipline made his labors less profitable. He was dismissed January, 1849. For the next 5 years Rev. Joel Fisk was their pastor, and was much loved by his people; after which the church employed Rev. J. H. Beckwith for about 3 years as stated supply, and a few months after, Rev. Thomas Bayne, for between 3 and 4 years, as supply, under whose labors the church received some valuable additions. In 1864, the Rev. J. H. Woodward, now of Milton, became their pastor, and served them faithfully until about the first of June, 1869. Under his charge the church received many additions in numbers, and increased in vitality. Since his dismissal they have had preaching but four Sabbaths to the present time, Sept. 1, 1869. The church is now able, with the help of those that attend worship with them, to well support a good minister, has about 120 members, a good Sabbath-school, organ and choir. Of the many different ministers, only one, Rev. Mr. Peck, Methodist, has been buried in town.

LAWYERS.

Salmon Nye, from about 1820 to '28; E. H. Starkweather, 1827—'36; Augustus Young,

1837, '38; Charles W. Prentiss, 1838—'46; Geo. Mason, 1829—'31; Gustavus G. Cushman, 1830, '31; Jessie Cooper, 1830—'60; Timo. P. Redfield, 1840—'48. I. N. Cushman, from 1849 to '69—not now in practice; J. H. Prentiss,* 1847—'69; Amasa Bartlett, 1860—'63; Leavitt Bartlett, 1859—'63; Don A. Bartlett, 1854—'60; Milton R. Tyler, 1860—'65; Charles J. Vail,* 1862—'69; Wm. D. Tyler, 1865—'69.

TOWN CLERKS.

Amos Conant, 1804 to '06; Benj. Walker, 1806—'10; Reuben Willey, 1810—'13; Zadock Bloss, 1813—'16; Ira H. Allen, 1816—'18; Zadock Bloss,† 1818, '19; Salmon Nye, 1819—'28; Norman Cleveland, 1828, '29; Thomas Jameson, 1829—'31; George Nye, 1831, '32; Thomas Jameson, 1832 '39; S. S. Clark, 1839—'41; Henry M. Bates, 1841—'50; I. N. Cushman, 1850—'54; Thomas Jameson,‡ 1854—'68; Wm. D. Tyler, 1868 '69.

AMOS CONANT,

aged 94, died in Irasburgh, June 21, 1847. He was one of the first settlers of this town—a specimen of the hardy pioneers of the County—he aided to open the communication by roads through the forests to neighboring settlements and form a rallying point for the new comers; aiding in the organization of the town, he was permitted to see great changes and improvements as the wilderness gave place to luxuriant fields; receiving the suffrages of his fellow-townsmen, he discharged the duties of the various offices to which he was called, with fidelity. He lived to see sons and grandsons in the discharge of the active duties of life; and, from the spot which he had occupied for nearly half a century, has gone to his grave like a shock of corn fully ripe.—*Yeoman's Record*.

DIED

in Milford, Mich. Mar. 21 1848, Mrs. Cynthia Harlow, wife of Capt. Abner Harlow, and daughter of the late Amos Conant, of this town, aged 58 years. *Yeoman's Record*.

FROM THE SERMON OF REV. THOMAS BAYNE.

Delivered at the Congregational Church, May 2. 1866.

IRA HAYDEN ALLEN,

son of General Ira and Jerusha (Enos) Allen, was born in Colchester, Vt. July 19, 1790. The history of his ancestry forms a prominent and important chapter, in the annals

* Now in practice.

†Zadock Bloss, 4 years in all.

‡Thomas Jameson, 23 years in all.

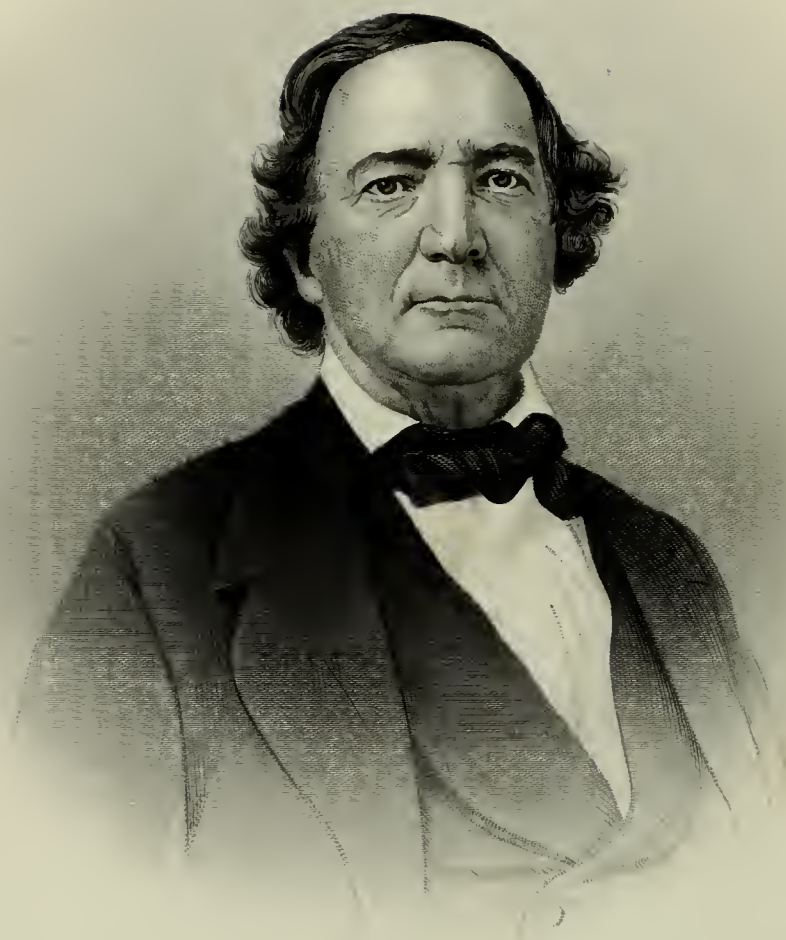
* Robert Mann.

of this commonwealth. The Allens were amongst the principal founders of the State of Vermont, and contributed much towards the independence of the United States. The necessary limits of this sketch furnish no space for an outline of the energetic, bold, and uncompromising career of Gen. Ira Allen, and his services, self-denials, and sufferings in the public cause. He took a very conspicuous and efficient part in the early settlement of Vermont, and during the period of the Revolutionary war, rendered to the nation signal aid. As member and secretary of the council of safety in 1777 he concerted and by his invincible energy carried out the measures which resulted in the triumph of the federal arms at Bennington, the capture of Mount Defiance, and Lake George Landing. These achievements led to the defeat and surrender of General Burgoyne and the consequent negotiation with France, of the important treaty of February, 1778. In consequence of these and like services to the national cause in the war of the Revolution and the fresh duties pertaining to the military interests of the State intrusted to him, he became the object of most tyrannical, unrighteous, and, in respect of property, ruinous prosecution, on the part of the British government. In the year 1795, General Allen, intending to take a voyage to Europe, was commissioned by the governor of the commonwealth—Thomas Chittenden—to endeavor to procure a supply of arms for the militia of the State. There was at that time a scarcity of arms. None could be purchased in the United States or borrowed from the government for the equipment of the militia. General Allen effected a very advantageous contract at Paris, with the French minister of war, for 20,000 stands of arms furnished with bayonets, and 24 brass four-pounder field-pieces, with utensils for their use. "This contract in France was equally consistent with the laws of nations and treaties, as if it had been made in England. The advantage in the contracts determined the place of purchase." These were shipped on board the "Olive Branch," then lying in the port of Ostend, whence she sailed on Nov. 12, 1796. This vessel, sailing on the high seas, was, in defiance of express stipulation in the treaty of 1794, between Great Britain and the United States, and in defiance of all international law, captured Nov. 19, 1796, by captain Gould, of the ship

Audacious, an English seventy-four, and carried into Portsmouth, in England. The cargo was condemned as a lawful prize Oct. 8, 1797, but, on appeal, the court of admiralty decreed the restoration of said cargo, Feb. 9, 1804, thereby acknowledging the injustice and unlawfulness of the seizure and condemnation. In these proceedings of the British government, there was not only great wrong done to the rights and dignity of this nation; there was also the infliction of grievous injury to General Allen's personal interest and property. While the case dragged its slow length along in the British courts of admiralty, the property, for want of proper care, depreciated to worthlessness, and his bail, to whom, by virtue of an order of court, it had been consigned, although perfectly solvent for a considerable period after they had become his security, were bankrupts when the restoration of the cargo was decreed. Gen. Allen was also adjudged, by decision of the court, to pay costs and charges! But this was the smallest part of his vexation and loss. When he sailed for Europe, the titles of more than 200,000 acres of lands, with many buildings and extensive improvements, were vested in him, in fee simple, in his own right and that of the heirs of deceased friends, on whose estates he had acted as executor, and some of the heirs were not of age and the estates were not settled at the time of his departure. But on his return, scarce an acre of these lands could be found, without another possessor, by vendue titles, or others obtained while he was, by intrigue, detained in Europe. When he returned to this continent, he was virtually and unjustly made an exile from his family and home, since, in order to avail himself of immunities which his own State failed to give him, he took up his residence in Philadelphia, where he died, and, in consequence of the events above narrated, leaving his family nearly destitute of means other than a home at Colchester, Vt,

These particulars I have outlined as necessary to a just idea of the circumstances and situation of our deceased friend, at the outset of his career.

Of the incidents of his earlier years I am not informed. He pursued collegiate studies at the University of Vermont. I have just read some of his college compositions written in the year 1808-9, which I find among his papers. They exhibit great maturity of re-



Engraved by J. C. Buttre

Ira H. Allen

flection and observation for a youth of eighteen or nineteen. Their subjects are of grave and serious character. The titles are such as these: Liberty; Religion; Mortality; Tyranny; Happiness. They are thoughtful essays, marked by sound judgment, enlivened by fancy, and pervaded by generous emotions and aspirations. He was obliged to relinquish collegiate studies at the close of his sophomore year, 1810, on account of ophthalmic weakness, which had become seriously aggravated by his application to study. This weakness of the eyes continued to afflict him, to some extent, in subsequent years. His only brother, Zimri E. Allen, also studied at Burlington, during the same years, afterwards read law with the Hon. Charles Marsh of Woodstock, Vt., and completed his curriculum of professional study at the famous law school in Litchfield, Ct., but died just as he was ready to enter upon his profession. An only sister had died some years before. To Mr. Allen's sole care therefore were committed his widowed mother and aged grandmother. The duties and responsibilities, involved in this relationship and trust, extending over many succeeding years, he discharged with devoted affection and exemplary fidelity, deferring his own settlement in domestic relations, that he might give his undivided assiduity and care to the guardianship and happiness of his venerated mother.

After the cessation of his studies in Burlington, he was clerk in Swanton, for, probably, about 2 years, where he had an opportunity, in some degree, to verify the words of the prophet: "It is good for a man that he bear the yoke in his youth." He next assisted his cousin, Heman Allen, Esq., in his business at Highgate. Subsequently followed his removal to Irasburgh, which was ever afterwards his permanent, life-long residence. His removal to this town was the result of circumstances connected with his mother's estate. When Jerusha, eldest daughter of Gen. Roger Enos, engaged herself in marriage to Gen. Ira Allen, the father of the affianced bride required, in accordance with the usages of those days, a marriage settlement for his daughter. Very much as a matter of form and honorable custom, the township of Irasburgh, then a primeval wilderness, was deeded to her as such settlement. As to actual value, to use Mrs. Allen's own words, she did not, at that time, consider it

worth a rush. In 1814, Mr. Ira H. Allen proposed to his mother to visit this town and ascertain whether it was worth any thing; designing to be absent from home but for a few days. On his arrival, he found some two or three families occupying land under a lease from the agent of Mrs. Gen. Allen, and a dozen or more who had located themselves on lands, irrespective of any right or title. A Mr. Parker had erected a set of cheap mills, where the grist-mill now stands. The saw-mill had been used for sawing up pine lumber, cut down by squatters from Mrs. Allen's lands. A large quantity of the boards thus manufactured and appropriated, Mr. Ira H. Allen found piled up in the mill-yard. His first step was to claim these boards, in behalf of his mother. Instead, however, of enforcing legal rights, which could have been easily sustained, he concluded his settlement of the matter, by allowing the parties an equitable compensation for their labor in procuring the lumber from the forest. After a stay here of three months, instead of a few days, he returned to Colchester, informed his mother that the property in Irasburgh was worth taking care of, and that if she would give him a portion of it, he would come here and himself manage the estate. In this, he displayed a sagacious, far-seeing judgment, as well as a filial regard for his mother's rights and interests. His offer was accepted. He with his mother's family, therefore, removed thither. These events I assume to have occurred in 1814; as Mr. Allen's first vote on record in this town is dated in September of said year. He was, thus, about 24 years of age when he became an inhabitant of Irasburgh. At this date, his entire property or capital consisted of a horse and single sleigh, a respectable wardrobe, his library, a silver watch, \$40 in money, and—what was best of all—his education and his principles.

From the time Mr. Allen decided on making Irasburgh his permanent residence and home, he gave his earnest attention and most strenuous endeavors to the interests of the town. The lands were leased for the annual interest on 17s. per acre. Mainly through his exertions, the legislature passed an act constituting this the shire town, on condition that the inhabitants would within a specified time, erect a court-house and jail, to the acceptance of a committee appointed under

direction of the State. The buildings were erected chiefly at the expense of Mr. Allen and his mother, and this, for his means, in that early period of his history, involved considerable effort and sacrifice. The village was laid out, and alterations and improvements effected in the roads, to correspond with the rising prospects of the town. The court held its first session in August, 1816. Mr. Allen was appointed its clerk, which office he held from 1816 to 1835, inclusive; when he resigned in favor of governor Crafts, to whom, in his reduced circumstances, its emoluments had become an object of importance.

When the town had been duly constituted the County seat, the interested opposition of rival towns started and urged into currency objections and prejudices against the system of leasing lands. To counteract the opposition thus stimulated and give to all a chance to own their lands in fee, Mr. Allen issued hand-bills, notifying the public that all persons desiring a deed of their lands could have one, by paying, within 10 years, the established price of 17s. per acre. Unoccupied lands were to be leased on the same terms. The system of lease-lands has been the subject of much unthinking and ungenerous censure. It has been with some a frequent and fertile theme of abusive declamation. I am persuaded that the system, in its administration by Mr. Allen, eminently favored the original and early settlers. It enabled many to hold on to their lands and improvements and ultimately acquire a title to them, who, had they purchased their farms in fee simple, would, in their inability to make their payments, have been dispossessed of their lands, and lost the fruits of the toil and industry of years. That was the sorrowful experience of multitudes of the first settlers in all parts of the State. When, some years ago, there was a loud clamor on this topic, an investigation was made by several competent and responsible parties, and it was found, that the farms were much less encumbered in this than in other towns, so that it cannot be reasonably affirmed that the system has shown itself adverse to the interests and prosperity of the town.

The want of the commercial facilities afforded by a bank, had been heavily felt, for some years, throughout the County. Here, again, Mr. Allen took a leading part, in the

procuring of a charter, which was granted by the legislature in 1832, and in the organization of the Orleans County Bank. He was for years a large stockholder at considerable pecuniary sacrifice. For, in the first years of its existence, when the business of the County was limited, it did not pay its stockholders six per cent. He was one of its board of directors, and the most prominent and efficient, from its organization to the time of his death; and was its first president, holding the office from 1833 to 1847, inclusive, 15 years, and again in 1863, '64, '65, and to the date of his decease. He served the bank without compensation, and in both his official relations managed its affairs with a financial ability and success, that gave the institution an honorable and established reputation for soundness and stability, maintained, inviolate and undisturbed, the public confidence in its solvency, through all the successive commercial crises which have swept over the nation, carrying financial disaster and ruin to corporations and individuals; and its bills never suffered any discount from the value expressed on the face of them.

The large measure in which, by his investments, he contributed to the building of the Irasburgh House, not from the expectation of rich dividends, but for the sake of its estimated benefits and advantage to the town, as being a more recent example of his public zeal, is well known to you all.

His townsmen honored him with every office in their gift; or, to speak more justly, honored the offices, by choosing him to fill them. He was town clerk in 1816 and 1817; selectman from 1820 to 1826, inclusive; town representative in 1818, '19, '20, '22, '23, '27, '35, '37, '38 and '40.

The esteemed friend, to whose obliging and pains-taking search of the town records for some four hours, I am indebted for these and other dates, adds: "the records shew that he was frequently town treasurer, and continually appointed on committees indicative of the unbounded confidence of his townsmen in his integrity and ability"

He held the office of judge of probate in 1822, for the accommodation of a friend—a brother of the Hon. George Nye, who was disqualified from holding it by the possession of a United States' appointment; and, on the expiration thereof, Mr. Allen resigned the probateship in his favor.

He represented the County in the council in 1828, '29, '30, '31 and '32. He was elected to the council of censors in 1848. He was appointed governor's aid-de-camp with the title of colonel; in what year I have not at hand the means of ascertaining. It was by his title of colonel he was most generally known throughout the State.

In his public life and as a legislator, he not only won the golden opinions of his friends by his high-toned principles and his abilities; but, also, in those periods when political and party feeling ran high, he disarmed, by his incorruptibility, moderation, and sound sense, the passions of political opponents and constrained their respect and confidence. Had he been ambitious of the distinctions of public life, he might have enjoyed them to a still larger extent. When the offer to put him in nomination as representative to congress for this district, was tendered him, and in circumstances which seemed to render certain his nomination and subsequent election, he unqualifiedly declined.

I have mentioned these facts thus fully, because, since the date of most of them, a new generation has come upon the scene, who are very much strangers to an acquaintance with them.

A word, further, as to the incidents of his personal history, and we hasten on to a delineation of the chief features of his character.

Jan. 13, 1842, he married Sarah C. T. Parsons, of Highgate, a lady of great amiableness, benevolence and worth. She died Feb. 29, 1844. July 8, 1848, he married her sister, Frances Eliza, who survives him. The growing up of his children to maturity; the watching the development of their mind and character; the direction of their education; plans for their future career; and the invasion of sickness and death in his family, gave him to know human life, in its various phases of joy and sorrow—of hope, anxiety, and care.

And, at length, his turn came to die. For some months past, we observed that age was beginning to write, very sensibly, its impression upon his form. Still, we hoped the months of summer were for him. But "man knoweth not his time." On Saturday afternoon, the 21st of April, he took to his couch. He had been out of his usual health for some days before. Medical skill was utterly una-

vailing for his restoration. On Sunday at the stroke of three, he died without a pang. The gentleness of his disease and the peacefulness of his death were in meet harmony with the placid and tranquil tenor of his life. He was in his 76th year.

His character needs no eulogy. His claims upon our appreciation and esteem will be even more deeply felt and recognized, when his memory and name have been hallowed by his decease and by the lapse of time. The fair fame of his manhood was unshaken by youthful improvidences, vices, or follies. He was marked by singular correctness of manners. His filial piety was most tender and faithful and endearing. In his domestic relations he was an affectionate husband and loving father. When, in the middle or later periods of his life, he had accumulated a large amount of wealth, he gave no outward manifestations at least, of the faults which are usually found associated with affluence. He was eminently free from haughtiness, and the spirit of dictation or oppression. He exacted from none the expressions of homage to himself, or of conformity to his opinions. An obsequious reverence and sycophancy would, if offered to him, have been contemptible in his eyes and repulsive to his feelings. In his personal intercourse with others he was uniformly courteous, respectful and conciliatory. He was easily accessible to the poorest. In his business transactions he was eminently trustworthy and scrupulously just. Implicit confidence was invariably and universally reposed in him. His integrity was never questioned. His book-accounts were kept with an exact and faultless accuracy; thereby precluding misunderstandings, difficulties and strifes. No poor or honest person was ever harassed by him for payment of his dues. A man who was striving and struggling to make headway in the world, had, practically, an unlimited pay-day, and was allowed to discharge his payments in the mode most convenient for him. In his remarks concerning the absent or the calumniated, Mr. Allen was very careful and considerate. He indulged in no acerbities of censure or severity of criticism. Opprobrious and vituperative epithets never fell from his lips. The severest remark, which one who was his intimate friend for half a century, overheard him make, was: "I don't think much of him."

That seemed to be the habitual, characteristic expression of his disapproval and dislike. He had naturally a kind and sympathizing heart, which had not lost its tenderness of sensibility by contact with the world or by the rude experiences of life. He was very reticent and reserved in his utterances about himself. When he did a benevolent or charitable act, he never blazoned it abroad. We knew it not from him. His performances, his abilities, his honors, in any department, were never recited, rarely, if ever, mentioned by him. To his friends, who sought his advice, he was a valuable and safe counselor, because, in his replies, he offered not those views and suggestions, which he might suppose would most probably or surely harmonize with the wishes and aims of those soliciting his council; but expressed the sentiments and convictions of his own independent and unbiased judgment. To ostentation, extravagance, prodigality and waste, he had a native and cherished aversion. His own expenditures, though he was possessed of abundant means, were characterized by moderation and economy. His influence and example, in this, as in so many respects, were eminently salutary upon this community. His contributions to the advancement and prosperity of the town will be more highly appreciated and more justly recognized at a later date. Of its taxes, his wealth has always borne ungrudgingly a heavy part. To the ordinances and offices of religion he ever yielded the reverence and homage of his spirit. Its ministers he held in honor for honor for their work's sake. He was constant and punctual in his attendance upon public worship. Under all ordinary circumstances, he calculated to be present in the sanctuary. At an early date in the history of our town, when there was no frequent or stated ministry, he read sermons on the sabbath, to the assemblies of the people, in the court-house. He took a great interest in, and contributed largely to, the erection of the church edifice, in which we are met to-day; and willingly gave what he considered his proportion, to the maintenance of the gospel ministry, and the support of public worship. Yet, his preferences and those of his family, were for the Episcopal forms of worship. He read his prayer-book, and used it in family devotions. And persons calling upon him, about the hours of morning prayer, have

found him engaged in the perusal of the scriptures, when, had you gone into the houses of many professing Christians, the bible would not have been any where within sight. Of his actual personal relations towards God, it falls not within my province to speak. He, like myself, must receive his award from his Maker's hands, who is a just and merciful God.

THE SEVENTH DAY ADVENTISTS.

BY ELDER A. C. BOURDEAU.

The subject of the observance of the Bible Sabbath, in connection with the doctrine of the second advent of Christ, was first presented in Irasburgh and adjoining towns, by Eld. Joseph Bates in 1849—50. Subsequent to that time till 1861, labors were bestowed there at different times by Elders James White, J. Bates, J. N. Andrews, H. Edson, F. Wheeler, W. S. Ingraham, C. W. Sperry and A. S. Hutchins.

The S. D. Adventist church of Irasburgh was organized by Eld. A. S. Hutchins, Nov. 8, 1861, the following persons uniting together in church fellowship at that time: Jesse Barrows, Lydia Barrows, Enoch Colby, Cynthia Colby, John F. Colby, Mary Ann Colby, Samuel N. Smith, Lucy Smith, Alfred S. Hutchins, Abbie D. Hutchins, Ebenezer Scribner and Asa Loveland. Systematic benevolence was organized amounting to about \$100.00 per year; J. Barrows was appointed local elder and S. B. treasurer, and A. S. Hutchins church clerk.

Since then a goodly number have been added to this church, and, notwithstanding their frequent losses by death and removal of families, their membership now stand 22 who pay on S. B. \$187.22 per year.

Elder A. S. Hutchins, formerly a Freewill Baptist minister of West Fairlee, Vt., embraced the views of the Seventh-day Adventists in 1852. He was married to Esther M. Barrows, of Irasburgh, Nov. 11, 1855, from which time he considered his place of residence to be in that town till April, 1866. During this period he labored as a S. D. Adventist minister in Vermont, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Connecticut, New York, Michigan and Illinois. Since 1866, E. W. Hutchins has resided in Wolcott, Vt. The church at Irasburgh have shared largely of his labors during the past conference year.

Sept. 14, 1870.

IRASBURGH SOLDIERS' RECORD, 1861—'65.

BY WM. B. TYLER.*

<i>Names.</i>	<i>Rank.</i>	<i>Co. Reg.</i>	<i>Enlisted.</i>	<i>Remarks.</i>
Adams, Norman F.	Priv.	F 11	Aug. 1, '62.	Pris. June 23, '64; took rebel oath.
Ash, Benj. Jr.	"	" "	July 22, '62.	Died Sept. 29, '62.
Badger Willard	"	Cav.E 1	Jan. 4, '62.	Trans. to Inv. corps, Sept. 1, '63.
Bailey, Hollis H.	"	F 11	Aug. 4, '62.	Pro. corp. March 8, '63; serg't Jan. 23, '64; 2d lieut. June 4, '65; Q. M. serg't Jan. 4, '64; must. out June 24, '65.
Bartlett, Amasa	Capt.	E 9	June 25, '62.	Pro. Maj. Dec. 21, '63; died Mar. 16, '64 of disease.
Beaman, Henry E.	Priv.	B 3	June 1, '61.	Discharged Oct. 8, '63.
Belknap, Lewis	"	" 4	Aug. 13, '61.	Mustered out July 13, '65.
Bemis, Geo. N.	"	E 9	June 14, '62.	Deserted Oct. 25, '62.
Bean, Curtis P.	"	B 3	June 1, '61.	Re-en. Dec. 21, '63; dis. May 16, '65.
Bean, Rufus	"	Cav.I	Sept. 26, '61.	Drowned Feb. 20, '63.
Berry, Elias W.	"	" "	Oct. 7, '61.	Mustered out Nov. 18, '64.
Brown, Chas. J.	"	M 11	Sept. 9, '63.	Pro. corp. Feb. 21, '64; 1st lieut. col'd reg. Dec., '64; capt. and maj. May, '65.
Burroughs, Hiram	"	F "	July 8, '62.	Pris. June 25, '64; died at Andersonville Sept. 10, '64.
Bush, George	"	I 15	Sept. 3, '62.	Pro. corp. Jan. 1, '63; must. out Aug. 5, '63.
Caples, Thomas	"	F 11	July 17, '62.	Dis. Mar. 16, '63; re-en. in Co. F, 9th reg.; died Nov. 1, '64.
Clark, Nelson A.	"	" "	Aug. 8, '62.	Deserted May 16, '62; arrested Feb. 6, '65.
Clough, John D.	"	" "	Aug. 28, '63.	Pris. June 23, '64; died at Andersonville July 24, '64.
Colton, George	"	" "	Aug. 8, '62.	Pro. prin. music., May 18, '63; 2d lieut., June 4, '65; must. out June 24, '65.
Carter, Joseph	"	D "	Dec. 3, '63.	Discharged June 23, '65.
Diggins, Patrick F.	"	B 3	June 1, '61.	" Nov. 10, '63.
Donnivan, Wm. J.	"	" "	"	Dropped July 20, '63.
Doying, Francis N.	"	F 11	Aug. 8, '62.	Pris. June 23, '64; died at Andersonville Aug. 13, '64.
Drew, Ira S.	"	Cav.I	Sept. 30, '61.	Discharged June 18, '62.
Eaton, Solomon W.	"	" "	Oct. 7, '61.	" Oct. 31, '62.
Emery, George	"	F 11	Aug. 6, '62.	Pris. June 23, '64; took rebel oath.
Fairchilds, Henry C.	"	B 3	June 1, '61.	Re-en. Dec. 21, '63.
Field, Frederick M.	"	F 11	July 14, '62.	W'd G.H., Aug. 31, '64; must. out June 9, '65.
Flint, Henry C.	1st L't	Cav.I	Oct. 21, '61.	Pro. capt. Apr. 25, '62; killed Apr. 1, '63, at Broad Run, Va.
Foster, Wm. W.	Priv.	" "	Sept. 26, '61.	Pro. corp. Nov. 19, '61; serg't, Dec. 10, '62; re-en. Dec. 28, '63; pro. 2d lieut. Nov. 19, '64; 1st lieut. Feb. 9, '65; trans. to Co. E, June 21, '65; must. out Aug. 9, '65.
Goin, James F.	"	" "	Sept. 29, '61.	Mustered out Nov. 18, '64.
Grant, Eben	"	" "	Sept. 30, '61.	Pro. serg't Nov. 19, '61; 1st serg't and 2d lieut., Oct. 30, '62; 1st lieut., Apr. 1, '63; capt., Oct. 2, '63; must. out June 21, '65.
Griswold, Geo. A.	"	A 10	June 28, '62	Sick in G. H. Aug. 31, '64.
Healey, John	"	F 11	Aug. 11, '62.	Pro. corp. Apr. 22, '65; must. out June 24, '65.
Healey, Samuel	"	" "	"	Sick in G. H., Aug. 31, '64; des. Oct. 5, '64.
Hill, Henry A.	"	L "	May 16, '63.	Discharged Apr. 15, '64.
Hopkins, Amos C.	"	B 3	June 1, '61.	" Sept. 16, '62.
Hopkins, Chas. E.	"	Cav.I	Oct. 8, '61.	" Oct. 23, '62; re-en. in inv. corps.
Hopkins, Hiland	"	F 11	Aug. 8, '62.	W'd G.H. Aug. 31, '64; must. out June 24, '65.
Howard, Albert W.	Corp.	" "	July 12, '62.	Pro. serg't Dec. 14, '63; died June 3, '64; of wound of June 1.
Howard, Elbridge G.	Priv.	" "	Aug. 29, '63.	Trans. to Co. C, June 24, '65, must. out Aug. 25, '65.
Hure, John A.	Corp.	" "	July 12, '62.	Pro. serg't; must. out June 24, '65.
Keeler, Geo. P.	Priv.	" "	July 16, '62.	W'd G.H. Aug. 31, '64; must. out May 13, '65.
Kennison, Henry M.	"	Q.S.S.E	Aug. 5, '64.	Trans. to Co. G, 4th reg. Feb. 25, '65; must. out June 19, '65.
Kidder, Joseph	"	F 11	Aug. 8, '62.	Pris. June 23, '64; died Sept. 23, '64; at Florence S. C. pris.

* Also lawyers and town clerks, furnished by Mr. Tyler—town clerk.—Ed.

<i>Names.</i>	<i>Rank.</i>	<i>Co.</i>	<i>Reg.</i>	<i>Enlisted.</i>	<i>Remarks.</i>
Kidder, Oliver A.	Serg't	B	3	June 1, '61.	Died Aug. 22, '61.
Loveland, James	Priv.	G	4	Aug. 28, '63.	Died Nov. 23, '63; drafted.
Larabee, J. B. H.	"	C	"	"	Died of w'ds rec'd May 12, '64; drafted.
Leet, David A.	"	F	11	Aug. 6, '62.	W'd G. H. Aug. 31, '64; died Nov. 21, '64.
Madden, Daniel	"	H	3	Mar. 26, '62.	Died June 15, '62.
Mason, Marvin M.	" Cav.I			Sept. 28, '61.	Serg't Nov. 19, '61; dis. Nov. 5, '62; re-en. in Vet. Res. corps, June 26, '63; trans. to Co. I, Feb. 24, '64; re-en. Mar. 29, '64; 1st serg't Nov. 19, '64; 2d lieut. Feb. 9, '65; 1st lieut. Co. M, June 4, '65; trans. to Co. F, as 2d lieut. June 21, '65; must. out Aug. 9, '65.
McNeil, John	"	B	3	June 3, '61.	Died July 31, '62.
Mead, Egbert H.	"	F	11	July 19, '62.	Pro. corp. Dec. 23, '64; pro. serg't April 22, '65; must. out June 24, '65.
Mead, Frank N.	" Cav.I			Oct. 4, '61.	Mustered out Nov. 18, '64.
Mitchell, Simeon	" " "			Jan. 1, '62.	Re-en. Jan. 1, '64; trans. to Co. F June 21, '65—not accounted for.
Miles, Abner, Jr.	"	D	5	Aug. 9, '62.	Discharged Jan. 28, '63.
Morey, Willard	"	B	3	Mar. 4, '62.	Died Oct. 14, '62.
Mott, Langdon	"	E	9	June 23, '62.	Discharged Jan. 15, '63.
Needham, Edw'd C.	"				
Nye, Edward	"	B	3	Apr. 12, '62.	Died June 22, '64, w'ds received in action.
Nye, Lucius S.	"	"	"	"	Pro. corp. must. out April 12, '65.
Owen, Charles	"	D	17	Feb. 8, '64.	Sick in G. H. Aug. 31, '64; Pro. corp. July 8, '65; must. out July 14, '65.
Page, Austin	" Cav.I			June 4, '62.	Discharged Dec. 21, '62.
Pearson, Solon D.	"	B	3	June 3, '61.	Discharged Feb. 8, '63.
Perry, Willard J.	"	D	4	Aug. 28, '61.	Died Nov. 17, '61.
Pope, Frank E.	"	B	3	Feb. 28, '62.	Discharged Dec. 1, '62
Preston John	"	G	4	Aug. 28, '63.	Trans. to Co. B, Feb. 25, '65; trans. to Vet. Res. corps Nov. 25, '64; must. out July 19, '65.
Priest, Samuel J.	" Cav.E			Jan. 4, '62.	Must. out Jan. 4, '65.
Ranger, Geo. R.	Serg't	F	11	Aug. 8, '62.	Died Feb. 20, '65, at Charleston S. C.
Ranger, Wm. S.	Priv.	F	11	"	Pro. corp. July 30, '63; Pro. serg't. April 10, '64; Died June 19, '65.
Santy, Edward W.	Corp.	B	3	June 1, '61.	Pro. serg't; must. out July 27, '64.
Sargent, Alonzo B.	Priv.	F	11	Aug. 8, '62.	Must. out June 24, '65.
Semineau, Abram	" 3 Bat.			Aug. 4, '64.	Must. out June 15, '65.
Shaw, Napoleon B.	"	H	17		
Spear, Hiram	"	B	3	June 1, '61.	G. H. Wash'n July 27, '64.
Sterling, Geo. W.	" Cav.C			Aug. 7, '62.	Pro. corp. Nov. 19, '64; pro. serg't; must. out June 21, '65.
Stone, Samuel A.	"	E	9	June 6, '62.	Must. out June 13, '65.
Sunbury, Jackson	"	B	3	Mar. 4, '62.	Dropped April 10, '63.
Tallman, Wm. C.	Corp.	F	11	July 17, '62.	Pro. serg't. July 30, '63; pris. June 23, '64; died Andersonville Aug. 15, '64.
Taplin, Geo. O.	Priv.	"	"	July 21, '62.	W'd. G. H. Aug. 31, '64; corp. April 22, '65; must. out June 24, '65.
Taylor, Herman S.	" 1 Bat.			Dec. 25, '61.	Mustered out Aug. 10, '64.
Tenney, Wm. W.	"	F	11	Aug. 9, '62.	Pro. corp. Jan. 23, '64; died March 5, '64.
Tisdell, Geo. H.	"	"	"	Aug. 29, '62.	W'd. in G. H. Aug. 31, '64; dis. May 22, '65.
Tucker, Perley	"	I	15	Sept. 3, '62.	Must. out Aug. 5, '63.
Woodbury, Jos. P.	"	G	4	Aug. 28, '63.	Died June 16, '64, w'ds rec'd in action.
Williamson, Thos. A.	"	F	11	Mar. 27, '64.	Deserted April 6, '64.
Wells, Hollis	"	"	"	Dec. 3, '63.	Trans. to Co. C June 24, '65; must. out Sept. 7, '65.
Ware, Alonzo	"	"	"	Aug. 11, '62.	Died Sept. 6, '62.
Waterman, Freeman	"	M	"	Sept. 21, '63.	Sick G. H. Aug. 31, '64; must. out June 23, '65.
Webster, Albert	"	"	"	Sept. 9, '63.	Mustered out June 22, '65.
Webster, Ellory H.	"	F	"	Aug. 9, '62.	Pro. corp. Jan. 23, '64; pris. June 23, '64; pro. serg't. April 22, '65; must. out '65.
Wells, George	"	"	"	Aug. 8, '62	Dis. Oct. 23, '62.
White Moses W.	"	E	9	June 25, '62.	Must. out June 13, '65.

<i>Names.</i>	<i>Rank.</i>	<i>Co. Reg.</i>	<i>Enlisted.</i>	<i>Remarks.</i>
Wilshier, Wm.	Priv.	F 11	Aug. 8, '62.	Pro. corp. April 22, '65; must. out June 24, '65.
Young, Peter	"	"	Aug. 3, '63.	Pro. corp.; pro. serg't. Jan. 23, '64; sick June 24, '65.

94 enlisted men,—5 men not credited by name; 1 substitute furnished by William B. Denison; 4 paid commutation, viz. John D. Edmonds, Wm. S. Foster, Zuar E. Jameson and Wm. L. Locke Jr. Total, 104.

Died in service, 24; Deserted 6; took Rebel oath, 2; not accounted for, 1; drafted 2

MY JENNY BAY.

BY N. W. BINGHAM.

The sky is bright, the day is fair,
Bring out my gentle Morgan bay;
The ice upon the lake is glare,
And we will try its strength to-day.
Then with thee, my Jenny bay,
O'er the lake to glide away—
The deer is fleet,
The wind is fleet,
But thou art fleetest than they, my bay.

Ah! Jenny bay, my Morgan mare.
Her neck is arched, her eye is bold,
Her mane a torrent in the air,
Her lofty step a pride untold—
Then come my darling Jenny bay,
O'er the lake we'll haste away.

The ship is fleet,
The eagle fleet,
But thou art fleetest than they, my bay.

And as upon the lake we go,
Tread firmly on your iron heel;
You need not fear the depths below,
The ice is thick and strong as steel.
Oh! swiftly on, my Jenny bay,
Swiftly on, away! away!
The deer is fleet,
The wind is fleet,
But thou art fleetest than they, my bay.

But see, she stops, she will not go!
We're at the current of the lake,
Why do you start and tremble so?
The ice is strong, it will not break.
Then swiftly on, my Jenny bay,
Swiftly on, away! away!
The ice is strong,
The tide is strong,
And thou art strong as they, my bay.

But ha! a crash, on, do not stay!
On, on, my mare; She will not heed.
The crackling ice will soon give way;
It bends, it breaks, alas, my steed,
Oh, my bay, my drowning bay,
Wo betide this evil day.
The lake is cold,
The ice is cold,
And thou wilt soon be cold as they.

She rises but to sink again,
The water rises o'er the way,
In vain I madly seize the rein,
The groaning ice forbids my stay,

The waters close above my bay,
A ripple shows the darksome way,
Alas, for thee,
Alas, for me,
That I should mourn thee, Jenny bay.

And thou shalt champ the bit no more,
Nor beat impatiently the earth;
Above thee shall the dark wave roar,
Unheeded in its boisterous mirth,
Farewell, a long farewell, my bay.
The saddened year will roll away;
Spring will return,
The birds return,
But thou will not return, my bay.

EMMA DEAN.—A BALLAD.

BY N. W. BINGHAM.

Where the rays of golden sunlight
Glimmer o'er the joyous sea,
Near my happy home of childhood,
Emma oft has strayed with me.
Where the dusky shades of twilight
Deepen o'er the sighing sea,
Sleeps in death the gentle Emma,
Never more to stray with me.
Never more, ah, never more,
When the summer blades are green,
May I wander by the shore
With the gentle Emma Dean.

Bright her eyes were ever beaming,
Like the sunlight from her soul,
While a witchery of dreaming
Through their drooping lashes stole;
But those eyes are closed forever,
Joyless, soulless, sightless, still,
Every heart with wild adoring
Never more, alas! to fill.
Never more, ah, never more,
When the summer blades are green,
May I wander by the shore
With the gentle Emma Dean.

How I loved her, fondly lov'd her,
In those happy days of yore;
When her cheek my own was pressing,
And my cup of bliss ran o'er;
Cold and pale those cheeks so lovely,
Mould'ring by the solemn shore,
And the soul that woke their beauty
Now shall wake it never more.
Never more, ah, never more,
When the summer blades are green,
May I wander by the shore
With the gentle Emma Dean.

MY BEST FRIEND.

(Lines to my wife.)

BY CHARLES THOMPSON, OF ST. ALBANS.*

Above all others there's one friend
Whom I delight to honor ;
O, could I weave an angel's robe,
I'd place that robe upon her !
I'd spin such fair and golden threads
As ne'er were spun before,
From the most choice material
In Heaven's ample store !

Threads of angelic purity,
And threads of radiant joy ;
Threads of majestic loveliness
Should all my skill employ !
I'd clothe her in a robe of light,
Such as the angels wear :
Of pearls of truth I'd weave a band
To bind her shining hair !

I'd place upon her innocent head
A crown of dazzling gold
With wisdom's diamonds studded round,
All glorious to behold !
In safety would I clothe her feet—
With honor grace her hand ;
In some deserved exalted place,
'T were joy to see her stand !

Dear friend,—“ if thou art good and pure,”—
As I believe thou art
If just and honest be thy mind,
And upright be thy heart,
That crown of glory on thy head
One day shall brightly shine
That post of honor, and that robe,
And peace and joy be thine !

MAD MATH.

BY LAURA HEARTON.

O, the winter cold, bleak winter,
Shutting out prayers of spring-time,
Stilling all the songs of summer
And the autumn's written rhyme.

On the beech-boughs hung the snow-flakes,
And the snow-flakes filled the lanes,
Piled in masses along the hedge-row
And against the window panes.

And as morning woke in heaven,
From the cottage doorway low,
Looked Mad Math with dim brown eyes
O'er the meadow white with snow.

Beyond the cloud-rifts she could see
The brightness of the sky-land,
And she laughed as the sunshine fell
On her trembling, withered hand.

Through her shrunken lips she muttered
“ I must on my journey go,
'Ere the storm-winds walk the valley
And across the heather blow.”

Full twenty years she had wandered
On this journey up and down,
Ever waiting, ever searching,
For a treasure never found.

* A native of Irasburgh.

Every morning, hood and blanket
She had taken from the wall,
Every morning on the high-way
There was sound of her foot-fall.

And now as ever forth she went
Through the snow smooth and even,
Never heeding all the warnings
Of the cold and cheerless heaven.

Never heeding all the voices
Of the good folks at the farm,
Who often pitied crazy Math,
Fearing she would come to harm.

Fearing as they saw her foot-prints
Wavering across the plain,
That within their cheerful dwelling
She would never come again.

All that day through the chilling air
Mad Math heard voices calling,
Heard them calling from the sky-land
And she answered “ I am coming.”

“ I am coming,” wild winds heard it
And they colder, colder blew,
“ I am coming,” and all the shadows
Closer, closer round her drew.

Closer, closer wove the dimness
Over Mad Math's weary eyes,
Till on the drifted snow she sank
Never more in life to rise.

And as the western sky grew red
With blood of the dying day,
And misty clouds like crimson sails
Slow waved o'er a crimson bay,

“ Look !” she cried, “ see all the fires
They've kindled for my welcome ;
See them burning blazing upward
To guide my footsteps home.”

How the forests moaned and shuddered
How the air moved with sighing,
Yet there came a blessing to her
In that lone hour of dying.

For, from her darkly buried soul
“ Angels rolled the stone away,”
Crazy Math was she no longer,
But sweet voiced Marion Grey.

Very near her came the voices
Which had called her all the day,
And about her were the visions
Of her old home far away.

She heard how the forest shuddered,
But said “ it is the sounding
Of the voice of our home-river,
As down the rocks 'tis bounding.”

Dreamed she of the olden mansion,
Of the budding apple-trees,
Of the birds among the branches
Singing all their spring-time glees.

Dreamed she of the joy and gladness
She had felt in other days,
When all who knew lovely Marion
Only knew to sing her praise.

Over her stole the death warmth
 And her soul left our valleys,
 As the sunset lifted
 From winding forest-alleys,

With her snow-shroud angel-woven,
 With sunshine lying round her,
 With the pine tree for her headstone
 On the morrow there they found her.

Tenderly they brushed the snow-wreaths
 From her wrinkled face away,
 Carefully raised her, knowing not
 She was fair Marion Gray.

Only saying, "It is Mad Math
 Who has wandered up and down,
 Long time waiting, long time searching
 For a treasure never found.

They lifted up her staff and basket,
 Showing relics strange and old,
 Faded flowers, withered spring-leaves
 And a shell-frame edged with gold.

In the frame were two fair pictures
 Which might have been two lovers,
 One might have been Mariou's face
 Or might have been another's.

Reverently they folded them
 In her hands grown dark and thin,
 Knowing nothing; asking, wondering
 Only what they might have been.

Gently in her grave they laid her;
 Then the "gude men" went their way,
 Carving "MAD MATH" on the pine tree,
 But it should be "MARION GREY."

Now they tell us of the pine tree
 How the tassels bow and whisper,
 When the sun is low in heaven
 And winds are on the heather.

How adown the firey sunset
 Come evening echoes calling,
 And the waving pine tree-tassles
 Answer back "I am coming."

So they tell us but we know not,
 And we heed not what they tell,
 Only know that—at last, at last
 Weary Math is resting well.

JAY.

BY THE REV. PLINY H. WHITE.

The territory constituting the town of Jay was originally granted, as a township, by the name of Carthage, March 13, 1780. No settlements were made under that grant, nor was the township surveyed till 1789, when it was surveyed by James Whitelaw. The conditions of the grant not being complied with, the land reverted to the State; and the legislature, by a resolution, adopted Nov. 7, 1792, which recited,

"That the tract called Carthage is found to be an uncommonly good one," and that 7,000 acres of it had been granted to Thomas Chittenden, requested the Governor to issue a charter to John Jay for fourteen sixteenths of two thirds of it, and to John Cozine for the other two sixteenths, and "that the same should be erected into a township by the name of Jay."

That part of the township which was granted to Gov. Chittenden was described as follows: "Beginning at a Stake and Stones being the South-West Corner of Carthage thence South 82 Degrees and 20 Minutes East six Miles in the North Line of Westfield to a Birch Tree Standing in the North East Corner thereof marked Carthage Westfield 1789, thence North Two miles to a Stake 16 Links North West from a Spruce Tree Marked 2 1789 thence North 82 Degrees and 20 Minutes West six Miles to a Fir Tree standing on the West side of a Mountain Marked M 4 1789 thence South to the first bound containing 4600 acres of land."

By a charter issued Nov. 28, 1792, the remainder of the township was described as follows:—

"Beginning at the North East Corner of a Tract heretofore called Carthage being a Stake and Stones standing in the North line of said State 15 links North from a Beech Tree marked Carthage 1789 and running thence North Eighty-Two Degrees and Twenty Minutes West Six Miles in the North line of the State to a Beech Tree Marked Richford Carthage October 17th 1789—thence South four Miles in the East line of Richford to a pine or fir tree on the West side of a small mountain marked M 4 1789 then South 82 degrees and 20 minutes East to a Stake 16 links North West from a spruce Tree marked M 2 1789 thence North in the East line of the said Tract to the place of beginning containing 15,367 acres statute measure."

Deming, in his Gazetteer, inquires:—"As the east part of the town is good land and the west part all mountain, would a shrewd Yankee be at a loss to guess which way the division line ran?" Our fathers, however, were honest, as well as shrewd; and the division line between the tract granted to Gov. Chittenden and that granted to Messrs. Jay and Cozine, did not run north and south, as Deming suggests, but east and west, giving Gov. Chittenden his full proportion of the mountain, no less than of the low lands.

John Jay, to whom a large part of the town was granted, and in honor of whom it was named, was an eminent lawyer and statesman of New York, and, not long before the grant, had been appointed, by Washington, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States. During the protracted controversy between New York and Vermont,

he had exerted his influence in favor of the latter; and, among other things, had signed as many as four petitions to the Legislature of New York, praying for an amicable and equitable adjustment of the difficulties between the two States. A part of the land granted to him descended to his son, and was sold by him about 1840; but much the larger part of it became, early in the present century, the property of the Hon. Azarias Williams, of Concord, by whom it was given to the University of Vermont. It was not till after 1830, that any considerable part of the land went into the possession of actual settlers.

Notwithstanding the opinion of the legislature of 1792, that the tract called Carthage was "an uncommonly good one," its superior excellence was speculative, rather than real. The "small mountain," mentioned in the charter, is that part of the Green Mountain range which culminates in one of its highest summits—Jay Peak. The whole western part of the town is on the mountain, and nearly all the west line is on the western slope. The eastern part is comparatively level, and is of good quality for cultivation. It is watered by numerous rivulets, the most of which are collected into Jay branch, which is one of the tributaries of the Missisquoi. These streams afford several good mill-privileges.

The rock of that part of the Green Mountains which lies in Jay, is nearly all talcose slate. Intercalated with these, there are beds of steatite (or soapstone), and veins of serpentine. The serpentine contains large quantities of chromic iron, of excellent quality, which is found in veins, somewhat irregular, of which the largest is from one to two feet wide. An early use of this ore was made by Prof. A. C. Twining, of Middlebury College; who obtained 180 grains of chrome yellow from 100 grains of the ore, without exhausting the chromic oxide of the latter. Small specimens of gold have been found in Jay; but not of much value.

The first settler of Jay was a Mr. Barter, who began the settlement in 1809. A few families followed him within two or three years, but the war of 1812 filled them with such fears of danger from Canada, that they abandoned the settlement. Barter, however, remained, populated the town with his own sons and daughters to the number of 20, and died at the advanced age of 90. The early

settlers experienced all the hardships incident to frontier life, and suffered the usual disadvantages of poor roads, or none at all, distance from mill and market, and the entire lack of social, educational and religious privileges. The population increased very slowly. In 1810, the number of inhabitants was 28; in 1820, it was 52; in 1830, 196; in 1840, 308; in 1850, 371; 1860, 474; 1870, 553.

The town was organized, Mar. 29, 1828, at the house of Jehu Young. Asa Wilson was chosen moderator; Abner Whicher, clerk; Nathan Hunt, first constable; Elisha Upton and Joseph Hadlock, overseers of the poor; Abel Alton, Joseph Hadlock and Madison Keith, selectmen; Joseph Hadlock, Madison Keith and Abner Whicher, listers. Madison Keith was the first representative, and the first justice of the peace.

The first-born child was Jay English. The first marriage, of which there is any record, was that of William Williams and Martha Sanborn, March 22, 1832.

During the war of 1861-'65, Jay furnished, for the Army of the Union, 39 volunteers on its own quota, and many others to apply on the quotas of other towns, in which money was more abundant than patriotism. The following list of those who were furnished on the town quota, is nearly complete:—

Elisha Belden, 17th Reg't, Co. A; Elisha Belden, jr., 5th Reg't, Co. A; Martin Brockway, 3d Reg't, Co. B; Byron D. Brown, 9th Reg't, Co. E; George W. Burt, 3d Reg't, Co. B, deserted March 5, 1863; Ezra C. Butler, 5th Reg't, Co. A, deserted Oct. 30, 1862; Sidney D. Butler, 5th Reg't, Co. A; Ozro B. Chamberlin, 3d Reg't, Co. B; Henry D. Chamberlain, 3d Reg't, Co. B; Arthur H. Chase, 11th Reg't, Co. D; Gardner W. Chase, 11th Reg't, Co. D, died in service, Jan. 21, 1864; T. Abell Chase, 3d Reg't, Co. B; Jonathan E. Chase, 2d Reg't, Co. H; Morrill Currier, 5th Reg't, Co. A, deserted Sept. 21, 1863; William Dennison, 10th Reg't, Co. —; Amos C. Ellsworth, 3d Reg't, Co. B; Everett Hadlock, 5th Reg't, Co. A; George W. Hadlock, 8th Reg't, Co. C; Royal W. Hadlock, 5th Reg't, Co. A, deserted July 4, 1862; Solon W. Hadlock, 5th Reg't, Co. A, died in service, Dec. 31, 1861; Glen C. Hovey, 11th Reg't, Co. M, died in service, July 2, 1864; Benjamin Griggs, 17th Reg't, Co. C, deserted April 20, 1864; Henry Lewis, 5th Reg't, Co. A; Marshall B. Niles, 3d Reg't; Jacob L. Pettee,

8th Reg't, Co. C, died in service, July 6, 1863; William T. Pettee, 8th Reg't, Co. C, killed at Port Hudson, June 14, 1863; Benjamin Place, 6th Reg't, Co. D, deserted Apr. 6, 1862; Benjamin F. Place, 11th Reg't, Co. D; James A. Place, 6th Reg't, Co. D; Gilbert Lucier, 11th Reg't, Co. F; Lawrence Paquette, 11th Reg't, Co. F, died in service, Dec. 19, 1864; James Randall, 11th Reg't, Co. D; Henry St. John, 11th Reg't, Co. G; Henry J. Titus, 10th Reg't, Co. K; Lewis R. Titus, 3d Reg't, Co. B; Lyman S. West, 5th Reg't, Co. C, deserted Sept. 13, 1863; Alexander Young, 7th Reg't, Co. F.

REPRESENTATIVES.

Madison Keith, 1828—'30; George Flint, 1831—'33, '36; Walter Charlton, 1839—'42; Bradley Sanborn, 1844; Orin Emerson, 1848; Willard Walker, 1850; David McDaniel, 1852; John Young, 1853, '54; Ithamar Hadlock, 1855, '56; Willard Walker, 1857; Lanson Sanborn, 1858; Newton Chase, 1859; Alfred Hunt, 1860; David Johnson, 1861; Joseph Hadlock, 1862, '63; David Johnson, 1864; Martin S. Chamberlin, 1865, '66; Charles R. Bartlett, 1867, '68.

DELEGATES TO CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTIONS.

Madison Keith, 1828; Walter Charlton, 1836; Willard Walker, 1850.

JAY PEAK.

BY ELISHA HARRINGTON.

Mountains are both schools and cathedrals.—*Ruskin.*

A section of the mountainous belt that circumscribes the earth, adorns the eastern part of North America from the Gulf of Mexico to the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and is named Alleghany Mountains. It consists of several ridges, and the altitude of the highest pinnacles is about 6,000 feet. The northern part of the range is wide, comprising New England and a part of the State of New York, and is divided longitudinally into three principal ridges, the White Mountains eastward, the Adirondack Mountains westward, and the Green Mountains between them, which, with the name of Notre Dame Mountains extend into Canada. Appurtenant to these ridges are insulated mountains, as Katahdin in Maine, Yamaska in Canada and many others. The rivers emanating from these picturesque elevations and coursing through their deep valleys run to the Atlantic ocean in various directions; the Hudson and Connecticut southward; the Richelieu, out of Lake Champlain, and the Saint Francis, out of Lake

Memphremagog and other sources, northward; and the streams of New Hampshire and Maine, southward and eastward.

The Green Mountain range extends north and south centrally through the State of Vermont, and northward of the middle of the State, it is divided into two ridges with the beautiful valley of Lake Memphremagog between them. Jay Peak is the most conspicuous feature of the western ridge, and, from whatever standpoint it is viewed, whether near or distant, it is the most beautiful feature of the region. It is the sharpest and bleakest of the high tops of the Green Mountain range, and only three of them are higher. It is not far from midway between the Connecticut river and Lake Champlain; is 6 miles south from the boundary line of Canada; its altitude from the ocean is 4,018 feet; and it has ever been one of the chief guides of the Indian in his journeyings through the sublime forest.

The first explorers of Vermont, and contiguous parts of Canada, found all the mountains covered to the top with trees and shrubs, and were awed with their beauteous grandeur. But devastation of the forest has occurred upon many of them, denuding their rocky crowns, damaging the climate and marring the loveliness of the landscape. It is not known when and how Jay Peak was first deprived of its vegetation. At the beginning of the present century only a few insulated settlements had been made in the upper valley of the Missisquoi river and on the shore of Lake Memphremagog; and as the openings that the settlers made in the forest for tillage and roads expanded so that they sometimes had glimpses of Jay Peak, it was observed that a small spot on the pinnacle was bare rock. The slopes of the mountain are heavily timbered, but it is not probable that it ever had much vegetation at the top except moss and bushes; and it may have been burnt by lightning, or by forest rangers for a clear lookout, or by a hunter's campfire. In the dry summers of latter years fire has several times been either purposely or unavoidably communicated to the upper part of the mountain and several acres of it are divested of soil, and no vegetation remains except in the crevices of the rock. Its majestic crown, generally but not invariably, wears a glittering wreath of hoar-frost or snow, from about the 20th of September to about the middle of

May or first of June. But the tillers of the land at its base plant their corn—nearly if not quite as early as it is planted in the valleys of the same region, and the product is about equal in quality and quantity and as early ripe. Several mountains in Canada westward of Lake Memphremagog, were uncapped by fire from 1819 to 1826; and several in Vermont southward of Jay Peak in 1841. For some of this wasteful and damaging havoc, the people are not blamable; but in some instances it has been done heedlessly or sportively by pestiferous idlers regardless of the rights of property or the good of the country. Governments should protect the forest from needless destruction.

The chief constituent of Jay Mountain is talcose slate rock, and the soil covering it is strong and fertile, as is shown in the herbage, shrubs and trees. The corner of the township of Jay, Richford, Westfield and Montgomery is near the pinnacle. They are 6 miles square, and about half of Jay and large portions of the others are now covered with the primitive forest. In 1860, the number of inhabitants in Jay was 474, Westfield 618, Montgomery 1262, Richford 1338. The town of Jay and the mountain peak, were named with the grateful intention of perpetuating the memory of John Jay an American statesman.

In pursuance of the Ashburton-Webster treaty of 1842, when the commissioners were establishing the boundary line between the United States of America and British America, in 1845, some of the engineers were, for several days, encamped near the top of Jay Mountain, and, in furtherance of their surveying operations, sent up signal rockets from the peak in the night, in exchange with others of the corps stationed on Barnston Mountain about 30 miles eastward, and others on an eminence west of Lake Champlain.

July 8, 1862, two men led a horse up the Westfield side of the mountain to the top of it.

In the history of the people around the base of the mountain, there is one extraordinary, mysterious and sorrowful event, suitable to be noted in this orographic sketch. The mountains being too steep for roads over them, the road from Jay to Richford curves with the Missisquoi river round through a gap in the mountain in Canada, elongating the distance to 20 miles. In the Summer of 1863 an old man, living in Jay, undertook to

return from Richford through the forest over the mountain. He passed the night at the last house up the mountain slope from East Richford, and the children guided him into the unfrequented forest path, by which the distance to the nearest clearings in Jay is about 3 miles. In some directions it is a day's journey to any clearings. It is supposed he deviated from the path, became bewildered, could find no way out, and died.

Far up the eastern slope of the mountain the little rills gather into a brook that is two or three yards wide a mile and a half below the peak, and further down presents sites for saw-mills; and for this reason, in connection with agricultural purposes, a few families have extended settlements from the older part of the town a mile or two up the stream into the forest, with a road for their accommodation. In 1867, a joint-stock company completed an extension of this road, as far toward the top of the mountain as it is practicable to make a road on that side of it. The company also built a log-house on the road a mile and a half below the top of the mountain, for the convenience of visitors, and it was opened as a hotel June 25, 1867. It is easily accessible to tourists, and the road is good and safe to a point half a mile above the house.

Jay Peak is a very good stand point for far distant views, and near views too, and the public will be glad that, by facilities for ascending it, it is brought within the line of the line of the tourists' routes. There is nothing, but the distant mountains, to intercept the view in any direction. The base is surrounded with a broad tract of forest, covering valleys, glens and mountains. A little beyond the forest are rivers, ponds, groves, farms, roads and villages. Further off, looking in all directions near and remote, the observer may see Mount Mansfield, Camel's Hump, and other dignitaries of the Green Mountain range; the White Mountains; Mount Hor, Mount Pisgah, Westmore Mountain, Mount John; the mountains about the head waters of the Connecticut, the Chaudiere and the Androscoggin, Barnston Mountain, Owl's Head, Sutton Mountain, Victoria Mountain and many others with them; the great plateau of the Saint Lawrence, Richelieu and Yamaska rivers, adorned with the insulated mountains, Shefford, Gale, Brome, Yamaska, Rougemont, Belœil, Johnson, Boucherville,

Pinnacle, Covey Hill and Mount Royal; the Laurentides range beyond the Saint Lawrence, and Lake Champlain, where the view beyond is bounded by the bold outline of the Adirondacks.

This field of observation is broad enough for frequent study, not only by travelers from foreign lands, but by the inhabitants of the country; and the young men and women of Vermont should not consider their education complete till they have stood upon some of the lofty eminences of the Green Mountains and beheld and studied their scenic beauty and sublimity.

Coventry, January 1, 1869.

LOWELL.

BY D. EUGENE CURTIS.

Lowell is situated in the western part of Orleans County—16 miles from Canada, in lat. 44° 47', and long. 4° 27', east of Washington. Its form is irregular, it being in shape almost like a triangle. The surface, like that of all other mountainous regions, is broken and diversified, being mostly hilly except that portion lying on the river. The town is rich in the beauty of its natural scenery, being surpassed by few towns in the State. On either side of it extend the Green Mountains, presenting an interesting view of the wild and picturesque. To the west may be seen Hazen's Notch, through which Col. Hazen attempted to open a road during the Revolution. He encamped for several days with a part of his regiment on the flat where W. H. Blasdell's store now stands. To the north-west, Jay Peak rises in view, pointing its lofty head toward heaven, as if reminding man of his origin and proper destiny.

The town is watered by the Missisco and its tributaries. This river is the outlet of a pond situated in the south-western part of the town. A tributary rising in the south-eastern part of the town, uniting with this, below the village, affords valuable mill-sites, which have been mostly improved. The forest-trees are mostly spruce, hemlock and maple, although beech, birch, &c., are quite abundant. The soil, generally, is productive, yielding a good harvest to the husbandman.

The town is one of interest to the mineralogist. It possesses a great variety of minerals. Asbestos, serpentine, in most beautiful specimens, abound in considerable quantities.

ORGANIZATION, &C.

The town originally belonged to Chittenden County. It was granted March 5, 1787, and chartered by Gov. Thos. Chittenden, to John Kelley, Esq., of New York, from whom it received its original name—Kelleyvale. Nov. 1, 1831, the name was altered to Lowell. There were two charters; the first of 6,000 acres, June 6, 1791, and the other, June 7, 1791, of 31,000 acres. It immediately passed into the hands of Mr. Kelley's creditors, who sold to one Wm. Duer for \$4,680. A considerable portion of the town still remains in the hands of non-residents. The first settler was Major Wm. Caldwell, from Barre, Mass, who began to make improvements on his land in the year 1803, but did not move his family into town until April, 1806.* In the Spring of 1807, came John Harding, assisted by four others, drawing his family and goods into town on hand-sleds; others soon followed. March 12, a petition signed by nine of the inhabitants, was made, to one Medad Hitchcock, one of the justices of the County, requesting him to warn a meeting of the inhabitants for the purpose of organizing the town. The meeting was held at the house of Capt. Asahel Curtis. The following officers were chosen, viz. Wm. Caldwell, moderator; Abel Curtis, town clerk; Asahel Curtis, Wm. Caldwell, John Harding, selectmen; Ebenezer Woods, treasurer; Elijah Buxton, Horatio Walker, Daniel Sanborn, listers; John Harding, constable; Jos. Butterfield, grand juror; John Harding and Wm. Caldwell, surveyors; David Stewart, Ebenezer Woods, fence-viewers; Asahel Curtis, pound-keeper; Samuel Stewart, sealer of leather; Benjamin, Woods, sealer of weights and measures; Jonathan Powers, tithing-man; Samuel Stewart, jr., Jas. Butterfield, haywards.

REPRESENTATIVES.

The town representatives from organization to the present time are successively as follows: Asahel Curtis, 1812, '14, '18; John Harding, 1815, '16, '17, '21, '22, '24, '28, and '32; Thos Proctor, 1829; Henry Smith, 1830; Silas Lamb, 1833; M F. Dodge, 1836; Herod Farman, 1837, '57, '58; Sabin Scott, 1838, '39; B. F. Pickett, 1840, '41; Wm. Flint, 1842, '43; Amasa Paine, 1845, '46, '53; J. D. Harding, 1847, '48; John Stephenson, 1849; C. Leland,

* See paper by Mr. Seeley, which follows on this and other points.—Ed.

1851; N. F. Hutchinson, 1854; A. F. Harding, 1856; A. J. Dodge, 1859, '60; Levi Wheelock, 1861, '62; B. F. Paine, 1863, '64; D. B. Curtis, 1865, '66; A. P. Webster, 1867, '68; H. B. Parker, 1869.

TOWN CLERKS.

Abel Curtis, 1812,—'24, '26, '27, '29,—'38; Otis Leland, '25; Wm. Caldwell, 1828; Amasa Paine, 1839-'41; Wm. Brown, 1842-'65; H. D. Warren, 7 mos.; D. B. Curtis, '1866-'69.

THE FIRST JUSTICES

were Abel Curtis, John Harding, Elijah Buxton and Daniel Sanborn. John Harding has held the office since 1815, a period of 54 years. Those who have held County offices are John Harding, John D. Harding, Amasa Paine, assistant judges; John Harding, high bailiff.

CENSUS. 1810, 40; 1820, 139; 1830, —; 1840, 431; 1850, 633; 1860, 813.

THE FIRST POST OFFICE was established in 1819, with Abel Curtis as postmaster, who held the office 20 years.

DELEGATES TO THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTIONS, were John Harding, Abel Curtis, Andrew Dodge.

The first birth and death was a son belonging to John Harding.

The first marriage on record is that of Jonathan Powers to Miss Relief Stewart, Dec. 3, 1812.

In the early history of the town, when there were but four or five residents, the male portion met at the house of Maj. Walker, "according to the custom of their fathers," to celebrate the anniversary of the Independence of the United States. They were destitute of any piece of ordnance, yet feeling that their celebration would not accord with the custom of their fathers, they were led to invent one. It was made by boring a hole

in a hard-wood stump and then filling it with powder and inserting a plug. The day was thus spent in firing their *cannon*, which reverberated from the surrounding hills, kindling within them, with the aid of the "ruby wine," an unusual degree of patriotism. After the celebration was over, Maj. Walker, remarked, "*Well, we have had a poorty good celebration.*" The company separated agreeing to meet at Mr. White's the next thanksgiving. Accordingly, Mr. John Harding and wife, Maj. Walker and wife, James Caldwell and his sister Charlotte and Miss Sarah Brigham, repaired to Mr. White's. All except two (who rode horseback), were gathered into a lumber-sleigh, drawn by a pair of oxen. The river being very high, the sleigh had to answer for a boat in passing over the hollows on the mead. To make the company full, Abel Curtis followed on foot, arriving there just before dusk. On reaching the interval he found it impossible to cross, and raising a cry for help, he brought to his assistance James Caldwell.

The house was small—not more than 16 or 18 feet square. It was built of rough logs, with a large fire-place at one end. The company was well served with a supper. My informant does not distinctly remember of what it consisted, excepting that the mince-pies were highly seasoned with pepper, which gave to the mouth a peculiar sensation, which was only relieved by drawing large draughts of air. Supper being over, the company enjoyed themselves as best they could, until a late hour. They all slept in the same room, excepting a few who were stowed away in the small space overhead. After breakfast the next morning they all dispersed to their homes.

SOLDIERS IN THE WAR OF 1861.

Names.	No.	Reg.	Co.	Remarks.
Alger, Seth	1	7	G	Died Oct. 29, '62.
Bean, Alphonus	2	Cav.	I	
Blood, Chas. S.	3	3	B	Pro. serg't; killed at Wilderness May 6, '64.
Blood, Gillman W.	4	8	A	Re-en. Jan. 5, '64; pro. corp. May 9, '65; must. out June 28, '65.
Brown, Rufus	6	11	F	Discharged July 8, '63.
Chamberlain, W. H.	7	"	"	Promoted corporal.
Coolbeth, Dan	8	7	E	Re-enlisted, Feb. 22, '64.
Coolbeth, W. D.	9	"	G	Died Jan. 9, '63.
Coolbeth, Ransom	10	8	K	Re-enlisted Jan. 6, '64.
Currier, Wm. H.	11	Cav.	I	
Davenport, Henry D.	54	17	C	Musician.
Dunham, O. P.	5	8	A	Re-enlisted Jan. 5, '64; discharged June 12, '65.

<i>Names.</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Reg.</i>	<i>Co.</i>	<i>Remarks.</i>
Edwards, Geo. H.	12	3	B	Died Sept. 15, '62.
Erwin, Ralph, Jr.,	13	2	rec.	
Farewell, Munroe	14	3	B	Discharged Oct. 5, '61.
Fisk, Orville	15	6	D	Promoted corporal
Fletcher, George W.	16	3	F	Killed at Sav. Station June 29, '62.
Franklin, E. D.	17	3	B	Corporal, discharged Oct. 3, '61.
George, Orlando M.	18	2	rec.	
Goodrich, Homer H.	19	3	B	Mustered out July 27, '64.
Goodrich, Oscar W.	57	8	B	
Griffin, Wm.	20	11	M	Sick in General Hospital, Aug. 31, '64.
Hines, Eli	21	3	B	Promoted corporal; mustered out July 27, '64.
Huggins, Ed. L.	22	"	"	Mustered out July 27, '64.
Jenkins, S. W.	23	"	"	Corporal, discharged Dec. 9, '62.
Keach, Roman F.	24	11	F	Discharged Oct. 31, '62.
Lamphear, Burton	25	"	M	
Lamphear, Wilson	26	5	D	
Lamphear, H. N.		3	B	
Lapoint, Wm.	55	9	H	
Lawrence, A. P.	27	5	D	Musician.
Lawrence, Horace N.	28	3	B	Musician; mustered out July 27, '64.
Longa, Chas. L.	29	8	A	Discharged July 15, '62.
Maloney, Wm. J.	30	Cav.	I	" June 18, '62.
Metcalf, Royal D.	31	3	B	" Dec. 24, '63.
Newton, Henry H.	32	8	A	Pro. serg't; re-en. Jan. 5, '64; 2d lieut. Co. A, Dec. 13, '64.
Parker, Alex. H.	33	3	B	
Parker, Julius	34	7	E	Discharged Feb. 26, '63.
Priest, Almon V.	35	11	F	Promoted serg't; killed at Cold Harbor.
Robinson, Ransom E.	36	8	A	Died July 20, '62.
Sanborn, Chas. B.	37	"	"	Re-enlisted Jan. 5, '64.
Sanborn, E. M.	38	3	B	Promoted corporal.
Skinner, Galen C.	39	"	"	
Sherry, John W.	40	"	"	Transferred to Co. H, 2d reg.
Smith, Benj. F.	56	"	"	Died.
Stiles, James S.	41	11	L	Sick in General Hospital, Oct. 31, '64.
Stiles, Lucius	42	"	"	
Stiles, Myron S.	43	3	B	Re-enlisted Dec. 21, '63.
Stiles, Wm. B.	44	"	"	" " "
Tillotson, Henry S.	45	7	E	" Feb. 24, '64.
Tillotson, Nathaniel	46	8	A	Discharged March 28, '64.
Wakefield, Alvah	47	3	B	Discharged Nov. 28, '62.
Wakefield, Wm. W.	48	11	M	Sick in General Hospital Aug. 31, '64.
Warner, Albert O.	49	3	B	Musician, mustered out July 27, '64.
Warner, Onias C.	50	"	"	Died Oct. 8, 63.
Woods, Benj. T.	51	11	G	Wounded, in General Hospital, Aug. 31, '64.
Woodbury, Brewster	52	"	M	Sick " " "
Wright, Gershom P.	53	7	E	Discharged June 13, '63.

Furnished under Draft.

Parker, Samuel B.	58	2	F	Discharged March 26, '64.
Powers, Jerome B.	60	4	C	Transferred to Co. F, '3d Reg.
Total,	60.			

The above are the names of the soldiers who have been credited to this town, according to the Adj. General's report. Many went for other towns, whose names we are unable to obtain, which would swell the number to between 80 and 100. The town paid bounties to the amount of \$600.

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.

Its history dates back to Jan. 10, 1816. It was organized by the Rev. Nathaniel Rawson, of Hardwick, and Rev. James Parker, of Enosburgh, with a membership of 6 persons,—three of each sex. They were for a long time dependent on casual supplies.—They had no regular places for worship, and

were obliged to hold their meetings in dwelling and school houses. Notwithstanding the fewness of their numbers, and their poverty, they felt it to be a duty and privilege devolving upon them, to erect a suitable structure for worship. A meeting was called which resulted in the formation of an association for that purpose. The plan of the house was

determined, and the site selected. Its erection commenced in the year 1841, but was not completed until the following year. It was under the control of the Congregationalists and Methodists,—each having reciprocal rights, and each were to supply the pulpit alternately.

It was stipulated in the constitution, which was adopted by both societies, that, whenever either denomination wished to occupy the house exclusively, they could do so by purchasing of the other society their right in the house, which was effected, by mutual agreement, Jan. 13, 1855; the Congregational society buying all the interest which the Methodists held in the house.

The church was now in debt to the amount of \$771.91, which was a continual annoyance, to the church for many years. It was not fully discharged until 1865; the last being paid by Mr. Fletcher Jones, who was about to remove from town, but felt that he could not, until the house was free from debt. For which generous act, he will be gratefully remembered.

Aug. 1, 1849, an invitation was extended to the Rev. Jubilee Wellman, to become their pastor. The invitation received a favorable reply, and he entered upon his labors, Sept. 1, 1849; and in a few months was installed pastor.

The prospects of the church now seemed to improve. It was favored with prosperity, and the future seemed more favorable than ever. But the death of the beloved pastor, early in 1855, spread a deep gloom over the people. He was held in much esteem by his flock, and his death was the occasion of much sorrow.

The following December, the Rev. Daniel Warren became acting pastor, and remained nearly 3 years.

In January, 1858, the Rev. Thomas Baldwin became acting pastor, and remained until 1861. For the two succeeding years the pulpit was but partially supplied, and, for the most part, by the itinerant missionaries of the Vermont Domestic Missionary Society. The Rev. Azro A. Smith was then engaged to supply the pulpit, and, in the following February, was ordained pastor of this church, and that at Westfield. His untiring labors have been accompanied by the divine blessing. The accessions to the church have been more than at any other period. In January,

1867, the church was able, for the first time, to support preaching every Sabbath; and Mr. Smith, being released from his charge in Westfield, began to bestow all of his labors upon this field.

An effort was made, about one year since, to erect a parsonage; which found acceptance in the minds of the people, and generous aid was offered. It is nearly completed.

CATHOLIC CHURCH.

A very neat church edifice has been erected this year, (1869) by the Catholics of this town. One of the Priests of Hamstead, says Mass here once a month on a Sunday. There may be some seventy Catholic families, attending the church at Lowell.

L. D. GOESBRIAND, Bp.

REV. JUBILEE WELLMAN.

BY REV. P. H. WHITE.

The Rev. Jubilee Wellman was born in Gill, Mass., Feb. 20, 1793; and without going through a collegiate course, studied theology at Bangor, Me., where he was graduated, in 1823. He was ordained pastor in Frankfort, Me., Sept. 17, 1824. The Rev. Bancroft Fowler, of Bangor, preached the sermon. Mr. Wellman was dismissed, Jan. 3, 1826; and, in the Fall of that year, while journeying, he spent a Sabbath in Warner, N. H., where he preached from the text: "Never man spake like this man." The discourse impressed the audience very favorably, and many desired to secure him as their minister. But he went on his way, and the church remained destitute of preaching till January, 1827, when a few individuals advanced the funds to employ him 4 weeks. Thus began a happy and successful ministry of nearly 10 years. A revival speedily commenced, and continued several months, as the result of which, 29 were added to the church. He received a unanimous call to the pastorate, and was installed, Sept. 26, 1827. The Rev. Samuel Wood, D. D., of Boscawen, preached the sermon. His pastorate continued till Feb. 15, 1837, when he was dismissed at his own request. Afterwards, he preached at Bristol, Hooksett, and Meredith Bridge—a few months at each place. He was installed pastor at Westminster West, Vt., March 7, 1838—the Rev. Z. S. Barstow, D. D., preaching the sermon. In 1840 a revival occurred, and 50 were added to the church. He was dismissed Jan. 5, 1842. For 2 years, he supplied alternately at Cavendish and Plymouth;

then, for 5 years, at Cavendish alone. From Cavendish he went to Lowell, where he was installed, Oct. 17, 1840. The Rev. James Underwood preached the sermon. His labors at Lowell were closed by death, Mar. 18, 1855.

As a preacher, Mr. Wellman was always acceptable and instructive, sometimes earnest and impressive, and, occasionally, even eloquent. He could be plain and pointed, without being personal or giving offence. His prayers were appropriate, never tedious, and not seldom accompanied by tears. He was dignified and gentlemanly in appearance, but readily adapted himself to the society of all his parishioners, however humble. His people both loved and revered him. He was a decided friend to the benevolent enterprises of the day, and was an especially active advocate of temperance.

REV. AZRO A. SMITH.

BY PLINY H. WHITE.

The Rev. Azro A. Smith, son of Maj. and Alma (Andrews) Smith, was born in Tunbridge, Sept. 6, 1827, and was graduated at the University of Vermont, in 1856, after which he studied theology at Andover a year, and was a teacher in Burlington 9 years, and in Franklin, N. H., 3 years and more. During the period last mentioned, he studied theology 2 years with the Rev. Wm. T. Savage of Franklin, and was licensed by the Hopkinton Association at East Concord, 14, Oct. 1862. He then spent 8 months at Andover, pursuing his studies as resident licentiate. He was ordained pastor of the churches in Lowell and Westfield, Feb. 11, 1864. The Rev. Pliny H. White preached the sermon. He was dismissed from the Westfield pastorate Aug. 20, 1867.

SABBATH-SCHOOL.

The Sabbath-school work in Lowell, although far from being perfect, has not been lost sight of. The first attempt to organize a Sabbath-school in this town, was made by Miss Laura Washburn, a district school teacher, from Greensboro in the Summer of 1820.

(Her father started the first Sabbath-school movement in that town, and one of the first in the State.)

There were present at that school the first Sabbath 13 souls, from 4 to 16 years old. Some parents in the district kept their children aloof from the school, for fear it would draw off their attention from their week-day studies. But the sun rose and set on that

beautiful June Sabbath, and, in fact, no convulsion of nature gave token of a disturbed universe, through the influence of that Sabbath-school movement.

One member of that little band still survives, who has made her home in this town ever since; and who has seen that little shoot, planted in the wilderness, by that brave and devoted girl, grow on, year by year, often buried beneath the snows of Winter, but, with the return of Spring, putting forth its leaves and taking deeper root in the hearts of the people, until the Sabbath-schools in Lowell are among the fixed institutions of the place. No records of the schools are known to be in existence, but those of the last few years. There are connected with the Congregational Sabbath-school, at this time (November, 1869), 130.

The Baptist brethren labored, in different parts of the town, for several years, until about 2 years since, when they built a place of worship at the lower village, where they have been making steady progress, and now have a flourishing school.

Missionary work has been carried on, in several districts, with different degrees of success. In the south part of the town, the greatest interest has been shown in the work. Nearly a whole neighborhood has been brought under the influences of the gospel by the Mission Sabbath-school. In one mountain district, last Spring, an appointment was given out, for a meeting to organize a school the next Sabbath morning at 9 o'clock, at the school-house. Some of the children were on the spot at 7½ o'clock, and stood their ground until the expected help arrived from the village. In another district, one of the most remote in town, a mother plead for a Sabbath-school to be carried on, that her children and others might receive the benefit of its teachings. But all in vain. The harvest was truly great, but the reapers few. The energies of every worker were already taxed to the uttermost.

Thus the work goes on. Some of our leaders have fallen while nobly bearing the banner of the cross. Much good seed has been sown. A few flowers have been transplanted to bloom in the fadeless gardens of paradise. Many have gone from us, as we hope and trust, better prepared for the duties of life, by the blessed influence of this nursery of the Lord.

MAJ. WM. CALDWELL.

Maj. Caldwell before removing to Vermont was said to have been the most wealthy young man in Barre, Mass. But, in consequence of becoming surety for his friends, he lost his all, and fled to Vermont. He was held in much esteem by his townsmen and rose to a respectable station in his earlier years. He once held the office of sheriff in Worcester County, Mass.

The following anecdotes, relating to the Caldwell family have been preserved. * "The ancestor of Maj. Caldwell who first settled in this country was Esq. Caldwell a native of Ireland. He was very poor when he came to America and was one of the early settlers of Barre, Mass. By his industry, perseverance and good management he amassed a large property, and was a justice of the peace at a period when that office was not so lavishly conferred as it is in this democratic age. In the after part of his life, he used to say that the purchase of any farm which he then owned, never gave him so much real satisfaction as the purchase of a table when he had saved the means to procure that necessary article for his family's use. After he had become wealthy, Esq. Caldwell had an observance in his family, which is somewhat remarkable for its singularity as well as its propriety.

For certain days in each year, he and his family returned to the same coarse and scanty fare which he was compelled to use when he first settled in Barre. This, he said, was designed for a sort of passover, to remind him and his family of the poverty and indigence from which they had arisen.

The circumstances of Maj. Caldwell's removal to Vermont, are also somewhat illustrative of the straits some of our early settlers were reduced to, and of the stratagems of that day. After he lost his property, he made arrangements to remove to Vermont. Some of his creditors got wind of his intention and prepared to arrest him. With some difficulty, he escaped his pursuers, took refuge in a tavern and secreted himself there. The house was quickly beset with deputy sheriffs, who suspected the place of his concealment, and were watching to arrest him. In this dilemma he sent for a friend by the name of Brigham to come and see him at the house

where he was concealed. Mr. Brigham came in the evening and found the bar-room filled with sheriffs watching for Caldwell. With some difficulty, he got an interview with Caldwell and made his arrangements for the escape. He told Caldwell he must wait until late at night, and when he heard a tremendous uproar in the bar-room, come down and escape to the place where there was a horse and sleigh waiting for him, saying when he attempted to do anything slyly, he made a great noise about it. Brigham then went into the bar-room, called for a mug of flip, and commenced conversation with the sheriffs and others present. One mug prepared the way for another and the third and fourth soon followed. The officers, to relieve themselves of the tedium of watching, willingly joined in carousing and drinking with him until they got into a somewhat merry mood.

In the course of the evening Brigham went out and removed his horse from the place where he had hitched him, and secreted him. He then joined his friends in the bar-room and the carousal was continued. The company supposed Brigham was for a spree, and drank freely to carry out the joke of the day of getting him intoxicated, which was no easy matter. He was a large athletic man, had been an officer in the Revolutionary army, knew the strength of liquor, and would probably bear more liquor than any of them; besides he knew what he was about, and had no intention of taking more than he could manage, which he rarely, or never did on any occasion, being considered in that day a sober and temperate man.

At rather a late hour in the evening Mr. Brigham called on the landlord for his bill, paid it and started apparently home. He soon returned in a terrible passion, saying his horse was gone and accused the company of turning him loose, this was of course denied, the horse searched for, and it was found he was gone sure enough. This appeared to aggravate Brigham, more and more, flip was called for, but Brigham's passion seemed to increase, and he threatened to flog the whole company for the insult, he said that they put upon him.

The uproar from drinking, laughing, threatening and swearing was now complete, Caldwell was forgotten for the moment by the sheriffs, but the noise of the tumult reached his anxious ear, the signal was understood, and he

* Sumner's History of the Missisco Valley.

slipped out of the house and was off. Before Brigham and his company could be quieted and the uproar hushed, Caldwell was well on his way for Vermont. When all this was accomplished at a pretty late hour in the night Mr. Brigham went out, took his horse from his hiding place and went home, leaving the disappointed sheriffs to get sober and make a *Non est* return on their writs.

HARD TIMES.

The hardships which the first settlers endured, their indomitable perseverance, seem worthy our notice. Shut off, as it were, from the outside world, the roads being few and almost impassable, it was with great difficulty that they gained communication with the neighboring towns. The nearest store was located at Craftsbury, a distance of 12 miles. Having no mills they were obliged to carry their grain to an adjoining town, sometimes through mud, again through the deep, trackless snow. Throwing their bags of grain across their backs, or their horse's, they would commence their journey, it taking them nearly a day to go and return.

The disadvantages and inconveniences of living at a considerable distance from one another, was another serious evil which they encountered. It is related that Maj. Walker having cut his foot, and being destitute of fuel, his wife donned his apparel and waded through the snow, a distance of 3 miles to Maj. Caldwell's to procure assistance. He immediately returned with her, taking his son with him, whom he left to cut fuel &c., until Maj. Walker should recover.

The cold season of 1816, was one of great suffering among the settlers. Great scarcity of provision prevailed, one family by the name of Butterfield, being reduced to such a state that they were obliged to subsist on clover heads for several days, Mrs. Butterfield performing the hard labor of spinning and weaving during the time.

THE WAR OF 1812.

The inhabitants shared with those of other towns in the panic caused by the war of 1812. A fort was erected near where the Congregational church now stands, for a sort of refuge in times of danger. Dea. Ebenezer Woods, and Abel Curtis were appointed delegates, to a meeting holden at Potton, P. Q., to ascertain, if might be, the state of feeling which existed among the people in Canada. They found the inhabitants as much disposed

to have peace as themselves. This news in a great measure quieted the fears of the panic-stricken, and less fears were entertained of an invasion. They had no occasion to remove into the fort, and it was afterwards used as a pound.

TEMPERANCE.

The town has suffered much from the effects of intemperance. For a long time, traffic in intoxicating liquors was carried on to a considerable extent. Though not wholly free from its blighting influences, yet a mighty revolution has taken place within the last few years.

Some of the young men saw and felt the need of a reformation.

Nearly 4 years ago a Good Templars Lodge was organized. As a reward of their labors, they have had the satisfaction of seeing many rescued from the jaws of the fiery-demon.

The Lodge has sustained weekly meetings since its formation. It now has about 100 active members.

EDUCATIONAL.

Provisions for schools were made as soon as the town was organized. The following appears on record. "Voted to raise one cent on the dollar on the Grand List, paid in grain, for the support of schools."

The town originally contained but one district. It now contains seven and three fractional ones.

The first school was taught by Abel Curtis in a dwelling-house situated a few rods back of his present residence. The first school-house was erected near where Carlos Farman now resides. It was a log structure, although as comfortable as their own dwellings. Other districts were formed, and schools established, according as the settlement of the town demanded. Under the supervision of superintendents, the schools have greatly improved, and the people are giving more attention to the subject of education. Each district now has a neat commodious house, showing that the people appreciate the blessings of intelligence and cultivation in those around them.

LOWELL CONTINUED.

BY LYMAN J. SEELY, OF JEFFERSONVILLE LAMOILLE CO.

This township is bounded N. by Westfield, Troy and Coventry Gore, E. by Irasburgh and Albany, S. by Eden and Belvidere, and W. by Montgomery. It was granted for 39,000 acres, but, upon surveying, was found to contain 42,000. The south line—the only

straight line—being 12 miles, and the east 10 miles. By act of legislature, Nov. 18, 1852, one tier of lots, in the range adjoining Irasburgh, was annexed to that town; and, by act of legislature, Nov. 5, 1858, 13 lots in the 18th range, and all the ranges west of this range, were annexed to Montgomery. The present area of the town is 33,115 acres.

Lowell lies 36 miles N. from Montpelier, and 42 miles N. E. from Burlington.

It was first chartered by the name of Kellyvale; but, owing to the unpopularity of this cognomen among the settlers, or for some other reason, that no one now knows, its name was changed to the one it now bears.

It appears that Kelley, to whom it was first granted, sold his grant to Messrs. Franklin and Robinson, in New York, who failed, and the grant passed to the hands of M. Mawhurst, in the City of New York, a few lots of which remain in the hands of his heirs to the present day. From some old conveyances, we infer that Kelley's interest passed, as soon as obtained, into his creditors hands, among whom were Alexander Hamilton and Livingston, of New York, and other speculators there in wild lands in Vermont. The town was once sold to one William Dewes for \$4,680; and the titles have been transferred from one speculator to another, till no regular chain of titles can now be traced, down to this date.

There is a story that the town was once attached and sold on an execution,—the officers and party coming as far as Abner Brush's hotel, in Cambridge Boro', where they staid over night, and stated, in the morning, that they were 30 miles off. They sold the town at auction; after which they took a little toddy and left again. There have been vendue sales, also, for taxes, till it would be hard to trace titles.

Colonel Hazen cut a road through this town, in 1779 or '80. His regiment encamped on the banks of the Missisquoi River, while his men cleared the road and made it passable for the drawing of the ordnance of war over. He had cut the road to the notch of the mountains, when the news of peace came, and he left his unused road for the benefit of the settlers. The notch where he ended his work, took the name of Hazen's Notch, in honor of the Colonel. It was some six miles ahead of where his regiment were encamped, in the town of Westfield.

For some 15 years this was the only road through the unbroken wilderness, in this part of Vermont. This road had been cut some 8 years before the first tree was felled for a permanent settlement in Kellyvale.

WILLIAM CALDWELL

came to Peacham in 1803, and, stopping with his brother there a year, in 1805, came to Kellyvale, where he had previously purchased a right, and selected a good location, near the present town of Lowell. He cleared a few acres, and sowed it to oats, built a log-cabin, and, after harvesting and stacking his oat-crop, returned to Peacham for the Winter. The next March, he brought his family with him, and made a permanent settlement; and here, with no neighbors within 12 miles, at Westfield or Craftsbury, he lived many years. His house was a welcome resting-place to travelers, coming some 12 or 15 miles over the Hazen road, through the solitary wilderness before reaching it. Mr. Caldwell and wife raised a family, and toiled hard for some three score years, when they passed the way of all, and were buried in the graveyard in town. Their headstones are standing, but so defaced by storms that the date of their death is not legible.

JUDGE JOHN HARDING,

born in Barre, Mass., 1788, left his native town in 1806, and went to live with Thomas H. Parker, a brother-in-law, in Eden, Vt., where he remained a year, and married Polly Hutchins, of Eden, and then went and built a house in Kellyvale, where he had purchased a tract of land, and having all things ready at Mr. Parker's, in March, 1809, they loaded five hand-sleds,—the loading consisting of wife and one child, furniture for house-keeping, and provisions, and four stout men with him, all on snow shoes, and a man for each sled, they started for Kellyvale, where they arrived at or a little before night. The Judge says, it was the happiest night he ever saw, when the whole lay down after supper: five tired men, and one woman, and babe slept sweet from the toil of the day, and, when morning came, the birds woke them with their welcome. When they built a fire, the smoke, arising above the trees, was seen by Mr. Caldwell, who, not knowing of this new settlement, supposed some Indians had camped on the western hills. After a few days he ventured out to ascertain the cause, and was greatly amazed to find a cabin and family

within 4 miles of his house. These two families enjoyed being the only settlers in town, for a part of the year, at least. Mr. Harding buried his wife, Polly, April 27, 1847, and married, April 27, 1848, a widow French, of Irasburgh, and both are living (1870.)—The family of the Judge has numbered 9 children, three only of whom survive. He has represented the town 14 years, been constable 5 terms, high bailiff 5 terms, justice 20 years, judge of county courts 2 years.

EBENEZER WOOD

came, with his wife and 11 children, from Merrimac, N. H., in 1810. He came by the Hazen road, bringing his family and goods, with a span of horses, in an old-fashioned double wagon. Mr. Wood toiled hard, and died in 1839, at the age of 75 years. His wife died, aged 89. His descendants have all died or removed. Some of his grandchildren are in the Western and Southern states.

JOSEPH BUTTERFIELD

came into town with his family—a wife and child, in 1811. He was rather dull, took time easy and left the support of his family to his wife. His wife, Olive, was a prudent and industrious woman, and mother of 10 children, 5 of whom died in infancy. She practiced midwifery, and was a very useful member of the new settlement, where it was far distant, as yet, to the residence of a physician. At length Mr. Butterfield got up one morning out of sorts, and saying, "Olive, I am going off to leave you." Tired of his shiftlessness and ill-humor—"Agreed, Jo," she said, "you and I are two." He left her with five children, the youngest at the breast. She toiled hard to provide for her little children. In the cold season they had to subsist several days on boiled leeks and clover-heads, while she was finishing some spinning that she had taken in, with the pay for which she was to buy some provisions to subsist upon. But as her little ones grew larger, they took some of the burden from her, and she attained the age of 75, dying in the Summer of 1866.

ABEL CURTIS

removed from Tunbridge to this place in 1810. His brother, Asahel, accompanied him. They came on to the lot of land upon which he is now living with his son, Don. B., at the center of the town. He taught the first school in town; was the first justice of the peace, which office he held for a number of

years; was the first postmaster, and served in this capacity until in 1838, when the new stage route left his dwelling remote and he resigned. At his first quarterly report to the general P. O., the amount due was 19 cents. He was town clerk 27 consecutive years, with the exception of the time that Otis Leland and William Caldwell served, one year each. He has been also a member of the Constitutional Convention, as recommended by the council of censors. He is a very plain writer and has done most of the writing of the deeds, &c. in town. He married Sally Brigham of Tunbridge, by whom he had three sons and one daughter. His wife died several years ago, since which time he has resided with his son, Don B. the present town clerk. Two of his sons emigrated to Ohio. His daughter married John D. Harding, and resides in Newport.

MILLS.

Col. E. Crafts built a saw-mill for the proprietors in 1805, where the saw-mill of Parker & Bros. now stands. Abel Curtis built a grist-mill in 1812, by the natural bridge spoken of in Thompson's Gazetteer, which well served the inhabitants of this town 18 years.

Cobb & Kelton put up a grist-mill at the falls in 1831, which, 6 years later, was burned; cause unknown.

Wm. S. Flint built a grist-mill on the same site in 1838, which stood about 18 years and was burned. The old site is now occupied by the clap-board shop of Paine & Root.

M. Work built a grist-mill in 1860, a little below the site of the Abel Curtis mill. This mill is now doing business.

There was a saw-mill built on the west hill below Walker pond, which has been rebuilt several times, has been in the hands of many owners and is nearly run down.

Sabin Scott, Thomas Wooley and Wm. Knapp have also built saw-mills, which ran till they became old when they were torn down. The two last were built between 1840 and '50.

Daniel E. Works has a saw-mill on the West Branch of the Missisquoi river which cuts 200,000 or 300,000 ft. of boards annually, and which are hauled to Barton Landing, put aboard the cars and sent to Boston, Worcester and Providence. Paine & Root have also a clapboard-mill upon the old site of Cobb & Kelton's grist-mill, where they

annually cut 200,000 or 300,000 feet of clapboards, which are drawn to Barton Landing and sent to market.

Wm. S. Flint built a saw-mill above the site of the first saw-mill, which was afterward remodeled into a circular saw-mill and cooper shop, which privileges Brown & Wellman have purchased and are making over into a clapboard-mill.

In January, 1843, a sash-shop was put in operation on the opposite site of the stream, which at the present time is doing quite a large amount of work in window-blinds, doors and sash.

There was formerly a carding and cloth-dressing mill upon the site of the present grist-mill. The business failed however in two years, and later the building was carried away by a freshet.

Shipley & Warner built a starch-factory, which they run one year, when they failed, and it went into the hands of Wm. S. Flint who sold in 1839 to Woolley & Co., who run it till Dec. 2, 1842, when it was burned, but re-built and running in two months from the day it was burned. Charles Leland bought the factory and run it here till 1847 when he removed it down the stream a hundred rods, and there continued his business till 1854, when he sold to Edward and Irvin Stephenson, present owners. In 1848, John D. Harding built a factory on the site that the first was removed from, which passed from his through several hands, last to Joseph Brown in 1867, who remodeled and is now running it in the time of starch-making; and, in 1854, James Brown built a starch-factory on the west hill, which is now in the hands of Messrs. C. A. & F. F. White of Eden.

MOUNTAINS AND STREAMS.

This town is hemmed in by mountains and hills upon three sides; upon the southern border are Mts. Norris, Hudley and Belvidere. Mt. Norris is a high eminence, at the base of which is a notch that nature intended for a road. A high range of hills skirts the western border of the town, so abrupt that five ranges of lots on this border were set to Montgomery, owing to the abrupt mountain barrier between them and the center of Lowell. And in the eastern part of the town is a mountain which gives but two places for a road; over one is the old Hazen road and Irasburgh route. Serpentine hill, in the north part of the town, is also abrupt, but down

all these high hills the little brooks come rushing, growing in their course, till they form immense mill-sites of ample water-power for all kinds of manufacturing business. The source of the Missisquoi is in this town. At the Center the river passes over a fall from 15 to 30 feet.

PONDS AND FISH.

This township has two ponds, Eden pond, which also belongs in part to Eden and which is the head of the Missisquoi; and Walker pond in the western part of the township, which has an area of two acres of water, and was formerly stocked with fine trout. It received its name from H. Walker who located near this pond in the early settlement of the town. In the Summer of 1847, Blako Aldrich and Benj. F. Pickett went to the pond, the afternoon of one lowry day, and returned at night with 96 pounds of trout. This is what you would call good fishing. Up to 1850, this town was much resorted to in the fishing season, but since that time the trout have been scarce.

SOIL AND MINERALS.

In the northern part of the township is a clay soil; in the center it is sandy, and in the rest of the township a sandy loam. Among the hills and valleys are found serpentine, feldspar, amianthus, pudding-stone and asbestos. The latter has furnished specimens for all the New England and some of the Middle and Western States colleges. Iron has also been dug from the swamp and worked at Troy.

Near the north line of the town is a spring impregnated with iron and sulphur, which no doubt will be resorted to at a future day, as its healing qualities are great; but being so remote, it is not so well known.

ROADS.

First was the Warren road which passed in a north-western course through the town, and next, or in 1828, there was a County road laid from Burlington to Derby Line, which passed through Lowell north, and south from Eden to Westfield, and was the only mail route. There was also at this time or soon after, a road over the mountains to Irasburgh, but this road was very rough and steep, and not traveled in the winter.

Apr. 5, 1842, Mr. Jona. Stewart wished to go over to Irasburgh to pay a debt at the bank, and thought he could go over the mountain which would be but 9 miles, while by way

of Troy it was 20 miles, with road bare and bad. He crossed over the mountain upon the snow-crust in the morning very well, paid his debt at the bank and started to return. He left the last house in Irasburgh, the sun two hours high, and began to ascend the mountain. The snow had softened during the day, through which with the anxiety of getting home, he wallowed three miles, when, wearied out, he lay down and rolled quite a distance down a hill, at the foot of which he stretched himself out upon the snow with his cap under his head and his hands crossed upon his breast and went to sleep—within two rods of a family in their snug, warm log-house.

The next day, Luther H. Brown of Eden came out to Lowell on the way to Irasburgh on the same errand and finding the road bad thought too, that he would attempt the mountain road. Brown, who was some 20 years younger than Stewart, traveled briskly on till he entered the four-miles wood, when his progress was slow as there was no other road than that made by Stewart the day before, and the snow was soft. He however continued on till he arrived where the lifeless body of poor Stewart lay. Greatly alarmed at the sight of what might have been his own fate had he gone on and attempted to return as this man had, he hurriedly retraced his steps for help. The citizens turned out, a jury was summoned, who, having repaired to the spot, rendered a verdict "died from exhaustion and exposure," and the body was made fast to a pole and borne by the men, taking turns, a mile and a half, to the first place where a team could meet them, when it was conveyed by the team to his home and his family, who little thought of such a return when he left them hale and hearty the day before.

Nov. 21, 1859, the legislature granted a tax of one cent on all lands in Lowell, (excepting public lands), to be laid out on a road, the most feasible route over the mountain to Irasburgh, and which road was laid out the next year and is now the most traveled road in town by freight to and from the railroad.

There is also a road running on the west ledge of the mountain.

TIMBERS.

The land is timbered with birch, beech, elm, cherry, poplar, white and rock maple,

spruce, fir, hemlock, pine and cedar. Pine and cedar were quite plenty at an early day, but were confiscated, upon the non-resident lands, till the owners appointed an agent in town, which was a little too late, and there is but little cedar left in town, now that it is wanted at home.

CHANGES.

When the town was new there were litigations among neighbors and the spirits rapping was at the bar; law-suits are now uncommon and the rapping at the bar has ceased. The good Templars have done a good work in this town.

FIRST THINGS.

Abel Curtis built the first framed house in town, which he also tore down in 1842, to build new upon the same site. He also married the first couple in town, viz. Mr. Jonathan Powers to Miss Lila Stewart.

The first death and burial in town was that of a Mr. Dunham, who was killed by the falling of his hay-barrack upon him, and who was interred in the present burying-ground.

The first meeting-house built in town, by the Methodists and Congregationalists, since the share of the Methodists bought out by the Congregationalists, was erected in 1842.

The first settled minister in town, was Rev. Jubilee Wellman, who drew the ministerial lot of land, and was settled in 1849. He tarried with his people a few years when death took him from his flock, and the town was without a minister about 12 years. Rev. A. A. Smith, a Congregational clergyman, settled here in 1867, and Rev. H. N. Hovey, a close-communication Baptist, the same year. Rev. Mr. Hovey stirred them up in the town and caused a meeting-house to be erected the next Summer at the Hollow, and is still laboring with his people there.

The first school numbered 12 scholars, taught by Abel Curtis. There are 6 districts now in town, with newly built school-houses in each. There is not a town in the County which, according to its wealth, has taken so much pride in schools and expended so much for them. In district No. 1, they have a house which was built for a graded school, and cost \$2,000.

In 1866, they organized the Lowell Library Association, which has 125 volumes, already, of well selected books, and money in the treasury.

There is also a flourishing Sunday-school with a large library of selected books.

PREMATURE DEATHS.

The first person killed in town, as I have already noted, was Mr. Dunham.

In 1840, George Howe, who was in the employ of Thomas Woolley, was binding starch barrels upon a sled, when the horses took fright and ran, and Howe was caught between the sled and bar-posts and so crushed as to cause his death.

In 1845, J. B. Roberts was killed by a falling tree; and since 1857, a Mr. Eaton, Harvey Rathbone, David Dana, Eastman Wadge and a Mr. Rockwood have been killed in the woods.

Mr. Streeter, a man of this town, nearly 70 years of age, was choked to death while eating.

A Mr. Gibbs and a Miss Maguire committed suicide by hanging.

LONGEVITY.

Ebenezer Woods lived till 75 years of age; his wife survived him and died at 89 years.

Hosea Sprague lived to the age of 85 and his wife survived him to 97 years.

Peter Sanborn died at 85 years.

Mrs. Aldrich, the newspapers speak of as living, in 1867, at the age of 85, and of her going out with the girls into the fields hop-picking the same Fall, where she did nearly as much as the rest. She was the wife of W. G. Aldrich who died some 20 years since, or a little more.

Mrs. Brigham, who has been a widow nearly 30 years, is now living with a good memory of things that happened in her younger days.

There has been a great change in the inhabitants within a few years. There are but few that remain on the places they first settled.

VILLAGE.

Lowell village is not so compact as some villages—as nature has so made the place. There are 5 streets, none of them parallel with others. It has 2 stores, 1 hotel, a post-office, 2 houses for public worship, 2 starch-factories, 2 clap-board-mills, 1 grist-mill, about 30 dwellings and a chance for improvement.

POPULATION OF THE TOWN.

In 1810, 40; 1820, 139; 1830, 314; 1840, 431; 1850, 637; 1860, 813; 1870, 942.

MILITARY ITEMS.

In the war for the suppression of the late rebellion, this town sent the oldest soldier of

any in the State, viz. Rufus Brown, who was 63 years old when he enlisted.

Alvah Wakefield, from this town, was also 56 years of age when he entered service, and Nathaniel Tillotson, 50 years. They were all discharged for disability before their time had half expired.

There were quite a number of soldiers from this town that deserted during the war, while on the other hand, HENRY H. NEWTON was promoted to a lieutenantcy, and DAVID B. DAVENPORT got up a company in Bradford and Gov. Fairbanks commissioned him captain. He died in service and his remains were brought home and interred in Lowell.

BAPTIST CHURCH.

This church was constituted Jan. 7, 1846, by an Ecclesiastical council composed of delegates from Baptist churches as follows:

Johnson—Rev. R. A. Hodge, David Boynton, Dea. E. B. Taylor, Samuel Andrews, Darius Clark, James Furgason. Hardwick—Rev. J. R. Green, J. Patch, C. Sanborn. Troy—Rev. N. H. Downs, Rev. J. Waldron. Derby—N. H. Denison. Coventry—Dea. T. Wells. Albany—Rev. H. N. Hovey, Dea. H. Chafey, E. S. Hovey. Rev. R. A. Hodge, was chosen moderator; H. N. Hovey clerk.

The members so constituted brought a letter of commendation from the Baptist church in Troy, being 15, as follows: Smith Camet, Calvin Wakefield, Timothy Blake, Martin Reynolds, Alvin Carey, Samuel W. Warner, Miriam F. Wakefield, Hannah Wakefield, Ann Blake, Abigail Blake, Delila Avery, Harriet Souther, Sarah W. Reynolds, Sibyl Warner, Sabina Camet. On the evening of the same day Martin Reynolds was elected, by the church, as their deacon, and after examination by the council and a sermon by Rev. N. Denison, was publicly ordained by prayer and imposition of hands.

MINISTERS AND PASTORS.

Rev. Isaac Waldron (licentiate) an earnest and faithful worker, preached one year previous to May 1, 1847. Rev. H. I. Campbell (licentiate) nearly one year to March 1, 1848, when his health failed. Occasional preaching and the administration of the ordinances by H. I. Campbell, N. Dennison, A. Norcross and H. N. Hovey, between March 1848 and March 1853. E. B. Hatch preached with them from 1853 to Jan. 2, 1856, when he was ordained; being their first pastor. Previous to

his ordination, by exchange, the ordinances were administered at several times by H. N. Hovey, A. Norcross and T. M. Merriman. Soon after, unfortunately for him and the church, he formed a union, by an attempted marriage, to another man's wife. He plead innocence on the ground that he supposed the husband was dead; but he was at once suspended from the fellowship of the church, and soon left for other parts. However after getting legal advice, they discontinued their union until she obtained a bill from her husband; when the matrimonial tie made them husband and wife. Rev. A. J. Walker a graduate from the Fairfax institute, labored with the church from 1856 to 1858. He was ordained as its pastor, March 4, 1857, and continued his connection with the church until Aug. 22, 1858. Sept. 1, 1861, Rev. J. Small commenced preaching with the church for one half of the time for one year, whose labors, aided by Rev. J. W. Buzzell, resulted much to the reviving and strengthening of the church six were added by baptism, and five by letters and two by experience. Oct. 5, 1862, Rev. J. W. Buzzell became the pastor for one year, Nov. 8, 1863, Rev. H. N. Hovey became pastor, which relation has been continued to the present time.

OFFICERS OF THE CHURCH.

DEACONS—Dea. Martin Reynolds continued with the church only about 14 months, when he was dismissed by letter. From that time to 1862, Br. Samuel W. Warner officiated as deacon, when he and Br. Wm. N. Blake were chosen for that office and ordained by Rev. J. S. Small and Rev. J. W. Buzzell. The former received a letter of dismissal in 1868, the latter remaining, still faithful to his office.

CLERKS—Calvin Wakefield, Levi B. Farr, Samuel W. Warner, Samuel O. Flemmings and Wm. N. Blake have severally officiated in this office; the last is still in the office.

The membership has been small from its beginning, numbering only 35 at the present time.

Like most other churches, while it has been increased by additions on the one hand, on the other it has been diminished by removals and deaths. As seeing Him who is invisible with union, and great self-sacrifice, they are still looking for that "city which hath foundations whose builder and maker is God." The pecuniary ability of the church is quite limited and to meet their necessities, the Ver-

mont Baptist State Convention has rendered aid in the support of the ministry.

Until Jan. 1868, this church had no place of public worship—worshipped in school-houses, mostly, excepting two or three years, in which the Congregationalists tendered them their house for a part of the time.

Most of the time it had worshipped in the west part of the town. At the Baptist State Convention in 1866, it seemed advisable to discontinue their aid to this as a missionary church, unless the church would arise and do something by way of building a place of worship at the village. At this report the church seemed wholly disheartened, and some of its most efficient members would not have appeared more sad and desponding if its death warrant had been sealed. However, stimulated and encouraged by their pastor, a subscription was started for the erection of a house at the village, and, after much effort, \$2,000 were placed upon it. By the untiring efforts of the pastor and others a beautiful and commodious house 38 by 50 feet was dedicated to the worship of God, Jan. 22, 1868, at a cost of \$3,000. Soon after a bell of \$300 was added for which many contributed who had taken no interest in the house. In nearly one year from the dedication, as a New Year's offering, a beautiful chandelier, with pulpit and gallery lamps, were now procured by the energy and kind regards of friends, being started by, and much of the contributions made by those out of the church.

Although there remains some indebtedness upon the church, encouraged from the past, this little band are looking hopefully to the future.

Written Dec. 29, 1869, by H. N. Hovey, pastor.

ABBIE METCALF

departed this life July 27, 1857, aged 16 years, 3 months, in her native town, Lowell, Vt. "These poems," writes her sister, Mrs. C. I. Herring, under date Montpelier, Vt., May 16, 1858, "from which we select a number, were all or part published in the 'North Union,' printed at Charleston, some 2 years since."

FAREWELL.

It withers not, that growing thorn—
It passes not—that endless sting—
That swelling tide is onward borne
Till death shall drain its bitter spring—
But not to death the power is given
To gild a brighter scene than this.

To twine the wreath by sorrow riven,—
 And wake the angel smile of peace,
 The storm is past the dream is gone.
 The heart has burst its mournful spell
 The song of love flows gently on,
 Nor feels the saddening word "Farewell."

NEARER HOME.

Solemnly one Sabbath evening
 Sweet and mournful tolled the bell,
 As they brought his form and laid it
 Neath the hill.

In the pure and solemn starlight
 Softly rose the funeral strain,
 And it breathed of peace and Heaven,
 Not of pain.

Hushed was every sad repining,
 Banished every wail of woe—
 He is only up in heaven,
 I below!

Here I am content to labor
 In the wide-spread field of life,
 Aiding if I can the weak ones—
 In the strife—

Thus my barque moves swiftly onward
 Heedless of the eddy foam,
 Every Sabbath evening brings me—
 Nearer home.

THE WATCHER OF THE FALLING LEAF.

"Oh, I love," she softly whispered,
 "Love to watch the falling leaf,
 I can hear a sweet voice calling,
 Every time a leaf is falling—
 Life is brief—Life is brief?"

Now it is the merry spring-time—
 All the world is full of life,—
 Sweetest flowers are early springing,
 Joyful birds are gaily singing,
 And the air with joy is rife.

But the girl that used to welcome
 With her smiles the balmy spring,
 Long ago was sweetly sleeping,
 Where the evergreen is creeping
 And the wild birds daily sing.

She, one sober, mellow autumn,
 Gently drew her latest breath
 When the soul is freed from sighing—
 Soars above, no longer dying,
 Can you say this is DEATH?

Long ago—the world so busy,
 Cannot heed the falling leaf—
 Cannot hear thy gentle whispers,
 Mingling with the evening vespers—
 "Life is brief—life is brief!"

MORGAN

BY REV. JACOB S. CLARK.

The town of Morgan is situated in the N. E. part of Orleans County, lat. 44° 50' N. long. 5° 5' E. The form of the township is irregular, bounded on the N. by Holland & Derby E. & N.

E. by Warner's Grant & Warren Gore, S. E. by Brighton and S. W. by Charleston & Salem.

It consists principally of what was originally chartered by the name of Caldesburgh. The charter is dated Nov. 6, 1780. It was chartered by the State of Vermont, Thomas Chittenden Governor, to 64 grantees with five public rights viz. one for first settled minister, one for the support of the Gospel, one for college, one for county grammar school, and one for common school, each right containing 314 acres.

Names of Grantees.

Colonel Jedediah Elderkin, John Lawrence, Jas. Church, Hon. Matthew Griswold, William Perkins, Eliphalet Dyer, George Willys, James Jipson, Fenn Wadsworth, John Calders, William Watson, Hezekiah Merrill, William Knox, William Knox jr., Colton Murry, Samuel Goodwin, James Tiley, John Kenfield, Thomas Hildrup, Inneas Calder, Jabez Huntington, Joseph Bingham, Thomas Dyer, Willobee Lowel, James Kilbourn, Asa Corning, William Adams, Edward Dodd, William Webster, John Cook, Samuel Mattocks, Nathaniel Steel, Ashbell Willis, Henry White, Asahel Cheney, David Little, Israel Seymour, John Burbridge, Seth Collins, Samuela Burr, James Knox, John Hall, Solomon Smith, Daniel Hinsdale, Joseph Burr, John Watson, Luke Wadsworth, Daniel Marsh, John Chapman, Sheldon Grayham, Titus Watson Edward Bodge, William Lawrence, George Merrill, Daniel Pitkin, Charles Hopkins, George Pitkin, Abiel Cheney, Thomas Jocilin, Hildrup, Hezekiah Bissel, Asa Benton Moses Crafts, Samuel Lawrence and John Indicott.

After the town was allotted (157 acres in each lot) an alteration was made in town lines and the south easterly portion was annexed to the township Wenlock,—and to the north westerly on the N. W. Brownington Gore—and on the N. E. Whitelaw's Gore—and the name of the town hanged from Caldesburgh to Morgan. That part of the town formerly Caldesburgh contains about 15000 acres, Brownington 3.500, Whiteaw's Gore 2.000, making the entire area of the town 20.000 acres, including water.

Brownington Gore was granted by the State of Vermont to the proprietors of Brownington and was allotted (40 acres in each lot,) in July A. D. 1807 by Hon. Samuel Hinman.

Some parts of the town are comparatively level, or gently sloping—other parts are broken with a pleasant variety of hills and valleys. There are no elevations of land which are here called mountains, though some might properly

bear that name. Elon hill and Bear hill are the most considerable elevations. Elon hill is so called on account of a settlement being commenced upon it by Elon Wilcox, and Bear hill receives its name from the circumstance of a bear having been seen upon it, before the town was settled, by a passing stranger.

From the summit of the former, we have a fine prospect. In a clear day, may be seen Lakes Memphremagog and Willoughby with a great many smaller collections of water and several villages in the neighboring towns. In the back-ground the more distant peaks of the Green Mountains meet the eye. There is also a chain of hills running through the town which (to the knowledge of the writer) has never received a name.

Seymour Lake is the principal collection of water. It lies in the form of a clumsy boot and covers an area of more than 16000 acres. Somewhere in this lake is said to be the geographical center of the town. It is one of the most beautiful sheets of water in the State, and the scenery around it is grand and picturesque. It abounds with several kinds of fish, which rendered it of no small account to the early settlers. Lunge, cusk and white fish are the principal. Some very large ones of the first mentioned have been caught. The largest is said to have weighed 39 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. Others at different times have been taken, weighing all along from 20 to 30 lbs. The smaller kinds weighing from 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 12 pounds are generally esteemed the most palatable. It is a fact worthy of notice that though there have been many hair-breadth escapes of those who have been fishing and sailing on this lake, no one has ever yet been drowned in it.

Being fed by numerous living springs its water is remarkably cold and pure. As another peculiarity,—it takes much cold weather to freeze it over. For weeks after lake Memphremagog and all the other bodies of water in this vicinity have been bound in icy fetters. Lake Seymour may be seen steaming and lashing its shore as if in defiance of the frigid blasts.

There are three other inconsiderable ponds in town, two of which are named, one Meed, and the other Toad-pond. The last mentioned is the source of a small stream, known by the name of Sucker-brook. It receives its name from the multitude of suckers taken from it. From one of the other lying in the north part of the town, and partly in Holland, flows the Mill-brook that empties into the head of the lake.

Ferren's River passes through a part of the town bordering on Brighton, in the valley of which passes the Atlantic and St. Lawrence Rail Road. Almost every part of the town, is well watered by living springs and small rivulets.

The principle growth of hard wood timber is sugar-maple, yellow birch, beech, elm, and brown and yellow ash,—that of soft wood is hemlock, spruce, fir, tamarack and cedar. The rocks are mostly granite, slate and milk quarts. Some beautiful specimens of crystal quartz have been found. There is a quarry of joint granite of the very nicest quality on the east side of the lake. Much of it has been transported to other towns for monuments and other choice purposes.

The soil in general, for an upland town, is easily wrought and very productive. In the eastern section some of the farms are well supplied with granite boulders.

In regard to natural curiosities, there have been few discovered worthy of notice. Near the south-eastern shore of the lake there is a rock familiarly known by the name of the oven rock. It takes its name from a cavity on the side towards the shore very much resembling a brick oven. On the farm, also, of Dea. Wm. Little, the writer has been informed of late, that there is a rock judged to weigh some 20 tons, lying with the rounding side upon another rock, so completely balanced that a very little strength applied to it will tip it either way, and when the force is removed it will adjust itself.

Among the hills in the eastern part of the town, (as reported by hunters and others, who have traversed the forest for different purposes) there are several caverns, fit habitations for wild beasts; but none of them have ever been explored.

Before the forest was broken by the "sturdy blows" of the first settler, there was a piece of land now attached to the farm of Mrs. Wiggins which had every appearance of having been cleared at some former period. This little plot, from the first settlement of the town, has been called the Indian garden. It is also reported by some aged persons, that more than forty years ago an aged Indian passed along in this vicinity, and stated to those who conversed with him, that in the days of his grandfather, when he was but a child, a company of the red men had their hunting-ground about this lake, then famous for beaver; and that the piece of land referred to was the place of their encampment. This is not at all improbable, since but a short distance from this, near the mouth of the head-

stream of the lake, a beaver-meadow furnishes unmistakable evidence of the former existence of these industrious little animals in this place.

The town took its name from one of the original proprietors, John Morgan, Esq., of Hartford, Ct. Of him the first settlers purchased their lands.

FIRST SETTLERS.

In 1802 Mr. NATHAN WILCOX removed with his family from Hillingsworth, Ct., and was the first settler. His children were Benjamin, Calvin, Jeremiah, Luther and Nathan Jr. The names of the girls were Deborah, Lydia, Thankful, Rachel and Lucy.

An incident occurred in his family, soon after his settlement, worthy of a passing notice. His second daughter, Lydia, then but a small child, was sent one morning to the woods to get some sprigs of fir or cedar for a broom. Wandering farther than she was aware, she was soon lost. As she did not return the family became alarmed, and with such help as could be raised from Holland, went in search; but no traces of her could be found.

The distressed parents were almost ready to give up their little one as irrecoverably lost. But before night-fall their cows, which roamed the woods for their living, came in, and, to the great joy of all, behold! their little girl was with them. It seems, from her account, that she found the cows in the fore-part of the day; and, with remarkable presence of mind for a child, followed them all day long through "thick and thin," briars and brush, till they came into the opening, when she left them and ran to the house with clothes much torn, and skin sadly scratched by means of the rough things with which she had come in contact.

But two of those boys who came from Connecticut are now living—Calvin and Nathan, jr. Calvin left this town many years ago and removed to Stanstead, C. E.

Nathan, with the exception of a few years, has always lived in town. John M., the youngest son, and born here, lives on the old homestead.

Lydia, the only daughter now living, married a Mr. Boyington, and emigrated to the State of Illinois.

MR. CHRISTOPHER BARTLETT, the second settler, removed from Strafford Ct., A. D. 1805, with a family of seven—Lyman, Samuel, Jarvis, Austin, John, Artimitia and Polly. He had also born here Zenas and Byram. Four of the boys that came from Connecticut, and the two born in Morgan, settled here. John and Zenas have emigrated, and now reside in Massachusetts.

The eldest daughter married Mr. John Foss, and removed to Charleston, this county. Her husband died in a few years, when she returned to this town, and still lives, a widow of 80 years. Her sister Polly married Mr. John Elliot, and till within a few years dwelt on the old homestead; but having disposed of that, she now resides in another part of the town. This large family, so far as known, are all living, and all good citizens.

From 1802 to 1807, we find but 8 persons who were legal voters that had made a settlement, viz. Nathan, Wilcox, (his brother) Benjamin, Calvin, and Jeremiah, (sons of Nathan,) Christopher Bartlett, Wm. D. Weeks and Ebenezer Bayley.

The above named individuals, so far as known, are the only settlers before the town was organized.

The first town-meeting was warned by Eber Robinson, Esq., of Holland, March 25, 1807. At that meeting Christopher Bartlett was chosen moderator and town clerk—Elon Wilcox, Nathan Wilcox, Ebenezer Bayley, selectmen—Wm. D. Weeks, constable—Christopher Bartlett, grand juror—Benjamin Wilcox, Calvin Wilcox, W. D. Weeks, listers—Christopher Bartlett, "keeper of the keys." At the close of the meeting the following vote is recorded.

"Voted, that the hemlock tree at the crotch of the road to Brownington, and Navy, shall be the place to set up warnings for town-meetings."

The best data that can be obtained for ascertaining the names, for ten years or more, is the grand list. After the organization of the town, up to 1817, we find recorded the following: Luther Wilcox, Benj. Varnum, Erastus Hatch, Eli Fletcher, Samuel Bartlett, James Ingarson, George L. Varnum, David Hamblet, Enos Harvey, Flint Foster, William Hamblet Enos Bishop, Silas Wilcox, Ira Leavens, William Cobb, Jr., Rufus Stewart, Jotham Cummings, John Hedge, Israel E. Cheney, George Stiles, John Willard, Samuel Killam, Daniel Brown, Moses T. Burbank, Zacheus Senter, Oliver Miner, Joseph Mansur, John Buzzel, Ruel Cobb, Austin Colburn, Francis Chase, John Bishop, J. Bartlett.

It is not certain that the above named are all that settled in town during the time specified, as there are two or more years in which the grand list is put down in figures on the town book, and no names attached to it.

The sum total of the grand list in each year, as it appears on the records, stands thus: in 1807, \$599.75 cents; 1808 \$658.45 1809, \$928.00-

in 1810, \$1485.25; 1811, \$1558.25; 1812, \$1105.25; 1813, \$837.00; 1814, \$1095.37; 1815, 1099.62; 1816, \$953.75; 1817, \$1186.50.

There appears to be a great diminution in the amount of the grand list in 1812—13, which was not wholly made up for years afterwards. This happened, in parts at least, in consequence of the war. Some enlisted and entered the United States service, and others left the town because of its proximity to Canada. About the same time there arose a dispute about the titles to the land, which occasioned much litigation; and so but few of those who had left ever returned to claim their possessions. It being some time before the titles were fully settled, the settlement of the town was greatly retarded.

The early settlers here, in common with the first settlers in most other places, were obliged to encounter many hardships and privations.—There was no grist-mill nearer than West Derby or Rock Island in Stanstead. As they then traveled, either of these places was 15 miles distant. In the summer and fall seasons the roads were impassable, only on foot or on horseback. Mr. Bartlett owned a horse, but could obtain no pasturing for it short of Derby Centre, 10 miles off. Whenever they needed any milling done, some one of the family must take one day to go after the horse; the next day start for the mill with about 2 bushels—tarry over night for their grist—on the third day return home—on the fourth turn out their horse.

Those who owned no team were obliged to go on foot and bear the burden themselves. It is related of Mr. James Ingarson, a noted rhymer of his time (not to say poet), that as he was passing along with a bag of grain on his shoulder, some of his neighbors accosted him respecting his going to mill; to which he immediately replied, without turning his head, or seeming to notice them:

“I own neither horse, nor mare, nor mule, nor jack;
So I go to mill with my grist on my back.”

John Morgan Wilcox, the son of Nathan and Rachel Wilcox, was the first child born in town. He was named for John Morgan, Esq. before mentioned.

The first marriage was that of Luther Wilcox and Lucinda Dean of Grafton, N. H. It was solemnized at Morgan, July 25, 1807, by Eber Robinson, Esq., of Holland.

Lucy Wilcox was the first person that died in town: her death occurred March 1, 1809—age 13 years and 16 days. She was the youngest daughter of Nathan and Rachel Wilcox.

The first framed house was built by Major Rufus Stewart, about one half mile north of the Four Corners. It was a small, one-story house, and never finished. Some 20 years ago it was taken down, and on the site a more commodious house has been built and finished by Mr. Andrew Twombly.

TOWN CLERKS.

Christopher Bartlett, 1807; Erastus Hatch, 1808, '09, '10, and '11; Ira Leavens, 1812—1833; John Bartlett, 1834—1839; Austin Bartlett, 1840; Charles Cummings, 1841, '42; Samuel Hemenway, 1843—deceased in March, '43, and in April Charles Cummings was appointed to fill the vacancy; Charles Cummings, 1844—1851; Byram Bartlett, 1852—1854; Zenas Bartlett, 1855—1861. In the spring of 1862 he removed to Holland, and May 10th, George Bartlett was appointed. Paran Huntoon, 1863; G. Bartlett, 1864—'69.

The first justices of the peace were, Nathan Wilcox, Rufus Stewart, Ira Leavens and Jotham Cumings.

THE POST-OFFICE

was established in the month of October, 1843—Samuel Bartlett, the first postmaster, held the office about 20 years.

The other postmasters that have been appointed are Wesley Foster, Moses Huntoon and Lorenzo Williams, the present incumbent.

PHYSICIANS.

Doctor NATH'L J. LADD was the first physician that ever settled here. He practiced a number of years in this vicinity with general acceptance; but thinking there was not sufficient encouragement for his calling, left, and removed to Meredith bridge, N. H., where, so far as is known, he still resides.

Doctor LEONARD MORGAN took up his residence in town a few years before Dr. Ladd's exit, and continued his practice till 1839, when he also left, and went to the State of Georgia. Since that time we have had no physician in town.

There has never been sufficient encouragement for the legal profession to induce a lawyer to settle among us.

It is not known that more than one person brought up in this town has had a liberal education. Jacob M. Clark was graduated at the University of Vermont in August, 1845.

REPRESENTATIVES.

Rufus Stewart, the first, chosen Sept. 5, 1807; next after him was Ira Leavens. It is

It is not ascertained at what time Mr. Leavens was first chosen; but it appears that he represented the town in 1822, '23, 32 and '39.—Somewhere between 1811 and 1826 Dea. Jotham Cummings was chosen; 1826 and '30 we were not represented. Jotham Cummings, Jr., 1828; Charles Cummings, 1834; Shubael Farr, 1835, '36; William Colby, 1837; John Bartlett, 1840; Cyrus Hemenway, 1841, '42; not ascertained, 1843; Zenas Bartlett, 1844, '45; Simeon Allbee,* 1846, '47, '48 and '61; Marson Leavens, 1849 and '50; Samuel Dagget, 1851, '52; Nathan Orcott, 1853, '54; Samuel Lord, 1855; Jarvis Bartlett, 1856, '57; Samuel Lord, 1858; John C. Moore, 1859, '60; Oliver Warren, 1862, '63; Byram Bartlett, 1864, '66; Josiah Hamblett, 1865; John Morse, 1867, '68.

MILITARY.

There is nothing to show when the first company of militia was organized. In its first organization it was composed of such as were liable to bear arms in this town and Holland.—Afterwards it was divided, and a company organized in each town. Calvin Wilcox was the first captain who commanded the company in this town: after him Ira Leavens, Ruel Cobb, Geo. L. Varnum, Siloame Tone and John Hatch.

The only higher military officer who has had his residence here was Major Rufus Stewart, who removed from Derby and settled here some time previous to 1812.

It is not known that any soldiers of the old French and Indian war ever settled in Morgan; but Wm. Hamblett, Samuel Elliot, Christopher Bartlett and Nathaniel S. Clark, have had their residence here—all of whom were soldiers of the Revolutionary War, and pensioners.

The wife of Mr. Elliot is still living at an advanced age, and draws a pension.

In the war of 1812, Ephraim Stiles and John Bishop, citizens of this town, were drafted to guard the frontier. Ruel Cobb, also, was drafted from Derby, and after the war settled here. Major Rufus Stewart, of the militia, received a captain's commission, and entered the regular service. Names of those who enlisted under him from this town are as follows: William Harvey, Samuel Killam, Enos Bishop, Erastus Hatch, John Hedge, James H. Varnum, Silas Wilcox.

1861.

The following are the names of the soldiers that went from this town and entered the

United States' service in the war of the Rebellion:—

Baxter Humphrey, Co. I, 6th reg., for one y'r.
 Jason Paul, " 8th reg., "
 Amos Batchelder, Co. E, 15th reg.; son of Mr. John and Mrs. Mary Batchelder; died of a fever, in Virginia; his remains brought home and interred with military honors; he was aged 26 years and 4 months.
 George Persons, Co. D, 3d Reg.
 Siloame S. Persons, " "
 George Brownwell, " "
 Henry C. Hill, " " son of Shadrick and Maria Hill, aged 16, wounded at Lee's Mills; died April 18, 1862.
 David F. Elliot, Co. D, 3d Reg.
 Wright Elliot, " " son of Sam'l and Elmira Elliot; died July 18, 1863.
 Simeon Marsh, Co. E, 15th Reg.
 William H. Elliot, Co. F, 11th Reg.
 John W. H. Evans, Co. K, 10th Reg.; (foreign parents, deceased and not known here); died Oct. 16, 1862.
 E. Gilbert Calkins, Co. H, 2d U. S. S. Shooters.
 Lyman P. Brooks, Co. F, 11th Reg.
 Charles H. Brooks, " " son of Horace and Sarah Brooks, (father deceased); died Oct. 1st, '65, in reb. hos., S. C., aged 23.
 Curtis Cobb, Co. D, 3d Reg.; son of Wm. and Nancy Cobb; killed in the battle of the Wilderness.
 Emerson D. Cowing, Co. B, 8th Reg.
 Charles S. Barret, " "
 Wm. Barret, Jr., Co. F, 11th Reg.
 Wm. H. Smith, Co. E, 15th Reg.
 Samuel Townsend, Co. F, 11th Reg.
 Joel Williams, " "
 Elias Blake, Co. H, 2d U. S. S. Shooters.
 William Parker, " " "
 Alfred J. Black, " 10th Reg.
 Erastus M. Dunbar, Co. E, 15th and Co. G, 17th Regts.; son of Stillman and Eliza S. Dunbar, N. Bridgewater; killed in the battle of the Wilderness, May 6, 1864.
 E. C. Burroughs, Co. H, 2d U. S. S. Shooters.
 Cyrus B. Bagley, }
 Ezekiel Bowles, } No returns.
 Elijah Allbee, Jr., }
 Lewis Bryant, Co. L, 11th Reg.
 Augustus Lyon.
 Martin J. P. Jennes, Co. D, 3d Reg.
 Daniel G. Brooks, Co. F, 11th Reg.
 Albro Brown, " " son of Calvin and Betsey Brown; died at home with a wound.
 Isaac H. Clough, Co. D, 3 Reg.; died Dec. 7, 1862.
 John R. Dawson, Co. B, 8th Reg.
 David Morse, Jr., Co. F, 11th Reg.
 Nixon Morse, Co. D, 3d Reg., afterward Co. F, 11th Reg.
 Willard Morse, Co. F, 11th Reg.; son of David and Mary Morse; died in prison at Andersonville.
 E. G. I. Varnum, } Co. F, 11th Reg.; sons of
 Geo. C. Varnum, } Geo. L. & Hannah Varnum; died in prison at Andersonville.
 Orren T. Bartlett, Co. F, 11th Reg.

* Simeon Allbee was associate judge in 1862, '63.

Matthew Whitehill, Co. E, 15th Reg.
 Moses Whitehill, " " son of
 widow Betsey Whitehill; killed at the
 battle of Wilderness.

Clement D. Gray, vol. for one year.

Benj. Cargill, Co. D, 2d Reg.; son of
 Charles and Eunice Cargill; died in Lin-
 coln Hospital; aged 20.

The bounties paid by the town to the sol-
 diers who enlisted the latter part of the war
 ranged from \$ 25 to \$ 500.

In the early part of the war a Female So-
 ciety was organized for the benefit of the
 sick and wounded soldiers. A number of
 boxes of socks, drawers, shirts, bandages,
 pillows, sheets, quilts, puffs and various other
 articles of bedding and clothing were sent
 by them to the hospitals.

Several collections have been taken up for
 the aid society.

The oldest man who has died in town was
 Samuel Elliot, aged 93 years.

The oldest woman is not ascertained.

The following list will show the names of
 those who have died in town, so far as found
 on record and remembered, whose ages will
 range from 80 to 89 years:

MEN—Benj. Varnum, Nathan Wilcox, Mr.
 — Taylor, Nathaniel S. Clark, Jos. Man-
 sur, Cutter Blowd, Joseph Burbee.

WOMEN—Molly Varnum, Sarah Cobb, Mrs
 — Taylor, Rachel Wilcox, Elizabeth Cum-
 mings, Abiah Mansur, Anna Burbee, Phalla
 Levens.

The oldest man now living* is Mr. Hop-
 per, an Englishman, from C. E. He does not
 know his exact age, but he calls himself be-
 tween 90 and 100 years. The oldest woman
 is Mrs. Achsah Elliot, widow of Sam'l Elliot,
 and a pensioner, as before mentioned. She
 is now in the 90th year of her age. She has
 had 13 children, and all are living but one;
 the oldest, 72 years, and the youngest between
 40 and 50. She has 80 grandchildren and
 more than 40 great-grandchildren.

The first school in town was kept by a man
 by the name of Flint Foster. (Date not re-
 membered.)

In the month of March, 1811, the town
 was divided into two school districts. Since
 that time it has been sub divided into seven
 and in all, excepting one, there is a decent
 and comfortable school-house.

* Since deceased, and Benjamin Demick, aged 89, is
 now the oldest man.

The first school-house was built in district
 No. 1, in that part of the town, formerly
 Brownington Gore, in 1827 or '28. Soon
 after one was built in district No. 3, at the
 Four Corners, which answered the purpose of
 school, meeting and town-house. Within a
 few years past both of these houses have
 been taken down and better ones built in
 their places. In district No. 3, more than
 forty years ago, Miss Roxany Sweetland,
 taught school in a barn owned by Mr. Samuel
 Bartlett, and received in compensation, for
 her 12 weeks service, \$5 in cash and \$5 worth
 of grain.

The average amount of schooling per year,
 for a number of years past, has been 6 months,
 or nearly that. Besides we have 3 months
 select school in the Fall season.

RELIGION.

Previous to the organization of any church
 in town, there was some religious interest.
 Mr. Wilcox (the first settler) was not a pro-
 fessor when he came to town. Though he
 kept up a religious form in his family, he did
 not date his Christian experience till some
 time after. Mr. C. Bartlett was a professor
 of religion when he came. In 1806, these
 two families united with some of their neigh-
 bors in Holland, in setting up religious meet-
 ings on the Sabbath, and from that time to
 the present (as a general rule) meetings have
 been sustained here regularly on the Sabbath,
 when they have had no preaching, as well as
 when they had. Thus God in his Providence
 prepared the way in these two individuals for
 building up his church, in what was then but
 a waste wilderness. In the course of the
 same year (1806) they were visited by a mis-
 sionary by the name of Jeremiah Hallock,
 from Simsbury, Ct. As it cannot be ascer-
 tained that there was any preacher in town
 before him, it is very probable that to him
 belongs the honor of preaching the first ser-
 mon. Previous to the organization of the
 church here, most of the professors of religion
 with some who had here obtained a hope in
 Christ, united with the Congregational church
 in Derby, then under the pastoral care of the
 Rev. Mr. Leland (soon after deceased.)

THE CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH

here was organized June 4, 1823, under the
 superintendence of Rev. David Williston,
 missionary from the Hampshire Missionary
 Society, and Rev. Lyman Case, then pastor
 of the church in Coventry. At the time of

its organization, the church consisted of 11 members,—they were

Jotham Cummings and Elizabeth, his wife, Christopher Bartlett and Anna his wife, Israel E. Cheney and Sarah his wife, Nathan Wilcox, Joseph Dickey, Deborah Wilcox, Artimicia Bartlett and Nancy Cobb.

From that time up to 1826, by profession and letter, had been added Thankful Wilcox, Lydia Wilcox, Polly Varnum, Rachel Wilcox, Rebecca Bartlett, Jarvis Bartlett, Eliza Hatch, Polly Bartlett.

At the organization of the church, Rev. Mr. Case was chosen modérateur, and Mr. Jotham Cummings to fill the office of deacon and clerk.

In the month of July 1826, Jacob S. Clark, a licentiate of the Coos Association, N. H. (now Caledonia) visited this town as a candidate for settlement. On the following October he received a call from the church and society, to settle as their pastor. In the month of November, he removed here with his family from North Haverhill, N. H. Jan. 11, 1827, he was ordained and installed as pastor of the little church. There not being a school-house or any other public building in town, they held their meetings in different neighborhoods, occupying barns in the Summer and private dwellings in the Winter.

For the first 2 years after the settlement of the pastor, but one was added to the church and that by letter. In the Fall of 1829, a revival commenced and continued, with much interest, the remainder of the Fall and Winter. During the year 1830, the fruits of that revival, were 27 added to the church. In the Summer and Fall of 1831, we had another very interesting revival, rapid in its progress and attended with much power. In the course of that year 13 more were added. From that time up to 1840, there were added 19 at various times, mostly by profession. In the Spring of 1840 and the Fall of 1842, we had other seasons of refreshing, as the result of which 33 were gathered into the church. At different times since, 20 others have been added making the whole number of all that have ever belonged to this church 132.

From various causes, such as deaths, emigrations and the organization of other sister churches in neighboring towns, where some of our members resided, this church has been reduced, so that the present number of resident members is but 26,

In March 1864, the pastor felt it his duty, on account of his age and infirmities to withdraw from active service. On the following July, Rev. A. R. Gray, of Coventry, was employed and has since supplied the desk as acting pastor every alternate Sabbath.*

The persons here named have been chosen and served as deacons in this church: Jotham Cummings, deceased; Nathan Wilcox, deceased; Christopher Bartlett, deceased; Charles Cummings, removed to W. Charleston; William Colby, deceased; William Little, present.

THE METHODIST CHURCH.

The first M. E. class in this town was organized February, 1830. Nath'l G. Ladd, M. D. was the first class-leader. The preachers under whose superintendence the class was organized, were a Mr. — Blaisdell and — Campbell. As no reliable records are within our reach, we have to depend wholly upon memory in giving the names of the M. E. clergy that have officiated here. The following list contains the names, so far as can be recollected of all or nearly all the ministers that have been sent by the conference at different times, to take charge of this branch of their church:

Revs. — Cutler, John S Smith, E. Scott, — Warner, — Crosby, — Naason, — Spague, — Huston, Jonas Scott, — Wiggins, — Kimball, David Packer, Putnam Ray, — Norris, Dyer Willis, — Colburn, Moses Pattee, Joseph Enright, Almer Howard, E. D. Hopkins, P. N. Granger, C. D. Ingraham, J. S. Speeney.

There is no one now living in town that was a member of the class at its first formation. This church has increased in numbers and influence, and at the time of the writing of this sketch, is believed to be in a prosperous state.

We have but one house of worship in town a small building, originally 28 feet by 36. It was first built by the Methodist society in the Fall and Winter of 1842, '43. Afterwards one half of the shares were sold to the Congregational church and society and it was turned into a union house. In 1866, it was enlarged and the inside remodeled, so that now it is a convenient building for the congregation that usually assemble in it.

SABBATH SCHOOL.

Previous to the settlement of the pastor, the youth assembled in connection with the

* Since deceased.

reading meetings on the Sabbath, to recite portions of scripture; but it does not appear that there was then any regular organization.

For several years after the settlement of the pastor, biblical instruction was conducted in the same manner. In the month of April 1838, the Congregational church resolved itself into a Sabbath school society for the transaction of business, relative to biblical instruction.

Besides the Sabbath school that meets with the worshipping congregation on the Sabbath, there are two others in town, regularly organized with superintendents and teachers.

The number of books in the libraries of these three Sunday-schools, as recently reported, may safely be estimated at from 500 to 600.

The first temperance society was organized in 1836, and sustained for a while, with considerable interest. But losing its organization, another was formed in 1844. In the Fall of 1854, a lodge of Good Templars was chartered which has been productive of good to the cause of temperance.

STATE PRISON CONVICTS.

A man by the name of Shillinglaw, removed from Barnet to this town and commenced a settlement in the eastern section, near what is called Morgan Plain. Having passed a suspicious looking bill, search was made about his house and premises and at last considerable of an amount of spurious bank notes was found deposited in his bible. He was convicted to serve a term of years at Windsor. The State prison records will probably show more of the character of this man and his family in after life.

A young man of considerable promise by the name of Truman Nicols, went from this town to engage in some kind of business in Canada. Falling into bad company, he was enticed to try his fortune in circulating counterfeit currency. He took a quantity of it and repaired to Concord, N. H., where he expected to meet a brother and with him go to some of the Western States. Offering to pass a small bill, he was arrested, searched, and condemned to the States prison. His health failing, toward the latter part of his term, he was pardoned and brought home to his parents in Morgan, where he lingered for a while and died, it is believed, a true penitent.

A citizen by the name of David Hamblett set up the first and the last tavern ever kept in town. He took a situation at the Four

Corners, obtained license, and continued about one year, when he abandoned it and left.

The first saw-mill was built by Calvin Wilcox.* A grist-mill, afterwards, was built by Maj. Rufus Stewart; but, not having sufficient water-power to make it profitable, it was taken down by his successor, Clark Morse, and the frame-work and other lumber of which it was built, purchased by Nathan Wilcox, Esq., and turned into a dwelling-house, which is still occupied by John M. Wilcox.

There are now two saw-mills in town, on small streams, which can do business only a part of the year. There is no place in town that can properly be called a village, or ville; but the principal place of business is the Four Corners, where there are 2 stores, a harness-shop, a shoemaker, a blacksmith's shop, a picture-saloon, and a joiner's shop.

At the present time, 9 families reside within the compass of one half mile.

In 1842, '43, the erysipelas prevailed, throughout the town, to an alarming extent. Several of our principal church members, and some of our most valuable citizens, were victims of this fearful epidemic. The bill of mortality for about 6 months, in proportion to the number of inhabitants, was almost unparalleled. Besides this, diphtheria, scarlet fever, or canker-rash, and typhoid fever have prevailed at different times.

The principal crops raised by the farmers are wheat, barley, oats, corn, India wheat, and potatoes. To these several kinds of produce, the soil is well adapted. A good proportion of the land is excellent for grazing, and the stock, such as cows, oxen, horses and sheep, raised here, will average with that of most other towns in this part of the State. The different kinds of grain, potatoes, butter, and maple sugar, are the principal articles of commerce.

The wild animals here are the same as are found in most other towns in the northern part of the State. The smaller kind, valued and sought for their furs, such as sable, otter, muskrat and mink, were never known to be numerous. Some of the two last named, however, are found and taken even now. Foxes still abound, in many instances, to the great annoyance of the poultry. Within the past year no less than 44 have been taken in one section of the town, by two enterprising

* Deceased, Feb. 10, 1869.

hunters, Messrs. Bigelow and Wilson, by means of their traps and hounds.* The lynx has been occasionally seen.

Among the larger animals known to have been found here, are the deer, moose, bear, and wolf. As late as 1827 and '28, the deer were frequently hunted and taken. In the latter part of the Summer, or early in the Fall, of 1827, a moose was seen leaving a cornfield, on the farm then owned by William Colby, and plunging into the lake. Some of the neighbors immediately took their boat and guns, pursued and shot her before she reached the opposite shore.

As a token of the hearty good will which is always felt by the inhabitants of newly and sparsely settled places, each family in the neighborhood was served with a fine steak of moose-beef.

For many years after the settlement of the town, the bears and wolves continued to infest the place, and were often very annoying to the inhabitants, and destructive to their flocks. But the people, in those days, were not "afraid of the bears," and the killing of a bear was not an event of uncommon occurrence. They were often seen roaming about the lake. An instance of an encounter with one is related by an actor in the scene. Mr. Christopher Bartlett's youngest son, Byram, saw a bear swimming in the lake. He immediately ran and told his father and brother Jarvis, who were at work some distance off.

They seized their gun, repaired to their boat, and launched off in pursuit. As soon as they came within a proper distance, Jarvis discharged the gun at his head, which at once sank under the water. Supposing that the shot had been effectual, they brought their boat up to his side, and drew him into it. But they soon found that he was only stunned by the shock, and not materially injured; the ball having passed through both ears, and just grazed the top of his head. Soon he began to show signs of life.

They felt for their jack-knives, but they were left in the pockets of their vests, where they had been at work. They took no ammunition with them, and so were left with only two light cedar paddles, with which they managed the boat. Whenever their shaggy passenger attempted to rise, they would rap him on the head with one of their

paddles, as if to say "Lie still, bruin." Having turned their boat, they made for the shore. As soon as they struck the land, his bearship, thinking, no doubt, that it would be a good time to make his escape, raised himself upon "all fours," ready for a race. But he mistook in his reckoning. The lad, Byram, had just arrived with an ax, which he handed to his brother, and one well-directed blow upon the head, with the poll of the ax, ended the drama.

In the Fall of 1838, the wolves were making ravages among the sheep, in the neighborhood of Elon hill. On a certain night, their howling was heard by some of the inhabitants from the top of the hill. Having thus ascertained their locality, no time was lost in communicating the intelligence throughout this and the adjacent towns. The next morning, nearly 200 people were entering the woods that surrounded the hill. At a certain point on the shore of the lake, there is a narrow plat of land, something in the form of a heater, hemmed in by an almost perpendicular cliff, rising from the water's edge to a considerable height. To this point it was designed to drive the wolves, and close up the circle. In the latter part of the day, the report of their fire arms told that they had accomplished their design. Soon the boys were seen rushing from the thicket, bearing the trophies of their day's sport.

On that day this gang of marauders was lessened by three.

It being known that some had escaped, and thinking it probable that they would return in search of their companions, a watch was kept up that night. At a late hour, the howling was again heard in the same place. Messengers were immediately sent out, in all directions, where they found all ready and eager to join in pursuit of the common enemy.

"Each vale, and each sequestered glen,
Mustered its little band of men,—
From the grey sire, whose trembling hand
Could scarcely buckle on his brand,
To the raw boy, whose shaft and bow
Were yet scarce terror to the crow."

At an early hour in the morning, 300 men and boys were seen entering the forest, at different points, and before night three more of the sheep-stealers were put beyond the power of further mischief. Not long after, from the sale of the skins and the government bounty, each man and boy who engaged in

*Ten more may be added to the credit of M. Leavens.

the enterprise found himself a little more than a half dollar richer for his two day's adventure.

Some of the early settlers were noted, as being remarkably hardy and persevering.—As an illustration of this, an anecdote is related of Enos Bishop. He was said to be but a small man, but firmly built. On one morning, in the month of March, he took a large pack on his shoulder, containing most or all of his movables, on the top of which was lashed a heavy six-pail iron kettle; and, thus equipped, he started, on snow-shoes, from Brunswick on Connecticut River, through a trackless wilderness, and reached his destination in Morgan (a distance of 28 miles) before sunset.

NATHAN WILCOX,

the first settler in town, as before mentioned, was born in Killingsworth, Ct., Nov. 16, 1757. At an early age, he married Rachel Bennet, of East Hampton, Long Island, born July 7, 1756. While yet in the State of steady habits, he united with the church, on the old halfway covenant, in order that his children might receive the ordinance of baptism. Though not then a professor of experimental religion, he maintained its outward form in his family. When about 44 years of age, he removed from his native place to Morgan.

So far as is known, he always sustained a good moral character. Though his education was limited, he possessed good common sense and sound judgment. By means of his honesty and integrity in his intercourse with his fellow men, he secured the respect and confidence of all who procured his acquaintance.

He was one of the first justices in town, held the office for a number of years, and, for aught that appears, honorably discharged its functions.

But the most prominent trait in his character, was his religion. Ever after he made a public profession, he was eminently pious. In the family, in the church, and in the world, he honored his profession by a lively Christian example. He was emphatically a man of prayer. Prayer was an exercise in which he delighted, and in which he excelled. Such were his walk and conversation before the world, that even opposers and fault-finders were constrained to acknowledge that his religion was a reality. "O, I would gladly embrace religion, if I were sure that I could be such a Christian as Father Wilcox,"

was the remark of an enquiring sinner. Nor did his piety lead him to neglect the ordinary duties of the present life. While he was diligent in "business," he was "fervent in spirit, serving the Lord."

In his last sickness, which was long, and exceedingly painful, he manifested that patience and resignation which is only found in the sincere Christian. When he had become unconscious of almost every thing else, he still recognized Jesus as his "All in All."

He died, June 21, 1840, in the 84th year of his age.

CHRISTOPHER BARTLETT

was born in Stafford, Ct., Feb. 26, 1767. He married Anna Buck, of Somers, Ct., born Aug. 4, 1765. In 1805, he removed to this town, and made his pitch upon a lot of land at the head of the lake, now owned by Samuel Twombly.

By the help of his boys, he subdued the forest, and soon made a valuable farm. He was strictly an honest man, and a devoted Christian. Upright in all his dealings with others, he expected the same from them.

He was a strict observer of the Sabbath, and all religious duties. If he had some eccentricities, they did not essentially affect his moral and religious character. If he was more exacting in regard to his requirements of others, than was thought to be necessary, he was yet conscientious and sincere. If in any thing he was found in the wrong, none was ever more ready to give satisfaction, as soon as convinced of his error.

For a number of his last years, he lived a widower,—his wife having deceased in the Summer of 1835. In the Fall of 1842, he seemed to have a presentiment of his death.

A friend having suggested to him the propriety of having one of his sons come home and relieve him from the care and burden of carrying on his farm, he remarked that there would be a change in his affairs before another Spring. Shortly after, he was taken with the erysipelas, and died, Dec. 27, 1842.

IRA LEAVENS

was born at Windsor, Vt., Feb. 28, 1779. He married Phalla Cobb, born at Hartland, Jan. 13, 1783. After his marriage, he settled for a while in Montgomery, and from thence removed with his wife and one child (a son) to Morgan, in 1809. He settled in that part of Morgan, formerly Brownington Gore.

Being a good farmer, persevering, indus-

trious, economical, and calculating, he soon placed himself and family above want. As a neighbor, he was kind and accommodating; as a citizen and townsman, his influence was soon felt. In the business of the town, he largely participated; and was frequently chosen to fill some of the most important offices.

At one time he was captain of the militia company; and served, as town clerk, 22 consecutive years; and represented the town in several sessions of the State Legislature.

To the good order of society he was a friend, and although not a professor of religion, a constant contributor for the support of the Gospel. Though naturally of a firm constitution, he was suddenly attacked with erysipelas, and after a short sickness died, Jan. 18, 1843, aged nearly 64 years. By the town at large, the loss was severely felt.

His widow survived him till July 17, 1866, when she also died in her 84th year. His only son Marson, and *his* second son, Moses, still occupy the homestead.

JOTHAM CUMMINGS.

was born in Rumney, N. H. Nov. 6, 1766; he married Elizabeth Senter, born in Marlow, N. H. 1768. For a number of years after his marriage he resided in Plymouth, N. H. In 1811, he came to Morgan, bringing with him a family of two sons and four daughters. He was a man of rare talents and sterling piety.

Previous to coming here he was deacon of the Congregational church in Plymouth. In the Derby church, with which he united, he retained the office, and when the church here was organized, he was chosen as their first deacon.

By close application, in his younger days, he obtained a good common school education and of some of the higher branches of mathematics he had acquired considerable knowledge. Thus he was well qualified for the transaction of any business to which he might be called in a community like this.

Being a practical surveyor, a good farmer, and a thorough mechanic, he found no difficulty, with close economy, in providing for his family the necessaries of life.

By the proprietors of land, both in this and the adjacent towns, he was frequently employed as agent to look after and dispose of their lands, and the integrity and fidelity with which he performed the business committed to him, secured the confidence and respect

of his employers and marked him as a man worthy to be trusted.

In the business of the town he took a prominent part, and always manifested a deep interest in all its affairs. When chosen to represent the town in the legislature, he sustained the position with honor.

For several years, he held the office of justice of the peace and, so far as is known, ably discharged its duties. On account of his business qualifications, he was often called upon to execute deeds, bonds, leases, contracts and other writings of various kinds, in all of which he was thought to excel.

As a member and officer of the church, he was always found in his place. To him, as an instrument under God, the church, to some extent, owed its existence. In the settlement of the pastor he was prompt and active. He took the lead in devising means for his support, contributed largely himself, and to the end of his life, continued to be one of his firmest friends. As a counselor he was judicious and safe. Few, if any, who sought and followed his advice in difficult circumstances, ever had reason to regret it. Though a man of but few words, whatever he said on any subject was to the point. He was uniform and consistent in his Christian walk—in his deportment quiet—in his pretensions unassuming. Being "ready to every good work" he took a peculiar interest in all the benevolent enterprises of the day. Towards the latter part of his life his health failed so as to disable him for the harder part of farm labor. Accustomed to habits of industry, he turned his attention to the lighter business of his trade.

With his work-bench in his long kitchen, he manufactured measures and boxes of different descriptions and other articles convenient for family use. For these he found a ready sale the avails of which contributed much toward supplying the wants of his family. In many families throughout this County, and also in other places, specimens of his workmanship may still be seen.

Having well "served his generation" he suddenly departed from this, as we trust, to a better world. On the evening of Oct. 15, 1833, he was taken with a violent headache and died at the early dawn of the 16th, aged 67 years,

His wife, Elizabeth, lived till she was about 84 years old, when she received an injury

by a fall, from which she never recovered. She died Apr. 12, 1851.

The population of the town in 1810 was 116; 1820, 135; 1830, 331; 1840, 420; 1850, 486; 1860, 548; 1870, 615.

NEWPORT.

BY D. H. SIMONDS, ESQ.

The town of Newport is very irregular in its outline, having Canada on the N., Lake Memphremagog, Coventry and Irasburgh on the E., Irasburgh and Lowell on the S., and Troy on the W. Its greatest length, from north to south, is nearly 12 miles, and its width is from 2 to 7 miles. It extends along the shore of Lake Memphremagog 7 miles,—the lake separating it from Derby. A part of the town, including the present village of Newport, formally belonged to the town of Salem, and was set off from the latter town about the year 1818.

The soil of the town is mostly a gravelly loam, yet clay abounds in some parts, while the point upon which the village is situated is sandy—the surface of the country is hilly, but most of it is fit for cultivation, and, with proper tillage, affords very good crops. Prospect hill, near the village, affords a fine view of the lake and the surrounding country. The prevailing rock is limestone, yet slate ledges are common, and veins of quartz abound in some places.

Some of the quartz is gold-bearing and some good specimens have been obtained, though no attempt has been made to test its value for mining purposes. Copper veins are plenty and would no doubt pay for working. Splendid specimens of argentiferous galena have been obtained in the north part of the town. The ore is rich, containing by analysis 23 per cent of silver. The existence of this mineral was known to the Indians, who were accustomed to melt it and run into bullets for their rifles. An effort is being made to develop this mine, and if the ore is found in large quantities, it will pay richly for working. The timber is the usual variety of this latitude, hard wood interspersed with hemlock ridges. The sandy land where the village now stands was originally covered with a beautiful growth of large pine trees. These were cut down by the first settlers, and many of them burned up as of no value.

LAKE MEMPHREMAGOG,

without a sketch of which a history of Newport would hardly be complete. This beautiful lake is 30 miles long and 1 to 4 wide. Two thirds of it lies in Canada, the remainder between the towns of Newport and Derby, and Coventry and Salem. This lake was a famous fishing ground for the Indians, abounding in salmon trout and masca lunge. The woods on its banks swarmed with the moose, deer and bear besides the smaller animals. Fur-bearing animals, especially the sable, were plenty.

With the approach of civilization the game has nearly all disappeared and the pickerel has driven the trout from the lake, although the masca lunge is still taken in large quantities.

The lake afforded the Indians a mode of easy communication, between Canada and the colonies, during the French and Indian wars. From the St. Lawrence they would come up the St. Francis and Magog rivers in their canoes, through the lake and up Clyde river to Island Pond. Thence it is only 15 miles through the woods to the Connecticut, which was almost the only portage on the route. Frequent war parties passed to and fro over this route, and very often captives and prisoners were taken to Canada. During the old French war, Stark who commanded our forces at the battle of Bennington, was taken prisoner, and afterwards published a map of the country through which he passed. On that map Memphremagog is called by a different and even more outlandish name, but I cannot now recall it.

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

Although the town was not chartered until the year 1803, yet the first house was built in 1793, by Dea. Martin Adams, on the place now owned by Alfred Himes. Mr. Adams came to Newport from St. Johnsbury. He was soon joined by others, so that in 1800 there were, in town, eleven families, viz. John Prouty, Nathaniel Doggett, Abel Parkhurst, Amos Sawyer, Luther Chapin, James C. Adams, Abraham Horton, Nathaniel Horton, Simon Carpenter, Enos Bartlett and Joseph Page, Martin Adams having, in the meantime, removed to Stanstead, where he resided a few years and then returned to Newport.

It is said that these settlers came down the river from Barton, and were induced to locate on the banks of the lake from the fact that

the frost had not destroyed the vegetation here, while on the hills around, every thing had been killed by the cold.

Since the forests have been cut down there is, probably, less difference in this respect than formally, yet, at the present time, frequently heavy frosts do not come until October.

In the year 1800, there were but 60 acres of cleared land in town. There were 6 yoke of oxen and no horses. The early settlers obtained much of their food from the lake and forest.

Venison and trout, which are now costly luxuries, were then plenty and would hardly command any price at all. Money was almost unknown, but there was little need for it. The men procured, by their own exertions, food for their family, while the women spun and wove wool and flax for clothing.

LETTER FROM THE COVENTRY CHURCH.

"The Baptist church of Christ, in Coventry, to their brethren and sisters of the same faith and order in Newport—and others whom it concerneth—Greeting.

This certifieth that the persons whose names are undersigned are in regular standing in this church, and if they shall unite in forming a separate church of our faith and order, we shall consider them no longer under our particular watch-care. We rejoice that Immanuel is extending his kingdom far and wide, and that he is about to (as we trust) establish a branch of his kingdom with you in the wilderness. And now, dear brethren, 'we commend you to God and to the word of his grace, which is able to build you up, and to give you an inheritance among all them which are sanctified.'

Signed,

In behalf of the Church,
Coventry, Sept. 21st, 1817.

GEO. DORR, Clerk."

The members dismissed from the Coventry Baptist Church, (now extinct), united with the Baptist friends in Newport, and during the Fall of 1817, were duly organized into a Baptist church by Rev. John Ide, father of Rev. Dr. Geo. B. Ide, now pastor of the first Baptist Church in Springfield, Mass. *It is presumable* that Mr. Ide, who was the faithful and efficient pastor of the Coventry Church, for many years, preached the first Baptist sermon that was ever heard in Newport. After the Congregationalists in Newport organized themselves into a church, these two religious bodies worshiped together with a good degree of harmony, and were

accustomed to hold religious services alternately in district No. 1 (North school house), and district No. 2, (South school house), until they built a Union House, as it was called, in the Summer of 1847. The house was dedicated in Feb. 1848, the dedication sermon being preached by Rev. Mr. Merriman. After the Union House was built, the Baptists and Congregationalists had one choir, one Sabbath-school and two pastors—one preaching to the congregation one Sabbath, and the other occupying the pulpit the Lord's day following.

When the Congregationalists decided to erect a new church in the village, the Union house was put up at auction (Feb., 1861), and taken by the Baptists at the bid of Mr. Shubael Daggett. Subsequently, the old edifice was removed from "Meeting-house Corner" to the village of Newport, generally designated "Lakebridge." After removal, the house was remodeled and repaired, and it still continues to furnish a Sabbath home for many devout worshipers, although the subject of a new building has already been broached, and some, at least, are already anticipating "the good time coming." The Vermont Baptist State Convention has aided this church pecuniarily upon one or two occasions, but for about 3 years the church has been self-sustaining, and pays its present pastor, Rev. C. F. Nicholson, a salary of \$1000.

Frequently, persons in Newport are heard speaking kind things of "Elder Daggett." Mr. Daggett was never ordained, but often addressed the people and seemed ever ready "to fill a gap." He preached more or less for a good many years and was regarded as pre-eminently a good man. Under his ministrations, souls were born into the kingdom of Christ. Modern pastors and private Christians would do well to emulate his spirituality and religious zeal.

REV. HARVEY CLARK.

As Mr. Clark was the first settled pastor of the church, he came into possession of a good farm, from land granted under an old State law, and Mr. C. and his wife were both earnest and successful laborers in the vineyard of the Lord. They had one son, Harry and two daughters, Polly and Lucy, who were members of the Newport Church. Letters of dismission were granted to all of the above on Mar. 28, 1836.

REV. PROSPER P. DAVIDSON alternated between the Coventry and the Newport Baptist churches 3 years, more or less. He is remembered as a spiritual man, and under his ministry a number of backsliders were reclaimed and some additions made to the church.

REV. S. B. RYDER.—In the church book is found this record: "June 12, 1844—Voted to send Elder S. B. Ryder and four others, messengers to the Association." Elder Ryder was pastor of the church about 12 years. He is an old gentleman, with many friends, and still resides in Coventry.

REV. H. MERRIMAN—a useful man; was pastor of the church about 3 years.

REV. H. N. HOVEY alternated between Newport and Albany about 7 years. He was an efficient worker and successful pastor. He is the present pastor of the Baptist Church in Lowell, this State, and the oldest pastor in the Danville Association and is greatly beloved by all who know him.

From the church records:—"Sept. 20, 1860, Voted to sustain meetings, with or without a preacher, agreeable to our church discipline and to our church covenant and articles of faith." During this year there was a good degree of religious interest and some half dozen were converted to Christ.

REV. MR. DEAN, formerly from England, became the pastor of the church some time in 1860 and officiated in this capacity about one year. He is kindly remembered, and every one speaks well of his devotedly pious and estimable wife.

REV. PAYSON TYLER settled in Nov., 1861. He was a superior Christian, often wept during the delivery of his sermons. He had moral courage to "declare the whole counsel of God" whatever the result might be. His pastorate continued about 4 years. Mr. Tyler died last year at East Hardwick, Vt., and he has many friends who will never forget his tenderness of heart and his fidelity to the Master's cause.

REV. SAMUEL T. FROST accepted a call of the Newport Church and became its pastor in May, 1867. There were more than a dozen conversions and additions to the church during his term of service.

Subsequent to the resignation of Mr. Frost, the pulpit was occupied by various college and Theological students. In Oct. 1869, Rev. C. F. Nicholson, the present incumbent,

became pastor. There has been a good degree of religious interest in Newport for several months, and the Baptists have shared with others in the good work.

DEACONS, and when elected:—Thomas G. Stutson, A. B. Moore, Nov. 29, 1834; L. Cummings, J. M. Babcock (present incumbents), Jan. 30, 1864.

CHURCH CLERKS, and when elected:—Lucius Carpenter, Aug. 20, 1829; Joel R. Daggett, Jan. 23, 1834; L. D. Adams, Jan. 25, 1860; C. D. R. Meacham, Mar. 29, 1862; H. M. Baldwin, May 6, 1866; J. M. Babcock, May 31, 1867.

The following, as taken from the church records, shows that this church has done something to replenish the ministerial ranks:

"Feb. 16, 1833—Voted Israel Ide and B. F. Barnard letters of recommendation to preach the Gospel. Voted, to give bro. L. Carpenter liberty to improve his gift at public speaking, and appointed the first Sabbath in Feb. next, at the North School-house, for the hearing."

Brother C. D. R. Meacham, who is now a Senior in the Newton Theological Inst. at Newton Center, Mass., is a member of this church.

The present membership is about 80, and some half dozen are now waiting for baptism. Prayer-meetings are held every Wednesday evening, and preaching occasionally in the various school districts by the pastor.—The Sabbath school is made a specialty, and under the superintendence of such a man as Dea. J. M. Babcock, is sure to increase in numbers and in interest. The school was organized soon after the organization of the church, and for many years was conducted as a union school, in connection with the Congregationalists, each society alternately furnishing a superintendent. Since the church has been located in the village, the school has been continued, and the Supt., up to 1866, was Asa B. Moon; Since that time, J. M. Babcock has served in that capacity. Assistant Supt. Luther Baker, librarian, Herbert Field; assistant, George Smith; chorister, E. M. Prouty. Present number of scholars, 90; teachers, 11; volumes in library, 225. Teacher's meetings are held under the direction of the superintendent, every other Monday night.

CONSTITUENT MEMBERS.

Samuel Bowley, Orrin Jones, Abial A. Adams, John Beebe, John Clark, Shubael Daggett, Orville Daggett, Phineas Daggett, Arnold

Prouty, Wm. Prouty, Heman Baker, Washington Brown, Zaccheus Beebe, Israel Ide, Sally Ide, Thirza Jones, Catharine Judd, Mary Judd, Sally Adams (Prouty), Hannah Adams, Hannah Ryder, Laura Prouty, Anna Baker, Roxana Baker. Whole number 24.

Newport, Apr. 14, 1870.

FIRST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH OF NEWPORT.*

BY REV. GEO. H. BAILEY, PASTOR.

The church in Newport was organized Feb. 23, 1831, by the Rev. Ralden A. Watkins, of Coventry, and consisted of 4 male and 3 female members of the church in Coventry, who were set off for that purpose, viz. Samuel Warner, Rufus Baker, Seymour Lane, Albert Warner, Lefy Warner, Margaret Baker, Hetta Lane; of whom, Seymour Lane is the only one now living. Samuel Warner was chosen deacon, and Seymour Lane, clerk. The Rev. Jacob S. Clark preached one-fourth of the time for 2 years, 1832-34, during which period there were admitted to the church: by profession, 10; by letter, 3.

In 1837, the Rev. Reuben Mason became acting pastor, and was installed pastor for one-fourth of the time Sept. 26, 1837. He closed his labors in Newport in 1839, but was not formally dismissed until October, 1842. The additions during his ministry were: by profession, 4; by letter, 4.

In 1840, the services of Rev. E. R. Kilby were secured for one-fourth of the time. During this period of his ministry there were received into the church: by profession, 1; by letter, 4.

In 1844, the church began to maintain preaching on alternate Sabbaths, and was supplied for a year, 1844-5, by the Rev. J. S. Clark, and for another year, 1845-6, by the Rev. Moses P. Clark. During his ministry there was received into the church: by letter, 1.

The meetings thus far were held alternately in the school houses of districts No. 1 and 2.—In 1846, a house of worship was built in company with the Baptists, and located near the present site of the school house in district No. 2, on the Lake road. Rev. E. R. Kilby again became acting pastor and continued until his death in February, 1851. During this period of his ministry there were received into the church: by letter, 3.

Mr. Kilby was succeeded by the Rev. Moses Robinson, who supplied the pulpit for

4 years. The additions during his ministry were: by profession, 9; by letter, 1.

In 1855, Rev. Robert V. Hall became acting pastor, and continued until the last Sabbath in April, 1867. During this period the church was greatly prospered in all respects, and shared in the general revival of 1858-9. The center of population and business in the town being changed by the rapid growth of the village in the east part, the union meeting-house was abandoned in 1860, the location of the church was changed to the village, and on the first Sabbath in October, 1860, the church began to enjoy the preaching of the gospel all the time. The next year a house of worship was built, which was dedicated Oct. 15, 1861. The sermon was preached by Rev. P. H. White, and the dedicatory prayer was offered by Rev. S. R. Hall, LL. D. During Mr. Hall's ministry there were added to the church: by profession, 39; by letter, 26.

For 5 months after the close of Mr. Hall's labors with the church, the pulpit was not regularly supplied. In August, 1867, Mr. George H. Bailey, who had just completed his studies at Bangor Theological Seminary, supplied the pulpit for two Sabbaths. The church and society united in calling him to the pastorate, and, having accepted the invitation, he began his labors the first Sabbath in October. A council was then called for the purpose of ordination and installation. The following churches were invited and thus represented: Rev. E. P. Wild, pastor, Craftsbury; Dea. A. P. Dutton, delegate; Rev. J. H. Woodward, Pastor, Irasburgh; Dea. John B. Fassett, delegate; Rev. P. H. White, acting pastor, Coventry; Bro. John W. Mussey, delegate; Bro. S. S. Tinkham, delegate, Brownington; Mr. N. W. Grover, acting Pastor, Charleston; Rev. A. A. Smith, pastor, Lowell; Bro. C. B. Harding, delegate; not represented, Westfield; Bro. Sunner Frost, delegate, Derby; Rev. Wm. A. Robinson, pastor, Barton; also Rev. S. R. Hall, LL. D., of Brownington, and Rev. R. V. Hall, of Newport.

Nov. 26, 1867, the council met at 10 o'clock A. M., and organized by choosing Rev. R. V. Hall, moderator, and Rev. E. P. Wild, scribe. The proceedings of the church and society were reviewed and approved. The candidate was then examined. The council pronounced him sound in the faith, and agreed that the

* Taken principally from Rev. P. H. White's history.

ordination and installation service should be performed as requested.

In the afternoon of the same day, the services were performed as follows: Invocation and reading Scriptures, Mr. N. W. Grover; Prayer, Rev. S. T. Frost; Sermon, Rev. J. H. Woodward; Consecrating Prayer, Rev. S. R. Hall, LL. D.; Charge to the Pastor, Rev. E. P. Wild; Right Hand of Fellowship, Rev. Wm. A. Robinson; Address to the People, Rev. P. H. White; Concluding Prayer, Rev. R. V. Hall.

Up to this period, nearly, the church was aided by the Home Missionary Society, but having been greatly strengthened in numbers and the society prospered financially, they assumed the entire support of the Gospel among them.

During the pastorate of Mr. Bailey there have been received into the church: by profession, 17; by letter, 14.

Jan. 2, 1870.

PASTORS.

Rev. Jacob S. Clark, 1832 to 1834; Rev. Reuben Mason 1837 to 1839; Rev. E. R. Kilby, 1840 to 1841; Rev. Jacob S. Clark, 1844 to 1845; Rev. Moses P. Clark, 1845 to 1846; Rev. E. R. Kilby, 1846; died Feb. 1851; Rev. M. P. Robinson, 1851 to 1855; Rev. R. V. Hall, 1855 to 1857; Rev. George H. Bailey, installed Nov. 26, 1867.

DEACONS.

Sam'l Warner, Feb. 23, 1831, deceased; Sumner Frost, June 16, 1838, moved to Derby; Philander Sawyer, Nov. 1, 1842, moved to Albany; Timothy B. Pratt, Nov. 1, 1842; Reuben C. Smith, Nov. 4, 1865; Marshall B. Hall, Nov. 4, 1865.

CLERKS.

Seymour Lane, February 23, 1831 to December 31, 1864; L. D. Livingston, December 31, 1864 to November 1, 1867; W. D. Safford, November 1, 1867 to —

Total number of members, 144; present number, 130; non-residents, 25.

METHODISM IN NEWPORT.

BY REV. H. A. SPENCER, PASTOR OF NEWPORT AND DERBY.

The first Methodist sermon was preached by Rev. Cyrus Liscomb in July, 1865, and a class organized in March 1866, Horace W. Root, leader Lucy Root, Daniel True, Betsy True, Mary Ann Gilman, Sally Smith, Lucretia Smith, Helen Burbank, Rebecca Himes, Warren Himes, Prudentia Himes, John L. Herrick, and Jane Herrick, first members.

The present number of members is 30, and H. A. Spencer, first pastor, appointed April, 1869, The church building was commenced in May and dedicated Sept. 17, 1869.

The Sunday School was organized Oct. 3, 1869. The present number of the school is 50, with a good library.

We give from the "Newport Express" the following account of the dedication.

"CHURCH OPENING.

The Methodist Church, just built in this place, was dedicated to the worship of Almighty God on Friday Sept. 17, 1869. The day was favorable for such a service, and the church was filled before the hour of service.

In the audience we noticed some 15 or 20 ministers.

At 2 o'clock p. m. the choir introduced the exercises by singing a dedication chant, when Rev. I. Luce, P. E. of the district, commenced the ritual service by reading the exhortation. I. G. Bidwell, of Auburndale, Mass, then read the hymn commencing,

"Oh, God, though countless worlds,"

which was sung, and E. B. Ryckman, of Stanstead offered a prayer. E. W. Parker, of India, and J. Tompkins, of Stanstead, then read the lessons, after which C. W. Cushing, of Lasell Female Seminary, Auburndale, Mass, announced the hymn commencing,

"The perfect world by Adam trod"

and after singing preached an impressive and appropriate sermon announcing as his text Coll. 3: 11. "Christ is all and in all." In all God's plan everything tends to some center.

This is true in material things, the dew-drop, the earth, the solar system, the universe of God have each a center to which all the parts tend. This is true in governments, in social society, in religion, and in the latter the Star of Bethlehem is the great center.

All religions show a desire for a *manifest* God. All idolatry is but a manifestation of this desire. The Jews offered all their sacrifices with reference to a manifest God, so the New Testament is full of Christ. All heathen nations manifest this craving, and so does every sinner. Christ is in all. He will be all, for he will subdue all

After the sermon a dedication anthem was sung, when the offerings of the people were taken. Over \$1150 was pledged in a few minutes. The formal dedication of the house to God, was then conducted by Prof. Cushing according to the ritual service of the Methodist Church. Another anthem was sung and the benediction pronounced by H. A. Spencer, pastor of the Church.

In the evening I. G. Bidwell, of the Lasell Female Seminary, preached an eloquent sermon from Hag. ii: 7. As the dedication sermon announced "Christ all, and in all" he would continue the thought by announcing as

his theme, "Christ all and over all." All things and all men are to be shaken. The preacher took the following positions:—

I. Jesus Christ has been *nominated* to the Lordship of this earth by the Godhead, and is to be *elected* to this Lordship by the voluntary suffrage of men.

II. Everything is moving on to this consummation. Ungodliness wearies men, and makes them long for rest. The history of the nations proves that every commotion is shaking the evil out of nations, institutions and religions.

III. God works through the Church for the accomplishment of all His plans, having reference to men. Every Christian ought to be a nation-shaker.

IV. God wants us to plant the church in every land, and to translate the Bible into every vernacular. The end will come when the nations welcome Christ, and not before.

After the sermon E. W. Parker, of the India Mission, of the Methodist Church, addressed the audience a few minutes.

"All hail the power of Jesus' name,"

was then sung and the congregation dismissed, much gratified, and, we believe profited by the services of the day.

The church is a neat wooden building 60 x 42 ft. having a spire reaching 130 feet above the sill. The audience room is finished throughout with brown ash, including pews, pulpit and casings. There is a commodious vestry, not yet finished, under the church, but all above ground. The building is heated with hot air. The ladies of the congregation have handsomely furnished it with carpets, lamps, chairs for the pulpit, &c., all complete.

The entire cost of the building will reach over \$6000. Great credit is due the society, the building committee, the ladies and the workmen for the energy, thoroughness and despatch with which the work has been prosecuted."

TYLER MASON, M. D.,

was born at Craftsbury, Vt., July 4, 1797. He was a son of Rev. Daniel Mason, who was ordained a Baptist clergyman in A. D. 1814. Dr. M. received his preliminary education at Craftsbury and Peacham. He commenced the study of medicine in April 1823, with Frederick A. Adams, M. D., of Barton, Vt., and took his medical degree at Burlington, Vt. (University of Vermont), in 1828.

He commenced the practice of medicine at Craftsbury, Vt. He practiced in Johnston from 1843 to 1853. He settled in Newport in 1854, and remained till 1865, when he went to Glover, Vt.

LEWIS PATCH, M. D.,

was born in Plainfield, N. H. Nov. 7, 1807. He was a son of Samuel Patch, who moved

to Derby, Vt. the next year. He received his preliminary education from George B. Ide and O. C. Leonard of Derby; He studied medicine with Dr. L. Richmond, of Derby, Vt. and took his medical degree at the medical college at Woodstock, then in connection with the Waterville college, Maine, in June 1831. He commenced practice in Brownington, Vt., where he remained 2 years; then moved to Derby, Vt., and remained till the Spring of 1865, when he settled in Newport and remained there 2½ years, when he went to West Derby, Vt., a village one mile east of Newport, where he still resides, (1870.)

THOMAS GLYSSON, M. D.,

was born Sept. 7, 1811, in Williamstown, Vt. He settled in Newport in May, 1834. He continued in successful practice till April 1839, when he returned to Williamstown, where he was concerned in the mercantile business for a short time, when he removed to Danville.

BIOGRAPHICAL LETTER FROM DR. L. MORRILL.

ROSSBURY, DECATUR CO. INDIANA,

Dec. 26, 1869.

Dear Sir:—According to your request, I write you an epitome of my history, hoping that when the book is published you will send me one and I will forward the price.

I was born in Stanstead, Canada East, Jan. 8, 1815,—my mother died before I was 3 years old, and 2 years and a half after, my father married a young girl of 20. From that time trouble existed in my father's family. My father was in easy circumstances when he married, and was a man of influence, but soon began to decline in his circumstances and became involved in debt. My step-mother's main object was to drive his children from their paternal home. In this she succeeded with all except myself and younger sister, who was a babe when my mother died. I was particularly an object of aversion, for I was the eldest son, and she feared the law of primogeniture, which was then in force in Canada. So she, with her sister, persuaded me to leave my father, clandestinely, when I was but 13 years of age. This being in the Winter I soon returned again. But the next Summer, I repeated the experiment, and was now successful in finding employment. My father came after me as soon as he learned my whereabouts, and I remained with him until a year from the next Fall. In fact having learned the policy of my step-mother, I had

made up my mind to stay with my father; for I loved him as well as any child ever loved a parent, let what would betide, but the Fall after I was 14 years of age, my aunt Stevens—mother of the celebrated Thaddeus Stevens, made my father a visit. She related the success and the growing reputation of her son to us. After hearing her I went into the field to work, and thinking those things over, I resolved to study and become a great and good man, also, and a lawyer by profession. Up to this time I had been a reckless boy without any idea what I should be in future—I spoke to my father, that I wished to attend school all the ensuing term, as I wished to obtain an education. He said, that I had as much education as he had and though he was willing that I should attend some of the time, he could not spare me only occasionally. My education was limited to reading very poorly in the Webster's spelling book, and he had learned me to write some and solve some questions in the first four rules of arithmetic. I waited until school had been in session a month, and seeing no prospect of getting a chance to attend only occasionally, as I had previously done, if at all. I proposed to him to buy my time of him, and try my own fortune. Which, after much talk, he consented to, on the condition that I should give up my birth-right and pay him \$50 in five yearly instalments. I then, on the 10th of Dec. 1829, found myself my own man, without money, one suit of out-side winter clothes, with no under garments. I took a job of thrashing of him, and by working early and late in one week I found myself possessed of a change of linen and socks, with these tied up in a cotton handkerchief, I started for Peacham, where my aunt Stevens lived, where I attended school 2½ months, working night and morning for my board, some of the time at my aunt's but most of the time at other places in the district. The Spring following I went to see my sister in Littleton, N. H. and hired with Denis Pike a tavern keeper, who lived at Flanders Waterford, Vt. My work was so hard, with him that in two months I broke down. I then went to my sister's and recruited my health and worked some for a neighbor until the last of June, when my father sent word to me, if I would come back he would pay me higher wages than I could get with any one else. I accordingly return-

ed home, and he hired me the remainder of the season, for which he paid me \$10, per month, then an ordinary man's wages—and having found that he had been duped by his wife to take from me my birth-right, he gave me the papers and conferred it upon me again, but it never did me any good, for she caused him to spend all of his property. After that I lived most of the time with him, he paying me wages which I spent in attending school—I did a good deal of my studying in his old pot-ashery, while I was boiling salts for him at 50 cents per hundred—in October, 1831, I engaged in a school in the West part of Stanstead for 6 months, but only succeeded in keeping it 4 months, my knowledge of the management of a school being so limited that I did not succeed well, for I had been to school but very little up to that time, 5½ months to a common school and 4 at the Stanstead Seminary, from the time I had purchased my time of my father, but having improved all my leisure hours in study, my education was not inferior to any of the teachers of that day and superior to many of them. From this time on, I taught school in the Winter and attended school in Summer, with the exception of one month in spring's work and two in harvest time. In the Spring of 1833, having advanced my studies to what, I was told, was necessary to commence the study of a profession, I wrote to Thaddeus Stevens to have him receive me into his office. but he returned me rather a discouraging answer, which somewhat dampened my ardor at the time. I was then boarding with Dr. Colby on Stanstead Plain. He advised me to study medicine. During the Summer I made my cousin, Dr. Morrill Stevens a visit; he lived on St. Johnsbury Plains. He received me very kindly and offered me a home and the opportunity of studying medicine with him. I attended school that Fall at Peacham, taught school the next Winter in Canada, because the wages were higher, and the terms longer. The next Spring I attended school again at Peacham, &c. Sept. 16, 1834, I took up my abode with Dr. Stevens, for the purpose of acquiring a knowledge of medicine. In the Winter's I taught school in Canada, in Spring and harvest-time I worked out. The Doctor and his lady were very kind to me—parents could not have been more so. The last of March 1836, I left them to become a nurse in the McLane Asylum for the insane

in Charleston, Mass. But this did not agree with me, my health becoming very poor--so I stayed there but 4 months only. When I left there, I made a voyage of 10 months a whaling in the Indian Ocean. I returned to Boston in May 1837, in good health; I never had enjoyed so good health before. Though we had made a good voyage, owing to the confusion in the commercial world, on the account of Van Buren's specie circular, our ship and cargo had been sold at auction before we arrived and our shares paid but little more than our fitting out. So, finding myself without money, I went to work on a farm until Winter when I engaged in teaching school again. I had very good success, taught my term out and taught a term for a Mr. Kimball, who had been dismissed from his school for want of government. After the close of school, having plenty of funds, I returned to Dr. Stevens again to prosecute my studies in medicine. That Fall I attended medical lectures at Dartmouth College, Hanover, N. H.; taught school at North Danville, in the Winter and attended the Vermont Medical college at Woodstock, where I graduated, June the 12th, 1839. On the first of July following, I entered the practice of my profession at Irasburgh, Vt. I find my first charge dated, July 11, 1839. Oct. 17, I married Miss Lucy A. Flint, of St. Johnsbury. May 10, 1840, I moved to Newport. In November, 1844, to Charleston, and in March, 1845, returned again to Newport; in 1850; in the month of May moved to Sutton. October 1851, to Concord, Essex, Co; and March, 1852, to St. Johnsbury, upon the farm where my wife was born. The June following I started to look me out a situation, in the then West, and with my own team, traveled through New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Kentucky, Tennessee and Alabama and returned in the Spring of 1853, traveling through these States, Indiana, Ohio, Pennsylvania, New York, Connecticut, Massachusetts and New Hampshire, having visited eleven of the States. June 1, 1853, I moved to Indianapolis, Indiana and the 17th of the same month, to Bargresville, Johnson, Co. Ind. where I arrived, with my family, having only \$70.00 left. Dec. 17, 1854, I returned again to Indianapolis. Nov. 1, 1858, I moved into Salt Creek township, upon a farm that I had previously bought. My wife died on this farm, Feb. 16, 1863. Nov.

2, 1865, I sold the farm and, Feb. 2, 1866, bought the farm on which I now live. I have made farming my principal business since I moved into this township though I do a little business in the medical line, principally as council. In the Winter I teach school and am so engaged now. Having my school, and farming and some town and county business to attend to, occupies every moment of my time, so that you, being in a hurry to receive this, I shall be obliged to forward it without rewriting. There are many incidents in my sea voyage and in my journey West and South which would be interesting, but I have not time to notice them now. I married Mrs. Hana Ray, on the 1st of last May a very worthy widow with 4 children, aged 42.

My history while at Newport, you will learn from the inhabitants there. I had many friends and some bitter enemies—publish the truth is all I ask—for I have never done anything that I am not willing the world should know. I shall now wish you success in your enterprise. Yours, &c.

J. M. CURRIER. LEWIS MORRILL, M. D.

GEO. WHITFIELD WARD, M. D.,

son of Samuel Ward, was born in Brownington, Vt., Oct. 16, 1816, and received his preliminary education at Brownington academy; studied medicine with Richard & Hinman, at Derby Centre, where, during his pupilage, the physician being sick, he practiced during the prevalence of the erysipelas as an epidemic, and graduated at Pittsfield, Mass., in the Autumn of 1844; commenced the practice of medicine at Newport in December, 1844, and after about 15 months removed to Burlington, Vt. He was married during his stay at Newport. He has been a member of the Vermont Medical Society, and is a member of the U. S. M. Soc., Mass. M. Soc., Worcester Dist. M. Ass., The Thurber Med. Ass., and has been twice delegate to the U. S. M. Soc. meetings. Dr. Ward now resides in Upton, Mass.

DR. JOSEPH CHASE RUTHERFORD,

oldest son of Alexander Rutherford, was born in Schenectady, N. Y. Oct. 1, 1818. His parents came to Vermont to live when he was about 9 years old. In 1830 they moved to Burlington. While his parents lived in Burlington, he was kept in school at the academy—at that time the best in the State. His parents being poor, he was at an early age thrown upon his own resources.

In 1843, he came to Derby this county, he married Hannah W., youngest daughter of the late Jacob Chase Esq.

In 1844, he commenced the study of medicine in the office of Dr. Moses F. Colby of Stanstead, P. Q. Chester W. Cowles, M. D. soon after became a partner of Dr. Colby, and Chase finished his studies under their joint instructions.

At the end of his term of study, he attended two private courses of lectures under Prof. B.R. Palmer at Woodstock, and two public courses at the Vermont Medical College, where he graduated in 1849.

In 1850, he opened an office in Blackstone, Mass. where he remained a little over 5 years. In 1856 he was chosen a delegate to the American Medical Association by his district Medical Society. That year he went to Illinois, and remained there a little over a year. In 1857 he returned to Derby this County, where he remained until the Autumn of 1860, and came to Newport.

When the war broke out in 1861 he took an active part in raising men for the 3d, 9th, 10th and 11th regiments of Vt., Vols. and was appointed examining surgeon by Gov. Fairbanks.

In 1862, he was commissioned by Gov. Holbrook as assistant surgeon of the 10th, Vt. Vols. Afterwards he was commissioned by Gov. Smith as surgeon of the 17th, Vt., Vols. and served with this regiment until the close of the war.

In 1863, just after the battle of Orange Grove, Va., he received a poisoned wound while extracting a ball that came very near costing him his right arm. It left him with the whole of his right side partially paralyzed, and his general health very much injured.

As an army surgeon, he was very vigilant and untiring in his efforts to relieve the sufferings of his sick and wounded—never taking thought of himself until they were cared for and made as comfortable as was possible under the circumstances. This was a rule that he would allow no personal comforts or convenience to interfere with.

He has received many flattering testimonials from his superior officers, and always had the good will of the good and true soldier. During his term of service he was in the army of the Potomac; was present at 15 hard fought battles and a large number of minor actions.

The *sensation* writing used by our secret service was an invention of the Doctor's, and was presented to the government by him soon after the war broke out. It is the most perfect thing

of the kind ever discovered, and proved of immense benefit to the service.

The Doctor had three brothers when the war broke out, and they all entered the Union service about the same time. His brothers, by their bravery and meritorious conduct rose to the rank of brigadier generals, one of whom died in the service.

At the close of the war the Doctor returned to Newport, where he now resides.

E. S. M. CASE, M. D.

was born in Fairfield, Vt., in 1820, and studied medicine with a physician in Milton, and took his medical diploma in Brandon in 1845. He came from Milton, where he had practiced awhile, to Newport, in 1849, and remained till his death, June 18, 1851. He married Susan Orcutt March 12, 1849, and was a member of the Baptist church at Newport. He was fond of music and used to teach it—as also penmanship. He was of a reflecting turn of mind—took considerable interest in natural history, and had quite a collection of curiosities. He used to say he never lost a fever-case, and could manage one as easy as he could turn his hand over.

THOMAS H. HOSKINS, M. D.,

was born in Gardiner, Me. May 14, 1828. He studied medicine with L. P. Yandall, M. D., Prof. of Physiology in the University of Louisville, Ky., where he took his medical degree in August, 1854. He has filled several important positions, viz.: Literary and Scientific Editor of the Boston Courier, 4 years; one of the physicians to the Boston Dispensary, 4 years; Physician and Surgeon to the House of the Guardian Angel, a Catholic assylum for boys, at Roxbury, Mass.; one of the Health Wardens of the City of Boston in 1865; Fellow of the Massachusetts Medical Society; member of the Boston Society for Medical Improvement; member of the American Medical Association—also member of the Orleans County Medical Society. He is now Agricultural Editor of the Newport Express. While in Boston, he edited a work entitled, "A Treatise on the Adulteration of Food." He practiced medicine in Boston 5 years. Came to Newport to settle, in August, 1866, where he now (1869) resides.

GEORGE STORRS KELSEA, M. D.,

was born in Lisbon, N. H., Nov. 21, 1829. He was son of Orlando Kelsea of Lisbon. He received his preliminary education at the High School in his native town; commenced the study of medicine at Lisbon with Dr. C. H. Boynton,

and completing it with Dr. T. E. Sanger, of Littleton, N. H.

He took his medical degree at the Western Homeopathic Medical College, Cleveland, Ohio, March, 1867. He immediately settled in Derby, Vt., where he continued until January, 1869, when he removed to Newport, Vt., where he now (Dec., '69) resides.

He united with the Methodist Episcopal church at Lisbon, N. H. When he went to Derby he removed his relation to the Methodist church at that place. When he came to Newport he removed his relationship to the new Methodist church here.

HORACE HOWARD CARPENTER, M. D., was born at Lyndon, Vt., Nov. 28, 1829. He was a son of Ephraim W. Carpenter of Lyndon. Dr. Carpenter read medicine with Dr. C. B. Darling of Lyndon. He graduated at the Homeopathic Medical College in Philadelphia, Pa., in March, 1854. In the same year he settled at Derby, Vt., where he remained till 1864 when he came to reside in Newport. He died July 13, 1868, of consumption.

JOHN MC'NAB CURRIER, M. D., was the third son of Samuel Currier of Bath, N. H., where he was born Aug. 4, 1832. He received his preliminary education at Newbury Seminary and McIndoes Falls Academy. In 1855 he commenced the study of medicine with W. A. Weeks, M. D. of McIndoe's Falls. In 1857 he continued it in the same office with Enoch Blanchard, M. D., who bought out Dr. Weeks. In the fall of 1857 he went to Hanover N. H., and completed his studies with A. B. Crosby, M. D., (now professor of Surgery in Dartmouth Medical College) where he took his medical degree May 11, 1858—having attended one course of medical lectures at the above institution, and one at the Vermont Medical College.

He settled in Newport, Vt., July 16, 1858, where he now ('69) resides.

CHARLES LOVEJOY ERWIN, M. D., was born in Sheldon, Vt., Feb. 5, 1844. He was the son of Ralph Erwin of Sheldon. He received his preliminary education at Franklin Academy and academy at Alburgh. He commenced the study of medicine in 1862 with Ralph Erwin, Jr., M. D., his brother, in Ellenburgh, N. Y. He received his medical degree at the University of Vermont, in June, 1867. He immediately located at Newport Centre, where he continues in successful practice.—(1869.)

He spent 2 years in the general hospital in Frederick City, Md., where he was one year hospital steward, and the next medical cadet.

MOSES ROBINSON, born in Burlington April 26, 1815; graduated at Middlebury 1839; studied at Union Theological Seminary New York City, 1839—'42; a home missionary in Livonia, Greenville and Brownstown, Indiana, and Wadsworth, O., 1842—'46; pastor of the Congregational church in Enosburgh, 1847—'51; preaching in Newport and Brighton in 1853.—*Pearson's Catalogue.*

ADDITIONAL PAPERS FOR NEWPORT.

BY ROYAL C. CUMMINGS, T. C.

CHARTER.

"The Governor, Council and General Assembly of the State of Vermont.

To all the people to whom these presents shall come,

GREETING:

Know ye, that whereas, our worthy friends, Nathan Fisk, Esquire, and George Duncan, and their respective associates, to the number of sixty-five, have by petition, requested a grant of a township of unappropriated land for cultivation and settlement, we have, therefore, thought fit, for the due encouragement of their laudable designs, and for other valuable considerations hereunto moving, and do by these presents in the name and by the authority of the State of Vermont, hereby give and grant unto the said Nathan Fisk and George Duncan, and their respective and several associates:

Ebenezer Shephard,	Elisha White,
Joshua Starton,	Timothy Carlton,
Seth Austin,	Isaac H. Ely,
John Spafford,	William Page, Jr.,
Jared Baldwin,	Sylvanus Hastings,
John Strong, Esq.,	John Page,
Thaddeus Munson,	Abel Walker,
Jonathan Aikens,	Simeon Olcott,
Ira Allen,	John Hubbard,
Experience Fisk,	Samuel Wetherbe,
Sylvanus Fisk,	Oliver Hall,
James Welden,	Benjamin West,
Samuel Phippen,	Peleg Sprague,
Nathan Spafford,	John Barret,
Roswell Fenton,	John Barret, Jr.,
Nathan Fisk, Jr.,	Isaiah Eaton,
Stephen Fisk,	Samuel Safford,
Enos Temple,	Lemuel Hastings,
Samuel Wires,	Elijah Grout, Jr.,
Moses Burt,	Jacob Howard,
Edward Wadkins,	Frederick Keys,
Asahel Burt,	Daniel Campbell,
John Burt,	B. Hutchinson,
William Belcher,	William Duncan,
James Johnson,	William Duncan, Jr.,
James Ewings,	Isaac Duncan,
John Nesmith,	Jona. A. Phippins,
Elisha Crane,	Samuel Stevens,
John Duncan,	Jonathan Hubbard,
Lucy Duncan,	Thomas Putnam and
Jotham White,	Joseph King.

The tract of land situate in the County of Orleans, and known on the Surveyor's General's map of the State by the name of Duncansboro, and is more particularly described and bounded as follows:

Beginning at a beech tree standing on the west side of a hemlock ridge, on the north line of this State, marked Duncansboro, 1789: from thence, running south eighty-two degrees, twenty nine minutes; east three miles and forty-two chains to the western shore of Memphremagog; then southerly, along the shore of the said lake, about three and a half miles, to a red ash tree standing in a swamp; thence south thirty-six degrees, west seven miles and forty-nine chains to a stake by a birch tree marked Duncansboro, 1789, standing near a small brook running south; thence north eighty-two degrees, twenty minutes, west two miles and thirty-five chains to a beech tree marked Duncansboro, October 24, 1789, on flat land; thence north twenty degrees, east ten miles and eleven chains to the first bound; containing twenty three thousand and forty acres of land; in which tract of land there are hereby reserved for public uses five equal rights, or shares, as follow:— one whole right or share for the use of the first settled minister of the gospel in said township; one right for the support of the ministry in said town; one right for the benefit of a college within this State; one right for the support of county grammar schools within this State; and one right for the support of an English school, or schools, within said town: and the said tract is hereby incorporated into a township by the name of Duncansboro; and the inhabitants who do, or shall hereafter, inhabit said township, are declared to be entitled to all the privileges and immunities which the inhabitants of other towns within this State do, by law, exercise and enjoy: to have and to hold the said granted premises as above expressed, with all the privileges and appurtenances thereunto belonging, unto the aforesaid proprietors and grantees, in equal shares, to their heirs and assigns forever, upon the following condition, to wit: that each proprietor of the township of Duncansboro, aforesaid, his heirs or assigns, shall plant and cultivate five acres of land, and build an house at least eighteen feet square on the floor, or have one family settled on each respective right or share in said township, within the term of time prescribed by the laws of this State, on penalty of the forfeiture of each right or share of land not so settled and cultivated, and the same to revert to the freemen of this State; to be, by their representatives, re-granted to such persons as shall appear to settle and cultivate the same.

Given and granted by the General Assembly, by their Act, bearing date the twenty-sixth day of October, A. D., one thousand seven hundred and eighty-one.

In testimony of the foregoing I have caused the seal of this State to be hereunto affixed.

Given under my hand, in the Council at Burlington, this thirtieth day of October, A. D., one thousand eight hundred and two, and of the Independence of the United States the twenty-seventh.

By His Excellency's command,
ISAAC TICHENOR.

DAVID WING, Jun'r, Sec'y of State.

Secretary of State's Office. }
Montpelier, Sept. 21, 1803, }

Recorded in Liber I., Folio 360, 361 and 362, of Charters.

Attest, D. WING, Jun'r, Sec'y.

SMALL BEGINNING.

In the town treasurer's office is a receipt for State Taxes, of which the following is a copy;

"Treasurer's Office.

Westminster, 15th October, 1803.

Received of Abel Parkhurst, First Constable of Duncansboro by the hands of W. Chapin, Nine Dollars in full for the tax on said Duncansboro, including Interest, granted October 1802.

BENJAMIN SWAN, Treas."

RECORD OF FIRST TOWN MEETING.

Notice is hereby given to warn the Inhabitants of the Town of Duncansborough who are legal Voters in Town Meetings to meet at the Dwelling House of Luther Chapin for the purpose of organizing sd. Town on the 11th Day of March next, ten o'clock forenoon.

1st,—To Choose a Moderator to govern said Meeting.

2d,—To Chouse a Town Clerk.

3d,—To Chouse and appoint all other necessary Officers as the Law Directs.

Dated at Derby, this 25th day of February, A. D. 1800.

JEHIEL BOARDMAN, J. Peace.

A true Record

Attest, Amos Sawyer, Town Clerk.

Duncansborough,
March 11th A. D. 1800.

Being met according to Warrant and proceeded,

1ly,—Chose James C. Adams moderator to govern sd meeting.

2ly,—Chose Amos Sawyer Town Clerk for the year ensuing.

3ly,—Chose Enos Bartlett, James C. Adams and Amos Sawyer Selectmen for the year ensuing.

4ly,—Chose Luther Chapin, Constable and Collector.

5ly,—Chose Amos Sawyer, James C. Adams and Enos Bartlett, Listers.

6ly,—Chose Amos Sawyer Grand Juryman the year ensuing.

7ly,—Chose Enos Bartlett and Nathaniel Dagget Surveyors of highways.

8ly,—Chose James C. Adams Pound Keeper.

9ly,—Chose Simon Carpenter fence viewer and hay ward.

10ly,—Chose Amos Sawyer Sealer of weights and measures.

11ly—Voted to raise five dollars for the use of Schooling.

12ly—Nominated James C. Adams, Amos Sawyer, Enos Bartlett and Nathaniel Daggett to serve as petty Jurys.

13ly—Voted to adjourn said meeting without day.

Attest, AMOS SAWYER, Town Clerk.

TOWN CLERKS.

Amos Sawyer, 1800—'01; Nathaniel Horton, 1801—'02; Amos Sawyer, 1802—'04; Luther Chapin, 1805—'10; Amos Sawyer, 1810—'17; Daniel Warren, 1817—'21; Josiah Rawson, 1821—'24; Seymour Lane, 1824—'25; Abial A. Adams, 1825—'26; Seymour Lane, 1826—'33; Tyler Mason, 1833, March to Dec. Seymour Lane, Dec. 1833—'37; Thomas Glysson, 1837—'39; Seymour Lane 1839—'63; Royal Cummings, 1863—.

THE NAME OF THE TOWN.

Originally Duncansboro, it was changed to Newport in the fall of 1816, though why it was called Newport we are uninformed. At or about the same time a part of Coventry called Coventry Leg, extending from Coventry proper to the lake, was annexed, as also that part of Salem which lay on the west side of the lake, in which is now situated Newport Village.

FIRST TOWN OFFICERS, MARCH 11, 1800.

James C. Adams, moderator. Amos Sawyer, town clerk. Enos Bartlett, James C. Adams, Amos Sawyer, selectmen. Luther Chapin, constable and collector. Amos Sawyer, James C. Adams, Enos Bartlett, listers. Amos Sawyer, grand juror. Enos Bartlett, Nathaniel Daggett, surveyors of highways. James C. Adams, pound keeper. Simon Carpenter, fence viewer and hayward. Amos Sawyer sealer of weights and measures.

The first Grand List, A. D. 1800, contains only the following eleven names: John Prouty, Nathaniel Daggett, Abel Parkhurst, Amos Sawyer, Luther Chapin, James C. Adams, Abraham Horton, Nathaniel Horton, Simon Carpenter, Enos Bartlett, Jos. Page.

The same was undoubtedly the check-list at the first freeman's meeting, as there were eleven votes for each office.

School district No. 1 was organized Nov, 17, 1807. The first school house was built of "hewed timber, six inches thick, 32 feet long, 18 wide" and the sum appropriated for it was "forty dollars to be paid in labor, boards, shingles, nails, glass &c."

June 1, 1818, Voted to raise a tax of fifteen

dollars fifty cents to be paid into the treasury in the month of January next in grain, for the purpose of building a stone chimney in the school-house in district No. 1.

A special town meeting was called Feb. 23. 1819, to see if the town would accept the chimney.

In 1800, however, the sum of \$5.00 was voted "for the use of schooling. In 1801 and 1802 \$10.00 were raised for support of a school, so that it is probable there was some sort of a school held before the school house was built.

The present number of school districts, whole and fractional is sixteen.

SMALL POX IN TOWN.

The following is a copy of record:

"SMALL POX NOTICE.—We the Selectmen of Newport hereby notify the public that we have licensed two pest houses in said town to wit: one occupied by Mr. Abial A. Adams, and one occupied by Mr. Orin Jones, formally the store, situated on the Lake road at the four corners. We have fenced up the road passing by those houses and turned it into the field and placed notices where the road is turned We hereby forbid any person going to or from those houses or receiving any thing from them whereby they might endanger the public health, without license from us, under the pains and penalties of the law as in such cases made and provided.

Newport, Jan. 1, 1844.

ORVILLE ROBINSON,
SYLVANUS HEMINGWAY, } Selectmen."
JOSIAH JOSLYN.

The first birth, recorded in town, was that of Allen Adams, born, Dec. 29, 1794.

The first marriage, recorded in town, was that of Thomas Davenport and Hannah Blanchard, both of Potton, C. E., by Luther Chapin, justice of the peace, Jan. 8, 1801.

The following is a copy of the record of the first death in town:—

"Polly Chapin died July 7th, 1808, sun one hour high in the morning, aged 25 years, one month, 18 days."

TOWN REPRESENTATIVES.

1800 to 1804, inclusive, Luther Chapin.

The records are silent as to representatives for the next six years.

1811 and 1812, James C. Adams.

1813, Amos Sawyer.

1814, Martin Adams.

1815, Amos Sawyer.

1816 to 1818, Daniel Warner.

Silent again for ten years.

1828, Elias Eastman.

1829 and 1830, Samuel Warner.

Silent again until 1863.

SELECTMEN.

1800.	Enos Bartlett, James C. Adams, Amos Sawyer.	1817.	Daniel Warner, John M. Beebe, Rhoderick Adams.	Solomon Jenness.	1839.	Asa B. Moore, Peter Wheelock, Orville Daggett.	1855.	Warren Adams, Freeman Miller, Ira A. Adams.
1801.	Luther Chapin, Nathaniel Daggett, Nathaniel Horton.	1818.	Martin Adams, Daniel Warner, John M. Beebe.	1840.	Jonathan Frost, Timothy B. Pratt, Otis Sawyer.	1840.	Freeman Miller, Ira A. Adams, John A. Prouty.	
1802.	Amos Sawyer, Asa Daggett, Martin Adams.	1819, 1820.	Daniel Warner, Martin Adams, John M. Beebe.	1841.	Jonathan Frost, Timothy B. Pratt, Otis Sawyer.	1841.	Ira A. Adams, John A. Prouty, George L. Sleeper	
1803.	Amos Sawyer, Luther Chapin, Asa Daggett.	1821—'24. No record.		1842.	Asa B. Moore, Sylvanus Hemingway, Orville Robinson.	1842.	Freeman Miller, Ashley Gould, George L. Sleeper.	
1804.	Amos Sawyer, Luther Chapin, Enos Bartlett.	1825.	Samuel Warner, Orville Daggett, John Atwood.	1843.	Orville Robinson, Sylvanus Hemingway, Josiah Joslyn.	1843.	Hiram B. Lane, Otis Sawyer, Lucius Robinson.	
1805.	Luther Chapin, Amos Sawyer, Martin Adams.	1826.	Samuel Warner, I. Ide, H. Adams.	1844.	Orville Robinson, Joel R. Daggett, Otis Sawyer.	1844.	Lucius Robinson, Otis Sawyer, Orville Robinson.	
1806.	Amos Sawyer, Luther Chapin, James C. Adams.	1827.	Samuel Warner, Orville Daggett, Israel S. Scott.	1845.	Joel R. Daggett, George W. Kendall, Hiram Cutting.	1845.	Lucius Robinson, William Batchelder, Stephen Peabody.	
1807.	Luther Chapin, Amos Sawyer, Asa Daggett.	1828, 1829.	Samuel Warner, Orville Daggett, Seymour Lane.	1846.	Joel R. Daggett, George W. Kendall, Roswell Prouty.	1846.	Lucius Robinson, William Batchelder, Stephen Peabody.	
1808.	Amos Sawyer, Luther Chapin, Nathaniel Daggett.	1830.	Samuel Warner, Peter Wheelock, Lucius Carpenter.	1847.	William Moon, Jr., Roswell Prouty, Orville Robinson.	1847.	Lucius Robinson, John A. Prouty, Emera Miller,	
1809.	Luther Chapin, Asa Daggett, Martin Adams.	1831.	Samuel Warner, Orville Daggett, Peter Wheelock.	1848.	George W. Kendall, Roswell Prouty, Freeman Miller.	1848.	Lucius Robinson, Ira A. Adams, Dudley Holbrook.	
1810.	Martin Adams, Amos Sawyer, Nathaniel Daggett.	1832.	Peter Wheelock, Jonathan Frost, Israel S. Scott.	1849.	Luther Baker, Freeman Miller, Joel R. Daggett.	1849.	Lucius Robinson, Dudley Holbrook, George L. Sleeper.	
1811.	Amos Sawyer, Enos Bartlett, Jeremiah Sawyer.	1833.	Jonathan Frost, Sumner Frost, Asa B. Moore.	1850.	Luther Baker, Freeman Miller, Solomon Jenness.	1850.	Lucius Robinson, George L. Sleeper, Dudley Holbrook.	
1812.	Amos Sawyer, Rufus Call, Nathaniel Daggett.	1834.	Sumner Frost, Asa B. Moore, Levi Jones.	1851.	Freeman Miller, William Moon, Jr., Joseph A. Ide.	1851.	Walter D. Crane, E. H. Williams, George R. Lane.	
1813.	Amos Sawyer, Nathaniel Daggett, Daniel Warner.	1835.	Sumner Frost, Jonathan Frost, Peter Wheelock.	1852.	William Moon, Jr., Joseph A. Ide, Luther Baker.	1852.	Walter D. Crane, George R. Lane, John L. Crawford.	
1814.	Daniel Warner, Benjamin Newhall, Jeremiah Sawyer.	1836.	Sumner Frost, Peter Wheelock, Asa B. Moore.	1853.	Freeman Miller, George W. Kendall, Luther Baker.	1853.	Walter D. Crane, George R. Lane, John L. Crawford.	
1815.	Amos Sawyer, Daniel Warner, Martin Adams.	1837.	Sumner Frost, Asa B. Moore, Jonathan Frost.	1854.	Joseph A. Ide, Charles M. Seabury, Warren Adams.	1854.	David M. Camp, George R. Lane, K. Walker.	
1816.	Oliver Stiles, Benjamin Newhall, Nathaniel Daggett.	1838.	Asa B. Moore, Thomas Glysson,					

NEWSPAPERS IN NEWPORT.

BY HON. D. M. CAMP.

The first newspaper here was started May 20, 1863, by Charles C. Spaulding, who was both editor and publisher. It was called the "*Newport News*," and the subscription price, \$1.50, afterwards increased to \$2.00, or \$1.25 in Canada currency. It professed to be a Union paper, but instead of living up to its professions, it was, instead, very neutral at first, but, in August, 1864, boldly showed what it had ever really been at heart—a Democratic organ. This proved unfavorable to its success and obnoxious to the greater portion of its supporters, and it was discontinued Dec. 8, 1864. The materials were sold to the *Vermont Union*, at Lyndon.

The inhabitants, having thus come to realize some of the advantages of a paper in their midst, even if of a contrary political faith, were determined to start one of their own stamp, and maintain it. A few of them, accordingly, purchased the material belonging to the *Green Mountain Express*, which had been established in Irasburgh, May 21, 1863, and for want of patronage had given up the ghost, after the publication of only 50 numbers. These were removed to Newport, and the first number of the *Newport Republican* was issued, Oct. 19, 1864; W. G. Cambridge, editor and proprietor. As its name indicated, it was strictly republican; terms \$2.00 per year. As Mr. Cambridge was a stranger in the county, and possessed of hardly sufficient energy and determination to build up the character of his paper, he received but a limited support. Consequently, on the 1st of March, following, it passed into the hands of D. K. Simonds, Esq., and Royal Cummings. The name was changed to the *Newport Express*,—Mr. Simonds assuming the editorial management. From this time forward, the fortunes of journalism here revived.

After these frequent changes, with many embarrassments, and with constant and persistent effort, the *Express* was firmly founded, and has ever since continued to prosper. Its original size was 23 by 36 inches, but, Jan. 1, 1866, it was enlarged by lengthening its columns 2 inches. In April, 1866, Mr. Simonds, desiring to give his undivided attention to the practice of law, sold his entire interest in the paper to D. M. Camp, who, with the issue of April 17, 1866, became editor and associate publisher. The circulation and advertising

patronage continued to increase so rapidly that it became necessary again to enlarge its borders. This was done, March 1, 1869, by adding 4 columns, and increasing their length from 24 inches to 26½; making the entire sheet 28½ by 43½ inches, and containing 32 columns—its present size. At the same time a new outfit of type and a new head were secured. July 12, 1869, D. M. Camp purchased Mr. Cummings' entire interest in the business, and is now editor, publisher, and sole proprietor. The success of the paper is now fully and permanently established.—From a small beginning, it has, in a period of 5½ years, reached a circulation of over 2500; has secured a large and remunerative advertising patronage, and the well-earned reputation of being one of the largest and best local papers in the State.

"*Archives of Science and Transactions of the Orleans County Society of Natural Sciences.*"

This publication was commenced October 1st, 1870, under the editorial charge of J. M. Currier, M. D. of Newport, Geo. A. Hinman, M. D. of West Charleston, Vt., and the publication committee of the Orleans County Society of Natural Sciences, consisting of Hon. J. L. Edwards and Rev. J. G. Lorimer, of Derby, Vt. and J. M. Currier, M. D. It is published quarterly at Newport, by the senior editor, in pamphlet form, containing 64 octavo pages. It is printed by Royal Cummings, of Newport Vt.

The design of this work is to afford the scientific men of Vermont an opportunity to record scientific facts, results of scientific observation and original investigations in all branches of science. It has connected with it for collaborators some of the most thoroughly scientific men of the State. Its articles are all original, and of practical use. The subscription list was only 200 at the beginning, but is gradually increasing as numbers are issued and its character observed by the readers of Vermont.

SALEM.

BY PLINY H. WHITE.

Salem is in the North Eastern part of Orleans County lat. 44 deg. 54 min. N. and long. 4 deg. 46 min. E. It is of an irregular five-sided form, no two sides being of equal length nor parallel, except for two or three miles.

It is bounded N. by Derby, N. E. by Morgan, S. E. by Charleston, S. W. by Brownington and W. by Coventry. The surface is uneven and hilly. Clyde River runs through the eastern part of the town for a short distance, but affords no mill privileges, and there are no other streams of any account. Salem pond lies partly in the north part of this town and partly in Derby, and a part of Brownington pond lies in Salem. Two small ponds, a few rods apart, lie in the course of Clyde River, which also passes through Salem Pond. The South bay of Lake Memphremagog extends into the west corner of the town.

The town was granted Nov. 7, 1780, to Josiah Gates and others; upon condition, however, that unless the granting fees—amounting to £540, were paid before Feb. 1, 1781, the grant should be void. The fees were not paid, and thereupon Gov. Thomas Chittenden authorized Noah Chittenden and Thomas Tolman to sell the township to any persons who would pay the granting fees. Col. Jacob Davis of Montpelier and 64 others became the purchasers, and a charter was issued to them, Aug. 18, 1781. The charter boundaries were as follows:

“Beginning at the southwest corner of Navy, (now Charleston,) then North-East in the North-West line of Navy to an angle thereof supposed to be about six miles, and carrying back that breadth North West so far as that a parallel line with the North West line aforesaid will encompass the contents of six miles square.” Upon a survey of the land thus bounded it was found that 5,710 acres were within the bounds of the previously chartered town of Derby. The uncertainty resting upon the title to these lands discouraged settlements in both towns, and led to long controversies between the respective proprietors. In 1791, the legislature confirmed the grant to Derby, thus leaving Salem nearly a fourth part smaller than a full township. The proprietors of Salem made repeated applications to the legislature for the return of a proportion of the purchase money, and in 1799 the sum of \$1116.26 was voted to them as a compensation for their loss.

A large part of the originally granted lands also proved unavailable on account of being covered by the waters of Lake Memphremagog, and application was made to the legislature for compensation, but with what success no records are extant to show.

In 1816, the town was made still smaller by the annexation to Newport of all that part of Salem lying west of the Lake. Notwithstanding so large a part of its granted lands was under water, Salem, had it been allowed to retain its original boundaries, would have become second to no other town in the County in population and wealth. But all its water-privileges, its best village sites, and its most valuable lands, were outside of the limits within which it was at last circumscribed.

The thrifty village of Newport, the village of West Derby, and a considerable part of Derby Center, are on territory once granted

to the proprietors of Salem; while within its bounds, as finally established, there is no village, nor any natural center of business and population. It does not contain a single store tavern, mechanic's shop, post office, house of worship, or office of a professional man. The telegraph from Island Pond to Stanstead passes through the east part of the town, and the Pasumpsic Railroad through the west, but neither of them has a place of business, except a wood-station on the railroad.

The first meeting of the proprietors of Salem was held 14 Oct. 1794, at the house of Timothy Hinman in Greensboro. A. C. Baldwin was chosen moderator and Timothy Hinman clerk, and they were appointed a committee to allot the land. With a view to encourage settlements it was voted that the first six proprietors who should make settlements should have the right to select their lots instead of having them assigned by draft. Proprietors meetings continued to be held in Greensboro till 29 June 1795, when they began to be held in Derby. The first meeting in Salem was held 21 July 1800, at the house of the only resident.

While the town was yet an uninhabited wilderness, there occurred within its limits the death of a solitary traveller. In the winter of 1796 or 1797, a man named Carr passed through Derby, going southward on foot.

Not long after, his dead body was found by the road-side frozen stiff. A rum bottle in his pocket revealed the reason of his untimely death. His body was conveyed to Derby, and there buried.

The first settlement of Salem, was made by Ephraim Blake, who arrived there 15 March 1798. He came from Thornton N. H. but on the way stopped 2 years at Barnet and labored for hire, that he might have an advance supply of the necessaries of life.

Aside from his earnings there, his resources were very scanty; but his industry, thrift and good management, during his residence in Salem put him in possession of a handsome fortune. He was the only inhabitant of the town till 1801, when he was reinforced by Amasa Spencer, who built a small log cabin near the present residence of David Hopkinson. David Hopkinson, Jr., from Guildhall was the next settler. He arrived 22 or 23 March 1802, and bought Spencer's improvements. Spencer speedily moved out of town.

Hopkinson built a small framed house, which still stands upon its original site, the oldest house in Salem. The first native of the town was Thomas E. Blake, who was born 20 Sept. 1803.

Before the town was at all inhabited a road had been made through it, connecting the settlements in Derby and Brownington and it had become quite a thoroughfare.

Blake and Hopkinson both settled on this road, Blake near the centre of the town, and Hopkinson at the extreme north, and both commenced tavern keeping at an early day.

Hopkinson was licensed in March 1803, and his tavern was maintained for more than

half a century. Blake was licensed in August, 1804. He also kept tobacco, tea, and other groceries to sell. In 1808, Thaddeus Elliot and Orin Lathe, the latter from Croydon, N. H. came residents. In 1809, Nath'l Cobb, from Westmoreland, N. H. made the first settlement in the west part of the town.

He was a blacksmith by trade, and soon opened a shop, where he did a successful business. He was a much better workman than was then to be found any where else in the region, and he attracted customers from far and near. He was familiarly known as "Copper Cobb." John Horton, Abiel Cole and Asa Lathe, were among the other early settlers. By 1810, the population had increased to 58.

In 1810, there occurred an incident similar to that early adventure of Putnam with the wolf, by which he laid the foundation of his reputation for dauntless courage, and equally worthy of a permanent record in the annals of bravery. A pack of wolves, 8 in number, made great havoc among sheep in Salem and adjoining towns. Four of them were killed, in the course of the year. In December Ephraim Blake set several traps, and upon going to them on a certain day, he found two of them containing each a wolf, and the third missing. It had evidently been dragged away by a wolf, but it was not till the third day that he was able to trace the animal to his hiding-place, a den in the woods. He attempted to dig him out, but the den proved to be so surrounded by large stones that it could not be entered by digging. He then decided to go into the den, and having procured a gun, a one-tined pitchfork and some candles, he commenced his perilous undertaking. Armed only with the pitchfork, and followed by his son, about 16 years old, with a candle, he entered the den. For about 20 feet he crawled on his hands and knees, then the roof of the den became so low that he was obliged to lie down and drag himself along nearly as much further. Here he encountered the wolf and inflicted many severe wounds upon him, but none severe enough to disable him, till at length he thrust him quite through the gambrel joint of the leg; then bending the end of the handle so as to insert it under a projecting rock and prevent the wolf from coming forward, he withdrew from the den, quite exhausted with exertion and almost stifled with the fetid air of the den. After resting awhile, he re-entered the den with his gun, shot the wolf and dragged him out, perforated with 19 pitchfork holes, a bullet, and three buckshot. The distance from the mouth of the den to where the wolf lay was ascertained by measurement to be 42 feet. The old "queen's arm" used in this daring exploit still remains in possession of the son, Samuel Blake of Derby.

In 1811, Ephraim Blake was appointed a justice of the peace, and held the office for 18 years.

Salem furnished three soldiers for the

war of 1812, viz. Asa Lathe and his sons, Moses and David. Asa was in the battles at Bridgewater and Fort Erie, in the latter of which he received a wound. Moses was in the battle at Plattsburgh. David was in the battles at Chippewa and Williamsburgh; was wounded in the latter, and lived nearly half a century after, to draw his pension.

The population of the town increased very slowly, and in 1820, amounted only to 80. It remained unorganized till 30 Apr. 1822, when an organization was effected by the choice of officers as follows; Noyes Hopkinson, moderator and treasurer; Samuel Blake, town clerk, (and he was re-elected for 30 years;) Ephraim Blake, J. Lyon, and Nathaniel Cobb, selectmen; John Houghton, constable; Noyes Hopkinson, Orin Lathe, grand jurors; Abel Parlin, Samuel Blake, Asa Lathe, listers; Nathaniel Cobb, Ephraim Blake, Abel Parlin highway surveyors. A company of militia was organized 3 September 1822, by the choice of Nathaniel Cobb, captain; Noyes Hopkinson, sergeant; Ephraim Blake and Mason Lyon, corporals.

At the first freeman's meeting, 23 Sept. 1822, Richard Skinner received the unanimous vote of the town, 15 votes, for governor. The same unanimity prevailed during the two succeeding years, in which C. P. Van Ness received all the votes, 14 the first year and 17 the next. For 5 successive years the town voted not to elect a representative. In 1827 Ephraim Blake had the honor of being elected the first representative. His son Samuel was the representative in 1838, '42, '46 and '50; and his grandson Charles in '57.

The town was divided into 3 school-districts, 6 Oct. 1823. The first district consisted of the whole central part of the town from north to south, lying 1 mile west of the main road from Brownington to Derby, and a mile and a half east of it. The second district consisted of all that part of the town lying west, and the third of all that part lying east of the first. Each of these districts has since been divided into two. The first school in Salem was kept in Orin Lathe's barn by Mary Nichols.

In the absence of any special attraction to induce immigration, the town increased but slowly in population and wealth. The census has shown the population to be, in 1830, 230; in 1840, 299; in 1850, 455; in 1860, 603; [in 1870, 693.] The ratio of increase, however, during these several decennial periods, is fully equal to the average ratio throughout Orleans County.

SOLDIERS OF 1861.

In the war for the suppression of the Rebellion, 1861—65, a large number of citizens of Salem enlisted, without any of the inducements of enormous bounties, which in many other towns were found necessary to secure enlistments. Their names are as follows;—

3d Regiment, Lewellyn E. Ainsworth, (deserted 1 Sept. 1862,) Francis Dwyer, William Dwyer, Nelson Fuller, William John-

son, Augustus W. Lyon, Daniel Maranville, Jacob Maranville, Heber Parker, James Wilson, (wounded in the battle of the Wilderness 5 May 1864, died 10 May,) Holbrook Wood.

4th Regiment, George P. Ainsworth, James W. Huntson.

8th Regiment, Peter Bodett, (died 7 Aug. 1862,) Lemuel R. Foster.

9th Regiment, Sullivan R. Church, Amasa Dwyer, Daniel Dwyer, Edson L. Hamblet, Edward Hawkins, David Johnson, William H. Johnson, Simon Maranville, Wallace Maranville, William Maranville, Curtis Spencer, (died 14 Oct. 1863,) Horace Spencer, Calvin Wilson.

10th Regiment, Sylvester B. Ball, Austin Betlers, John B. Betlers, John F. Betlers, Judson Spafford, Edward Warner, (died 23 Dec. 1862) Curtis H. Waterman.

15th Regiment, Harrison C. Lyon, (died 8 Mar. 1863.)

1st Cavalry, George S. Spafford.

The town always kept in advance of its quota, and was in advance when the order to discontinue recruiting was issued in Apr. 1865. William Johnson, of the 3d Regiment, was a drummer-boy, and during the seven days retreat of McClellan before Richmond, he was the only drummer in the brigade who brought off his drum.—For his resolution and bravery the Secretary of War honored him with a special medal. Besides the soldiers mentioned in the preceding list, a large number of citizens of Salem enlisted to the credit of other towns in which money was more abundant than patriotism. Very few, if any other towns in the State, furnished a larger number of soldiers in proportion to the military population.

The ecclesiastical history of Salem may be written within a brief space. No religious organization has ever existed in the town. Those of the inhabitants who attend public worship do so in the neighboring towns of Charleston, Derby, and Brownington. The town has produced three ministers, two of them natives, one each of the Congregational, Baptist, and Free-Will Baptist denominations. John Wilson, the last of the three, was set apart as an evangelist, at the August term, 1840, of the Wheelock Quarterly Meeting

CHARLES FITCH MORSE, the only native of Salem graduated at college, was a son of Joseph B. and Abigail (Thomas) Morse, and was born 28 July 1845. He fitted for college at Derby and St. Johnsbury academies, was graduated at Amherst college in 1853, and at Andover Theological Seminary in 1856. Having decided to become a missionary, he was ordained at Reading, Mass., 20 Aug. 1856. Rev. E. A. Park, D. D. of Andover preached the sermon. In January 1857, he sailed for Constantinople, and became one of the original members of the Bulgarian mission. He married 20 Aug. 1856, Eliza D. Winter, of Boylston, Mass.

Stephen Bailey Morse, brother of the above named, was born 20 Aug. 1828, and after pursuing academical studies at Derby and

elsewhere a year and a half, entered the Baptist Theological Institute at Fairfax, where he was graduated in 1857.—He taught school for some time, preached 2½ years in Thompson. Ct., and, in the Summer of 1861, commenced preaching in Wilbraham, Mass. He married Mary White of Wilbraham.

REPRESENTATIVES OF SALEM.

Ephraim Blake, 1827; Noyes Hopkinson, 1828; Josiah Lyon, 1829—31; Nathaniel Cobb, 1832—33; Noyes Hopkinson, 1834 & 37; Samuel Blake, 1838; Josiah Lyon, 1840—41; Samuel Blake, 1842; Josiah Lyon, 1844; Samuel Blake, 1846; Calvin S. Grow, 1848—49; Samuel Blake, 1850; Isaac C. Smith, 1851; Porter Lyon, 1852; Isaac C. Smith, 1853—54; John Wilson, 1856; Charles Blake, 1857; Porter Lyon, 1858—59; David Hopkinson, 1860—61; John G. Parlin, 1862—63; Edson H. Lathe, 1864.

MEMBERS OF CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

Noyes Hopkinson, 1828; Samuel Blake, 1836; Noyes Hopkinson, 1843 & 50.

TROY.

BY SAMUEL SUMNER.

I.—GEOGRAPHY OF THE MISSISCO VALLEY.

The upper valley of the Missisco, comprising the towns of Troy, Westfield, Jay, Lowell, and a small portion of the Province of Canada, lies between the western range of the Green Mountains, and the range of highlands dividing the waters of the Missisco from those of Black River and Lake Memphremagog.

The western lines of Jay, Westfield, and Lowell, commonly extend a short distance over the summits of Green Mountain range, which divides Orleans from Franklin County; but the east lines of Troy and Lowell generally do not extend to the height of land towards Black River and Lake Memphremagog. The length of the valley in a direct line from Canada line to the south line of Lowell and the source of the Missisco river, is about 18 miles. The width of the whole valley from the summit of the mountains west, to the height of land on the east, is from 6 to 10 miles. The towns of Jay and Westfield are each, according to their charters, 6 miles square.

The town of Troy lies on the east of these towns, almost the entire length of them, and is oblong and irregular in its form, being 11½ miles in length from north to south, whilst the north line is about 5 miles, and its south line about 2 miles in length. The town of Lowell lies south of both Troy and Westfield, and is still more irregular in its form, being almost in the shape

of a triangle, and contains 37000 acres. These four towns, according to their charters and original surveys, contain 106,080 acres. The general face of the country is that of two great slopes or inclined plains, extending from the summits of the two chains of mountains to their common center—the Missisco river. The height of the western or Green Mountain chain is from 1500 to 4000 feet, and of the eastern range from 300 to 1500 feet, above the river.

II.—PONDS AND STREAMS.

There are no natural ponds of any size in this valley; the regular slope and steep ascent of hills preventing the accumulation and retention of water to make them. Neither are there many streams or brooks of much size. Near the confluence of the Missisco with the North or Potton Branch, a stream of considerable size called Mud Creek, unites with the Missisco river from the east.

This stream rises in Newport, and after running some distance almost parallel with Troy line, passes into Troy, and after crossing the north-eastern part of that town, runs into Potton and pays the tribute of its waters to the Missisco a short distance above its junction with the North Branch. Around the confluence of these three streams is a large basin of interval or meadow-land, extending both into Troy and Potton, which for fertility may well compare with any in the State. Above this creek there is no stream of any size running into the Missisco from the east for several miles. The first which occurs is the Beadle brook, named from an early settler, who erected his cabin in the wilderness on its banks. This stream also rises in Newport, and, running west, unites with the Missisco. On the West side of the river the first stream of any consequence is Jay branch, which is the largest of all the branches. It rises in Jay, and after receiving almost all the rivulets of that town, runs into the Missisco in Troy, about 4 miles south of the State line.

Farther south is the Coburn brook, so called. This stream rises in Westfield and unites with the Missisco a short distance from Troy village, almost opposite the mouth of the Beadle brook. About 2 miles farther south the Missisco receives a large accession to its waters from the Taft branch, which runs through Westfield village, and receives in its course almost all the smaller rivulets of Westfield. Another stream rises in Lowell, near Hazen's Notch, and running through the north-western part of that town, joins the Missisco near Westfield line.

These are all the principal branches of the Missisco in the valley; but the river receives large accessions from numberless springs and smaller rivulets; though the streams mentioned are the only ones large enough for mill-sites. The valley is abundantly supplied with water-power the Missisco and its tributaries affording power enough to move all the cotton factories of New England.

The Missisco river, which, with the mountains, is the most prominent feature of the valley, rises in the chain of hills or highlands, southwest of the country, separating the waters of the Lamaille from the streams running into Missisco and Lake Memphremagog.

Two streams or branches rising in this chain of hills near the line between Lowell and Eden, and on the opposite sides of Mount Norris, unite near Lowell village and form the Missisco river. The eastern branch, just before its junction with the other, runs over a series of rapids or ledges, affording many excellent mill-sites. After the union of the two streams the river runs in a northeasterly course two or three miles, in the town of Lowell, crosses the town line into Westfield, and runs thence 4 miles through the southeastern part of that town and passes into Troy and flows almost the entire length of that town.

For several miles below Lowell village, the river flows with a gentle current through a valuable body of interval, but has no falls or rapids suitable for mill-sites. The first water-fall suitable for mills is a about a mile below Troy village, at Phelps's Falls. Below these falls the meadows are not so continuous; high rocky bluffs occasionally appear intermingled with frequent tracts of fertile intervals. In passing these ledges the course of the river is commonly rapid, and the fall sufficient for mills. Four of these falls occur between the falls just mentioned and North Troy, two only of which have been improved, one where the furnace is erected, and the other at the Great Falls.

The most remarkable of these falls is about one and a half miles south of North Troy, called the Great Falls, described in Thompson's Vermont. The fall in this river is probably not so great as described by Mr. Thompson, but the over-hanging cliff presents a scene truly grand—almost terrific. The river here runs over a steep, rocky bottom, through a zig-zag channel, worn through a ledge of rocks. The banks rise precipitously, and on one side absolutely overhang the river to the height of from 60 to 80 feet, and

the dizzy visitor in viewing the cataract in the time of high water, from the overhanging Cliff, is filled with awe at the wild sublimity and grandeur of the scene.

The river then runs to the village of North Troy, where there is an excellent fall for mills, and, three-fourths of a mile below North Troy crosses the State line into Canada. After running about 3 miles in Pottou, it unites with another stream called the North-branch, which is about one-third less than the southern or Troy branch of the Missisco. This north branch rises some 16 or 18 miles further north, in the town of Bolton, and, passing through that township and Pottou, runs through a valley very much resembling our own.

These two valleys may be compared to two vast amphitheatres, enclosed on one side by the Green Mountains, and on the other by the range of hills dividing the Missisco valley from the valley of the Memphremagog. The two rivers run in almost opposite directions—the one north and the other south, from their sources to their point of confluence; and the whole valley on these two rivers extends almost in a straight line from the defile which we pass between Lowell and Eden, about 40 or 50 miles, to a similar defile at the head of the North-branch in Bolton, affording a direct and level route which will at some future day be a great thoroughfare from the central part of this State to the heart of French settlements in the valley of the St. Lawrence.

The geography of Vermont presents one remarkable feature. Our highest chain, the Western range of the Green Mountains, is intersected by our largest rivers, the Winooski, Lamoille and Missisco. But the course of the Missisco through these highlands is the most singular, and is perhaps an exception to all others.

In passing this range of mountains we might naturally expect a succession of high, precipitous cliffs for river-banks, and a channel abounding with precipices and water-falls: but instead of this the river from Troy to Richford, passing the mountains, flows through fertile and level meadows, with a sluggish current, without a rapid or water-fall, until it reaches the State at Richford.

III.—SOIL.

Through the valley the course of the river is generally lined with a succession of rich alluvial intervals. Much of this is overflowed by the spring freshets, and produces luxuriant crops of grass and most kinds of grain—particularly

Indian corn. Ascending from these intervals, at no great height are commonly found either large plains or gently elevated hills composed of sand, clay, and gravel, or loam in which sand generally predominates; the whole often being well mixed. These plains and hills are easily tilled, and well adapted to most kinds of produce.

Rising still further, and receding from the river, is found a great slope or inclined plane, of easy ascent. These generally have a rich soil resting on a substratum of rock or hardpan, and are well adapted to the culture of grass, English grain, potatoes and fruit. Ascending still farther the soil becomes thinner, and rocks and ledges more frequent.

This land when cleared produces a good crop of grain, and then affords a rich pasture. The summits of the mountains on the west are generally steep, and are composed of rock, covered with a thin soil, and a growth of stunted evergreens.

This glade of land does not generally occupy a space of more than from half a mile to a mile in width, and is almost the only land in the valley which can be called worthless. The valley is of easy access from abroad, notwithstanding the chains of mountains which appear to surround and hem it in. The most uneven and difficult roads leading into it are from the east. On the south a defile at the head of the Missisco affords a level and easy entrance from the valley of the Lamoille, and on the north a like defile at the head of the north branch affords like facilities for a road; so that without encountering a hill we may pass from the valley of the Lamoille, through this valley to that of the St. Lawrence; while on the west the broad vale, through which the river passes, affords every advantage for a smooth and level road to the great valley of Lake Champlain. The general appearance of the valley is naturally picturesque and interesting, presenting many prospects of surpassing beauty and sublimity, and were it improved by cultivation, and adorned by wealth and taste, it might well compare with the celebrated vales of Italy and Greece.

IV.—ROCKS AND MINERALS.

The two great chains of mountains which enclose the valley, on the east and on the west, are composed of rock similar to other parts of the Green Mountain range. Talcose slate is the prominent rock of the western range. Argillaceous slate, interstratified with the former, and with alternate slate and novaculite, consti-

tutes the eastern hills. Granite appears in the valley of Lake Memphremagog; but none is found in the Missisco valley, or further west, except occasional boulders, among loose stones. Near the highest parts of the mountains west, is a variety of talcose slate, much harder than usually abounds, which has sometimes been called Green Mountain gneiss. Veins of quartz abound in it. This is a gold-bearing rock, and gold has been found in it.

The most striking features of the valley are the immense ranges of serpentine and soapstone. There are two ranges of the former and two of the latter; extending from Potton on the north to Lowell in the south end of the valley. The quantity of serpentine in Lowell and Westfield is greater than in any other part of the county. The eastern range contains the veins of magnetic iron ore, which supplied the furnace at Troy. The quantity is inexhaustible; but the ore contains titanium, and is hard to smelt. The iron when manufactured is of the best quality, having great strength and hardness. It is finely adapted to make wire, screws, &c. It would make the best kind of rails for railroads.—Should a railroad be constructed in the Missisco valley, this ore will be of immense value to the County and State. It might even now be wrought with profit to the owners. It makes the most valuable hollow-ware and stoves.

In the serpentine range on the west side of the river is found chromate of iron, a mineral of great value in the arts. The largest beds of it are in the eastern part of Jay, within a mile and a half of Missisco river.

Small beds of chromate of iron have been found in the serpentine range, on the east side of the river, south of the magnetic iron ore, in both Troy and Westfield. Most beautiful specimens of asbestos, common and ligniform, are found in the serpentine at Lowell and Westfield. This serpentine might be wrought, and would be found of equal value to any in the State.—It contains the most beautiful veins of amianthus and bitter spar. Some varieties resemble verde antique.

The soapstone which accompanies the serpentine, is generally hard, but no doubt might, in many places, be wrought to great advantage.

Several mineral springs have been discovered, and they appear to be impregnated more or less with sulphur and iron, some with magnesia. Most of them are of little or no value. There is, however, one of these springs near the line between Troy and Lowell, which merits an ex-

amination, and a more perfect description than given here. The waters have never been analyzed, but have been much resorted to and used. They have a strong sulphurous taste and smell, and very much resemble the taste of the Highgate and Alburgh springs. The water operates as a powerful diuretic, and is considered very efficacious for sores and humors, and has been much used in the vicinity for those and other complaints. If the waters of the spring were analyzed, and their properties made known, they would doubtless draw to them many visitors and invalids.

But the most distinguished feature in the geology of our valley, is its vast deposits of iron ore before mentioned. The principal mine of iron ore was discovered in 1833: it lies in the central part of the town of Troy, in a high hill, about three-fourths of a mile east of the river.

V.—CHARTERS AND GRANTS OF LAND.

The town of Troy was originally granted in two gores of nearly equal extent; the north to Samuel Avery, and the south to John Kelley, in 1792. Westfield was granted to Daniel Owen and his associates in 1780. All or nearly all the grantees of this town resided in Rhode Island. Lowell was granted in 1791 to John Kelley, from whom the town received its original name of Kelley Vale. Jay was granted two-thirds to the celebrated John Jay of New York, and John Cozyne, and the other third in the south part of the town, to Thomas Chittenden, the first governor of this State,

It would probably be a curious piece of history, if we could know the motives which were urged, and the intrigues used to obtain these grants, and the management and speculations of the grantees if the grants were obtained. The policy of the State in making these and other grants at that time, may well be questioned.

The State, probably, never realized any pecuniary advantage from them. The reason commonly urged for these lavish grants, was to advance the settlement of wild lands in the State. The effect was usually different from what was intended. These towns at the time they were chartered were remote from any settlement, and some of them had been granted 20 years before any settlement was made in them.

The lands in the mean time fell into the hands of speculators; and by sales, levies of executions, and vendues for taxes, titles often became confused and doubtful. Prices were enhanced by such speculators endeavoring to realize a fortune

from their adventure, and whilst some speculators realized large sums from their lands, most of them, from expenses of surveys, agencies, and land-taxes, and interest of money on these advances, sustained heavy losses.

In many instances, when early settlements were attempted, the consequences were disastrous to the settlers. A few families were prematurely pushed into a remote wilderness without roads, mills or any of the conveniences and institutions of civilized life, and were left to encounter innumerable hardships and privations, and run the hazard of themselves and their families relapsing into barbarism.

Had the State retained these lands a few years longer, and granted them only as they were needed for actual settlers, it might have realized a handsome profit from the lands; titles would have been better, a fruitful source of speculation and knavery prevented, a vast amount of suffering and privation avoided, and the condition of the settlers and their families improved.

The north gore of Troy was sold by Mr. Avery to a Mr. Atkinson, an English merchant residing in Boston. It is said that Avery received \$1 per acre for his lands; if so, he doubtless realized a handsome profit, but how Atkinson fared in the trade may be inferred from the fact that these lands have commonly been sold for \$2 per acre, and that after sustaining the expenses of agencies, and innumerable land-taxes for more than half a century. A few of these lots remain unsold, and are still owned by his heirs and descendants.

Kelley sold his grant to Franklin & Robinson, a firm in New York. They failed, and the grant passed into the hands of a Mr. Hawxhurst of New York.

His land speculations were about as successful as Atkinson's. A few of his lots of land still remain unsold, in the hands of his son.

As for the town of Lowell, from some old conveyances, we may infer that Kelley's interest passed as soon as obtained into the hands of creditors, among whom were some of the first names in New York, as Alexander Hamilton, the Livingstons and others, who condescended to speculate in the wild lands of Vermont, and sold the town to one William Duer, for \$4,680. The titles of most of the lands of this town have been bandied about from one speculator to another, through a maze of conveyances, levies of execution, and vendue-sales for taxes, and a large portion of the town is to this day held by non-resident owners.

In Jay a portion of the town granted to Governor Chittenden is still owned by his descendants: a part of their grant has been sold mostly within a few years. Of the part granted to Judge Jay, a portion of it was sold by his son 20 years since; but the greater portion of this grant passed into the hands of Judge Williams of Concord, about half a century ago; and about 15 years since he gave his unsold lands, being about 50 or 60 lots, to the University of Vermont. But a small portion of the lands of this town were purchased and paid for by actual settlers, previous to the last 20 years.

VI.—SETTLEMENT OF TROY AND OTHER TOWNS.

The military road made by Colonel Hazen during the Revolutionary war, from Peacham to Hazen's Notch in Lowell, had a tendency to extend the knowledge of the Missisco valley, and create an interest in it. The fertile meadows in Troy and Potton attracted attention.

Mr. Josiah Elkins of Peacham, a noted hunter and Indian trader, in company with Lieutenant Lyford, early explored the northern part of Orleans county. Their route was to follow Hazen's road to the head of Black River, and thence to Lake Memphremagog, where they hunted for furs, and traded with the St. Francis Indians, who then frequented the shores of that lake.

Elkins and Lyford sometimes extended their hunting excursions into the Missisco valley.—The reports they and other hunters and traders made probably induced an exploration of the valley with a view to forming a settlement.

In 1796 or '97, a party of several men from Peacham, of which Capt. Moses Elkins, a brother of Josiah Elkins, was one, came up and explored the country. They agreed to come hither and settle, but none of them except Captain Elkins had the hardihood to carry this resolution into effect. He started from Peacham June 7, 1797, with his furniture in a cart drawn by a yoke of oxen and a yoke of bulls, and one cow driven by his son Mark, a boy of 9 years old, and two hired men. After three days they arrived at Craftsbury, where they were joined by three men from Richford, making a party of six men and one boy. They proceeded on the old Hazen road until they crossed the river in Lowell, cutting out their road as they went. Mrs. Elkins followed them some days after, riding on horseback with a child 3 years old, and attended by a hired man. They overtook her husband and his party, June 16th, near the centre of Jay, where they camped for the night, and the next

day they arrived at their home in Potton, which consisted of four crotches set in the ground, and covered with poles and bark. Captain Elkins made some improvement on his land, but on the approach of winter he went down to Richford and wintered there, and returned to his land the next spring. He was probably the first white man who settled in this valley.

In 1797, a Mr. Morrill moved into Troy, and erected a house about half a mile east of the village of North Troy, and probably was the first white man who ever wintered in the valley.

In the fall of 1798, Josiah Elkins moved his brother Curtis Elkins into Potton, and they erected a house on the place called the Bailey farm, about half a mile north of the line. The house was built of logs of course, but they cut, split, and hewed basswood logs, for their supply of boards and shingles. Curtis Elkins remained with his family during the winter in this house.

Josiah Elkins moved from Greensboro into Potton, Feb. 26, 1799, with his wife and three children, and moved into the house with his brother Curtis. His route was by what was called the Lake Road.

The first night in his journey he stopped in Glover; the next in Newport, in what was called the old lake-settlement; and on the third day he arrived at his new home.

The settlement then consisted of Mr. Morrill in Troy, Capt. Moses Elkins, and Abel Skinner, Esq., in Potton. Mr. Jacob Garland and his son-in-law, Jonathan Heath were there at that time, and moved in their families a short time after. In the same winter or the following spring, Mr. James Rines and Mr. Bartlett moved into Troy, and settled about a mile south of North Troy village, on the meadows below the great falls. Mr. Hoyt also moved into Troy, and settled on the meadows about half a mile north of North Troy village. Col. Ruyter also, the same winter or spring, moved into the west part of Potton, some three or four miles further down the river.

A most melancholly event occurred soon after, which cast a deep gloom and sorrow over the little colony, and the sad story still lingers in the traditions and recollections of the oldest inhabitants.

On June 10, 1799, a great freshet occurred, and the waters of the river were swollen to an unusual height. The settlers, prompted by a transient adventurer who had visited them,

had provided themselves with several large and elegant pine canoes, to supply the deficiency of roads and bridges and to enable them to pursue their favorite pastime of fishing and rowing on the water.

Col. Ruyter had recently established, at his residence down the river, a store of goods, which, according to the custom of those days, consisted principally of groceries. The colonists, numbering 15 or 20 men, in 5 canoes, proceeded down the river to visit the Colonel and his store, and test the goodness of his groceries.

The hours passed jollily away and the day was far spent before the party was ready to return. Returning in the evening, when within a mile of their homes, the canoe in which were the three sons of Esq. Skinner, and two other men, was upset, and the men were precipitated in an instant into the rapid and swollen current. Three of the five were rescued by their companions, but the two eldest sons of Esq. Skinner, young men about 18 and 20 years of age, were swept away by the resistless waters and perished. These young men were said to be of great promise, the main hope of their parents; and whatever may have been the condition of some of the party, they were perfectly sober. After vainly attempting to rescue these unfortunate youths, the party were compelled to give up all hopes of recovering them, and had to carry heavy tidings to the bereaved parents. The news caused a paroxysm of despair and insanity to the unhappy father. It required the exertions of several men during the night and following day, to restrain the raving father from rushing to the river and plunging into the stream to recover his sons, as he vainly thought to bring them back to life from their watery grave.

After watching the waters and searching the river for a week, the sympathizing neighbors recovered the bodies of the young men. One of the settlers who was a professor of religion, and was considered a pious man, officiated at the funeral, a prayer was offered, and the remains of the two brightest hopes of the valley were decently and sorrowfully consigned to the parent dust. Three or four weeks afterwards, Judge Olds, who had settled in Westfield, and who had formerly been a clergyman, was called upon to preach a funeral sermon, which was from the appropriate text, "Be still and know that I am God."

Tradition relates two well authenticated circumstances, connected with this mournful event, which may be worthy the attention of the physiologist. One is that the despairing father, who was then a man of middle age, with scarce a grey hair on his head, became, in a few days, grey and his hair soon turned almost white. The other circumstance is that the mother, who was then laboring under an attack of the fever and ague, was restored by the shock the news gave her; the periodical chill was broken, and she had no more returns of her complaint that season.

Several families moved into Troy and Potton in 1799, and in the winter of 1799 and 1800, a small party of Indians, of whom the chief man was Capt. Susap, joined the colonists, built their camps on the river, and wintered near them. These Indians were represented as being in a necessitous and almost starving condition, which probably arose from the moose and deer (which formerly abounded here) being destroyed by the settlers. Their principal employment was making baskets, birch-bark cups and pails, and other Indian trinkets. They left in the spring and never returned. They appeared to have been the most numerous party, and resided the longest time of any Indians who have ever visited the valley since the commencement of the settlement.

One of these Indians, a woman called Molly Orcutt, exercised her skill in a more dignified profession, and her introduction to the whites was rather curious.

In the Fall or beginning of the Winter in 1799, one of the settlers purchased and brought in a barrel of whiskey and two half barrels of gin and brandy. The necessities of the people for this opportune supply may be inferred from the fact the whole was drunk or sold and carried off within three days from its arrival. The arrival of a barrel of liquor in the settlement was, at that time, hailed with great demonstrations of joy, and there was a general gathering at the opening of the casks. So it was on this occasion, a large party from Troy, Potton, and even from Richford, were assembled for the customary carousal. Their orgies were held in a new house, and were prolonged to a late hour of the night.

A transient rowdy from abroad by the name of Perkins, happened there at that time, and in the course of the night grew insolent and insulting, and a fight ensued between

him and one Norris, of Potton. In the contest Norris fell, or was knocked into a great fire that was burning in the huge Dutch-back chimney which was in the room. Norris' hair and clothes were severely scorched, but the main injury he sustained was in one hand which was badly burned. The flesh inside of the hand was burned, or torn off by the fall, so that the cords were exposed. The injury was so serious that it was feared he would lose the use of his hand. A serious difficulty now arose; there was no doctor in the settlement, no pain extractors or other patent medicines had found their way there, and no one in the valley had skill or confidence enough to undertake the management of so difficult a case.

Molly Orcutt was known as an Indian doctress, and then resided some miles off, near the Lake. She was sent for, and came and built her camp near by, and undertook the case, and the hand was restored. Her medicine was an application of warm milk-punch. Molly's fame as a doctress was now raised. The dysentery broke out with violence that Winter, particularly among children, and Molly's services were again solicited, and she again undertook the work of mercy, and again she succeeded. But in this case Molly maintained all the reserve and taciturnity of her race, she retained the nature of her prescription to herself, she prepared her nostrum in her own camp, and brought it in a coffee pot to her patients, and refused to divulge the ingredients of her prescription to any one; but chance and gratitude drew it from her.

In the March following, as Mr. Josiah Elkins and his wife were returning from Peacham, they met Molly at Arnold's mills in Derby; she was on her way across the wilderness to the Connecticut river, where she said she had a daughter married to a white man. Mr. Elkins inquired into her means of prosecuting so long a journey through the forest and snows of Winter, and found she was but scantily supplied with provisions, having nothing but a little bread. With his wonted generosity, Mr. Elkins immediately cut a slice of pork of 5 or 6 pounds out of the barrel he was carrying home, and gave it to her. My informant remarks she never saw a more grateful creature than Molly was on receiving this gift. "Now you have been so good to me," she exclaimed, "I will tell you how I cured the folks this Winter of the dysentery,"

and told him her receipt. It was nothing more nor less than a decoction of the inner bark of the spruce.*

The town of Troy, or as it was then called Missisco, was organized in March, 1802. According to the town record, the inhabitants were warned to meet on March 25, 1802, at 9 o'clock in the forenoon to organize the town and choose the necessary town officers. The record also shows that they met agreeably to the warning, chose a moderator, and then voted to adjourn until the next day at 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

No reason appears on record for this adjournment, and we can scarce suppose the affairs of the infant settlement were so intricate as to require a night's reflection before they could proceed to act, or that the number of their worthies was so great that they could not make a selection of officers for the town. But it appears that they did adjourn, and tradition says they were as drunk as lords, and could not proceed any further in the business of the meeting.

It appears, however, by the records of the town, that the good citizens did meet the next day, agreeable to adjournment, and chose the usual batch of town officers, including a tythingman, and voted £6, of lawful money to be expended on roads, and \$10.00 to defray the expenses of the town for the year. From that time the town of Troy has had a regular corporate existence, notwithstanding it came so near, in the first town meeting, being strangled in its birth.

* Among my earliest recollections of events was the arrival of Molly at Guildhall on the Connecticut river, soon after the event before mentioned. She was almost famished, as well she might be, after such a journey; for if her statements are reliable, she was then more than 100 years old. She informed my father that her husband fell in Lovell's war, and that she then had several grandchildren. Lovell's war terminated in 1725. If Molly was then only 40 years of age, she must have been born as early as 1685. If so, she was 115 years old, when she went from Derby to Guildhall in 1800, and might have been 120 or 125. But she lived 17 years after this period. She was at last found dead on Mount White Cap, in East Andover, Maine, in 1817, where she had resided for some weeks, gathering blueberries. Her body, when found, had been partly eaten by a wild animal. I have no doubt that she was nearly 140 years old, at the time of her death. She was certainly very familiar with the events of "Lovell's fight," and the war next preceding. I saw and conversed with her frequently, from 1812 to 1816, and have no doubt, that she was born earlier than 1685, and that her statements were generally to be credited.

REV. S. R. HALL.

The first settlers of Troy were from Peacham and the towns on the Connecticut river, many from New Hampshire, and several were from Lyme.

Although there were many worthy persons among them, many able, substantial men who were pioneers in the settlement, many men who had nerve and hardihood well fitted to encounter and overcome the hardships and difficulties of a new settlement, yet there were many who resorted thither who were of loose character, and but few comparatively of the first settlers or their descendants now remain among us.

They appear to have partaken much of the wild habits of the time, and to have possessed a strong love of excitement and somewhat of a relish for stimulants, mental and physical. They lacked not for enterprise, hardihood, and love of adventure, but were wanting in the staid and regular habits which distinguished the Puritan settlers in the older States in New England, and they seem to have impressed their enthusiasm, and love of excitement on the character of the inhabitants of the town for a long time.

The first settlement in Westfield was made by Mr. Jesse Olds in 1798. Mr. Olds was originally from Massachusetts, and was rather a remarkable character for a pioneer in such a settlement. He had been a minister of the gospel, and on one occasion, as before stated, he officiated as clergyman at the funeral of Esq. Skinner's sons, but it does not appear that he ever acted in that capacity in the valley on any other occasion. He is described as having been a man of some property and of liberal education, of very genteel appearance and address, but of a lewd and licentious character. Some acts of misconduct or indiscretion had probably induced him to flee from society and seek a refuge in the wilderness. He selected and purchased a lot of land lying near the geographical center of the town, on a hill some 2 miles from the present main road. Here he built a log-house and moved his wife and family to his solitary home, and here his wife passed one Winter with him, without having another woman nearer than 20 miles. After remaining in Westfield several years and clearing up a considerable portion of his land, Mr. Olds removed to Craftsbury, remained there a few years, and finally removed to the State of New York. The lands which he cleared were

abandoned, and they and the orchard which he planted were overgrown by the returning forest, until, within a few years, they have been again reclaimed for a pasture.

The next year after the settlement of Mr. Olds in Westfield, Messrs. Hobbs, Hartley, and Burgess came into that town and settled on the same range of highlands near him; and in 1802, the town of Westfield was organized and Mr. Olds was chosen the first town clerk. The year before, he had been elected a Judge of Orleans County Court.

In the Spring or Summer of 1803, Mr. David Barber moved into town, and in the Fall of that year, his brother-in-law, Thomas Hitchcock, visited the town with a view to settling there, and selecting lands for himself and his father, Capt. Medad Hitchcock. Mr. Hitchcock explored the flats or intervals in the eastern part of the town, where the village of Westfield is now situated, and was much charmed with the appearance they then presented. He said he traced the lot lines from the hill north into the midst of the intervals. They were then covered with large wide-spreading elms, with scarcely any brush or any other kinds of timber growing among them. As he wandered among these stately elms, the interval, as he said, appeared to be boundless in extent, and to include thousands of acres.

Mr. Rodolphus Reed removed from Montague, Mass., to Westfield, in the Fall of 1803. During his journey he was detained by the sickness of his wife, and arrived at Craftsbury late in November. Being impatient to complete his journey before Winter had made any further advances, Mr. Reed started for Westfield with his wife who had an infant only 2 weeks old, and his furniture in a sleigh drawn by two horses. A deep snow had lately fallen, and he sent two men in advance to remove obstructions from the road, and to break a path through the snow. It was his expectation, when he left Craftsbury, to arrive at Judge Olds', in Westfield, that night.— Soon after he commenced the day's journey, Mr. Reed was overtaken by Judge Olds, who was on horseback, returning from the session of the legislature which he had attended, as representative of Westfield. Judge Olds expressed to Mr. Reed his fears that they would not be able to get through the woods that night, and passed on, promising to send them assistance when he got home. The difficulty

of traveling was so great, owing to the depth of snow and the bad state of the road, that Mr. Reed and his party had advanced but a few miles when night overtook them. They halted, kindled a fire, and prepared to encamp in the woods and snow. Their supply of provisions and forage for the horses was rather scanty, but, as the weather was mild, they passed the night without much suffering.

Next morning, at the dawn of day, they resumed their journey, but, with all the exertions they could make, they were unable to complete their journey and night again found them in the forest. With much difficulty, they succeeded in reaching a place about half a mile from the present site of Lowell village, where Major Caldwell, the Summer previous, had felled a few acres of trees and erected a camp, and had then retired for the Winter. This camp could hardly aspire to the dignity of a hovel. It consisted of logs laid up on three sides only, and was open at one end for a fire and entrance, and was covered with poles and barks. The camp, humble as it was, afforded a welcome shelter for these weary travelers. The night was cold, and, as Mr. Reed and his party were then several miles from their place of destination, and their supply of provisions and forage was almost exhausted, the prospect was rather gloomy. Early the next morning they were cheered by the arrival of men, teams, and provisions, which Judge Olds had sent to their relief. The journey was resumed, and that day, Nov. 27, 1803, Mr. Reed and his party arrived safely at Judge Olds, the place of their destination.

Before they arrived, the settlement in Westfield consisted of the four families of Messrs. Olds, Hobbs, Hartley, and Burgess, and a mulatto man by the name of I'rophet, who lived with Judge Olds; and these constituted the community which Judge Olds had been to represent in the legislature of Vermont.

In 1804, Capt. Medad Hitchcock with his three sons moved into Westfield, and three or four sons-in-law, and several other relatives soon followed him. This colony of settlers was from Brimfield and other adjoining towns in Massachusetts. They avoided the error of Judge Olds, in settling on the high mountain side, and settled on the flat or low lands in the eastern part of the town, where the village of Westfield is now located. The first settlers of Westfield appear generally to have

differed somewhat from their neighbors in Troy, being of a more sober and sedate character, less impulsive, and perhaps less energetic and less liberal than the first settlers of the adjoining town.

The first settler in Lowell was Major Wm. Caldwell, who commenced making improvements on his land in 1803, but did not move his family into the town until a year or two after. A few families followed him one or two years afterwards, but the town was not organized until the year 1812.

Mr. Caldwell was from Barre, Mass., and belonged to a class of men who constituted a portion of the early settlers of Vermont. He had seen better days, had been a man of property and standing in Massachusetts, and had held the office of sheriff in Worcester County. He is described as having been a man of a liberal and generous disposition, which seems to have caused his ruin. He became involved in debt by being bondsman for his friends, lost all his property and fled to the wilds of Vermont.

In Jay the first settler was Mr. Baxter, who came into town in 1809. A few families joined him previous to the war of 1812, but, upon the declaration of war, they all abandoned the settlement and left him alone. In despite of the war and the cold seasons that followed, he maintained his post like a veteran, and, like a skillful commander, deeming a numerous garrison essential to maintain his position, contrived to rear a family of 20 children on the highlands of Jay. The old gentleman survived to the age of nearly ninety.

The early settlers of the valley had many and great hardships and disadvantages to encounter; the roads were few, ill-wrought, and badly located, there were but few mechanics, and no regular merchants, and the transient traders who sometimes located for a few months among them commonly had, for the main article in their stores, that which is the least valuable of all commodities—spirituous liquors. It was an event of frequent occurrence for the traveler to be lost or belated in the woods, and compelled to remain there through the night. In December, 1807, a Mr. Howard, of Westfield, from such an exposure, and from exhaustion in crossing the mountain from Craftsbury to Lowell, on foot, in a deep snow, lost his life; and a Mr. Eaton, on the same road, and in the same month, was so badly frozen that he became a

cripple for life. To give some instances of what were then considered almost common hardships, a Mr. Reed purchased a common sized plough in Craftsbury, and traveling on snow-shoes, carried it on his back to his home in Westfield, a distance of about 20 miles; another man carried a heavy mill-saw from Danville to Lowell in the same way.

The want of mills was a serious evil to which the early settlers were exposed. They had no mills among them for several years, and to get their grain ground they had to resort to Craftsbury, Derby, Richford, and other places. The mode of journeying to these mills was as various as the places to which they resorted. When they went to Richford they commonly used the canoe and paddled down the river: to go to the other places, they commonly used horses on excessively bad roads, and some even carried their grain on their backs to remote towns to be ground, so that they could supply themselves and families with bread; whilst some hollowed out the stump of a tree or a log into a rude mortar, and by the aid of a huge pestle attached to a springing sapling pounded their grain into meal. Besides these difficulties under which the first settlers labored in common with many other of the early settlers of Vermont, there were other disadvantages which seem to have been in some measure peculiar to themselves. None of our first settlers were possessed of much property. With perhaps one or two exceptions none had any thing more than enough to pay for the first purchase of their lands, and supply themselves with provisions for a year, and the necessary team and tools to commence a settlement. A few only possessed property to that extent. A majority had to purchase their lands on credit, and rely upon their own industry to pay for their lands and support themselves and families. The ax and the firebrand were the only aids which most of the first settlers had in reclaiming the forest and providing for the sustenance of themselves and their families. The difficulties in making purchases, and procuring titles to land embarrassed the operations and impeded the progress of the first settlers. The lands of the valley were owned by non-residents, and the agents who had the care of the lands generally resided abroad. This led to a species of speculation called "making pitches," which enhanced the price of land and diverted the time and attention

of individuals from more regular and industrious pursuits, and it is remarkable that the abuse should have been tolerated at all. The mode of operation was this: An individual would, to use the current phrase, "Pitch a lot" that is, he would select a lot and take possession of it by felling a few trees, and then apply to the distant agent for the lot. Even this ceremony of making any sort of communication with the agent was not always observed. By thus making his "Pitch" the individual, by a sort of common law of the valley, or usage which was recognized among the settlers, acquired a pre-emption right to the lot, so that no person who really desired to purchase and settle on it could do so without first buying the "pitcher's" or squatter's claim. By this ridiculous species of speculation a kind of monopoly was created, the best lots were occupied and prices were enhanced. One of the oldest settlers, Dea. Hovey, asserts, that when he came into the valley, in 1803, he found all the best lots, those he wished to purchase were "pitched," or covered by these sham claims. To encourage settlers, Mr. Hauxhurst had previously reduced the price of five lots in his gore to 50 cents per acre, these were "pitched" of course and Dea. Hovey says that he selected and purchased one of these lots for which he paid \$200 of which sum \$50 only were paid to Mr. Hauxhurst's agent and \$150 were pocketed by the speculator or man who made the pitch. Another early settler states that the price of the lot he purchased was advanced one-third by this same ingenious device.

Another cause which tended to retard the prosperity and improvement of the valley was its proximity to the province of Canada. The interruption in the trade and business between the several communities bordering on the line, by the duties imposed by the two governments has been an inconvenience which they have felt at all times, and a strong temptation to resort to illicit and contraband traffic. And the protection which a foreign government affords, tended to allure many fugitives from justice into the bordering towns in Canada, and many of them frequently lingered on this side of the line. The effect of the residence of these outlaws was pernicious, and particularly so to a new settlement which had hardly acquired the stamina of an organized community. The

presence and society of these wretches served to contaminate and poison the moral atmosphere, to introduce immoral habits and practices, and from their influence a feeling was created, among the first settlers, which long remained, and led them to connive at crime and breaches of the law, and to harbor and protect some who had better have been expiating their crimes within the walls of the State prisons.

Other sources of discontent and unhappiness existed, which, as they did not depend upon physical causes, could not be so easily removed. A venerable lady, one of the first settlers of Westfield, says that, during the first year of her residence in that town, her feelings of homesickness, arising from the loneliness of her situation, and loss of the society of her early friends and relatives, was almost insupportable. Others, doubtless, felt the same bereavement. Some missed the institutions of religion, and many parents felt the need of better and more convenient schools for their children than the rude settlement could then afford. But, although the early settlers had to encounter many hardships, and were surrounded with many difficulties and discouragements, their situation was not without its comforts and enjoyments, and their lot was not all gloom, discontent, and suffering. They had many comforts, and even luxuries which are often denied to those in more affluent circumstances. Their lands were fertile, the seasons for many years were propitious, and their crops abundant. The forests afforded some deer and moose; the river and streams abounded with delicious trout, and a few hours spent in the enjoyment of their favorite pastime of hunting or fishing, would oftentimes furnish the settler with a meal which would excite the envy of our city epicures.

The sugar maple was a rich blessing to the early settlers of Vermont. Those beautiful groves yielded an abundant supply of sugar, affording to the indigent settler a necessary and luxury of life which the wealthy in older countries could scarce afford, whilst the cheerful fires of this wood, which, in our infancy, we saw blazing in the old stone-backed chimneys, call up recollections of an enjoyment we cannot now find in the dull invisible warmth of an air-tight stove, and the ashes of this generous tree, when manufactured into potash or pearlash, furnished an article for

exportation, and almost the only one which would warrant the expense in transporting it to the then distant markets.

One great solace the first settlers of this State enjoyed, which it is doubtful if it ever has been or can be sufficiently appreciated, that is, the harmony, friendliness, and good will which almost universally prevailed. All were exposed to hardships, all felt the need of each other's assistance, and, in the general mediocrity of fortune, feelings of envy, or of proud superiority, were rare. This feeling of friendliness and sociability universally prevailed in the valley. Although this social feeling might, in some instances, explode in scenes of boisterous and drunken mirth, yet it often appeared in another form which indicated better manners and better morals. It was manifested in kind unbought services at the sick-bed, in relieving destitution and want, in a readiness to assist in a heavy job of work, at the raising and logging-bee, and at the neighborly visit, when the ox-sled was often put in requisition to transport the wife and children to the evening visit, where the whole neighborhood were assembled. One of the earlier settlers—Judge Stebbins—and his wife, for some years after they moved into Westfield, made it a rule to visit every family in their town, at least, once each year. Another of the early settlers of the same town, a lady, in speaking of the old times, mentioned this feeling of harmony, which prevailed among her old neighbors, and said that the first note of discord which was heard in the town originated in the political strifes and contests which preceded the declaration of war in 1812. Previous to that time, all had been peace and concord.

Notwithstanding the difficulties and discouragements which surrounded the infant settlement, the prospects of the valley were improving. From the fragment of an old tax bill, dated Feb. 23, 1807, it appears that the town of Troy in that year contained 30 tax payers. By the census of 1810, it appears that Troy then contained 281 inhabitants, and Westfield 149. Not only were their numbers increasing, but the prosperity of the valley was otherwise advancing; clearings and improvements were made, houses and other buildings were erected, and many of the worst difficulties attending a new settlement were overcome. The deficiency of mills, which seems so inconsistent with the

existence of civilized life, was soon supplied. In 1804, Mr. Josiah Elkins erected a mill in Troy. Deacon Hovey had a grist ground there in October of that year—the first grist that ever was ground in Troy. The next year Capt. Hitchcock built a mill in Westfield. The attention of the public had begun to be more and more directed to the valley, new settlers were arriving and forming new settlements, and the value and extent of the farms and improvements were yearly increasing, when all these flattering appearances were crushed to the earth by the war of 1812.

THE WAR OF EIGHTEEN HUNDRED AND TWELVE was particularly disastrous in its effects to the Northern part of Vermont and exhibits an instance of the ruinous effects of war on a country, even when it does not suffer from the invasions of the enemy. Few sections of the State suffered more than this valley. Lying on the frontier and separated by mountains and forests from other parts of the State, the people supposed they would be the first victims of an attack. The settlers of Troy seem at first to have regarded the approach of war with their usual spirit and daring. Many spirited meetings were held at that time, and many patriotic resolutions were adopted*

* The following extract from the records in the town clerk's office in Troy, gives some idea of the state of feeling in the valley at the commencement of the war in 1812:—

“The inhabitants of Troy are hereby notified and warned to meet at the dwelling-house of John Bell, in said Troy, on Monday the fourth day of May next, at ten o'clock A. M., to act on the following business, viz.

1. To choose a moderator to govern said meeting.
2. To see what method the town will take in the present important crisis of times to furnish the Militia of this town with arms and ammunition as is required by law.
3. To transact any other business thought proper when met. Given under our hands at Troy, this 23d day of April, A. D. 1812.

JONA. SIMPSON.
THOMAS WELLS, } Selectmen of Troy.
JOSIAH LYON, }

At a town meeting legally warned and holden at the dwelling-house of John Bell in Troy, on the fourth day of May, A. D. 1812—

Voted, Jona. Simpson, Esq., moderator.

Voted, that the town take means to equip the militia.

Voted, that the Selectmen of this town be instructed to borrow twenty muskets and bayonets on the credit of the town for such times as they shall think necessary.

Voted, that the town purchase twenty-five pounds of powder and one hundred weight of lead if it can be purchased on six months credit.

A fort also was, about this time, built in Troy, and another in Westfield. These forts, as they were called, were rude palisades, consisting of logs about a foot in diameter, and 12 or 15 feet in height, placed perpendicularly, one end being inserted in a deep trench dug into the earth. The ruins of the Troy fort remained for 20 years, a monument of the courage and military skill of the early settlers.

But however resolute our people might have been when danger was only anticipated, yet when it was known that war was actually declared, the courage of many appears to have quailed under the supposed danger. The nursery tales of Indian havoc and warfare were rehearsed, the people seem to have been seized with a sort of panic, and supposed that hordes of Canadian Indians would be let loose upon them. The consequence was that a great part of the people abandoned their farms and homes, some only for a short time, but many never to return. Mrs. Elkins states that of the families which passed her house on one day, moving out of the settlement, she counted 19 females who had been her neighbors. The effects of this removal were disastrous both to those who left and those who remained. Many of those who left made ruinous sacrifices of their property, abandoned farms where they had expended years of hard labor, and where a few more years of like exertion would have rendered them independent and wealthy, to return again to poverty and begin the world anew. Nor were they the only sufferers; those who remained experienced a loss in being deprived of the society and assistance of their neighbors and friends, and in a sparse settlement scarcely numerous enough to maintain the institutions of civilized life, this loss must have been severely felt. Several of the citizens enlisted into the army, and the time and attention of those who remained in the settlement were very much diverted from the regular business and employments of life. The labors of the husbandman for a season were generally interrupted, few felt much con-

Voted, that there be appointed a committee to inquire if there be any danger of invasion, and give information.

Voted, that Ezekiel Currier, Cha's Conant, Jona. Simpson, Esq., David Hazeltine, and Pyam Keith be the aforesaid committee.

Voted, that the meeting be dissolved.

DAVID HAZELTINE, Town Clerk."

fidence to till the earth when the prospect of remaining to the time of harvest was deemed so uncertain. All improvements in clearing farms and erecting buildings were of course discontinued. Speculation and smuggling soon followed, and diverted the time and attention of the people from more profitable and honorable pursuits. In the Winter of 1812-13, a small detachment of troops was stationed at North Troy. It is probable that the desire of quieting the fears of the people, and preventing smuggling and driving cattle into Canada, was the object of the government in stationing this body of troops in Troy rather than the apprehension of an invasion from that quarter.

HARD TIMES.

But the calamities of the valley did not end with the war. A succession of cold and unproductive seasons followed. The cold season of 1816, with its snow storm in June will long be remembered in Vermont. After the war, a general depression in business was experienced through the country. Almost secluded from the rest of the world by bad roads through forests and over mountains, the evils experienced from the failure of crops and the revulsion in trade were felt here in the greatest severity. The settlers were but poorly prepared to meet and overcome the difficulties which surrounded them, arising from the failure of crops, and the change from the lavish expenditures of the war to the contraction and revulsion in business which followed its termination, with numbers reduced by emigration, farms neglected, and habits of idleness, speculation, and dissipation engendered by the war, the cold seasons of 1815 and 1816 produced a scarcity and dearness of provisions, in some instances almost approaching to famine. Provisions were then scarce throughout the State. Bad and almost impassable roads rendered it more difficult to procure here a supply from abroad, and the price of bread-stuffs rose to an unusual height. Indian corn, in the Summer of 1816, was sold from \$3.00 to \$3.50 per bushel. One of the early settlers gave six days work in haying in that season for 2 bushels of rye; and in one instance in Lowell a family were for several days driven to the necessity of feeding on boiled leeks and clover heads to sustain life,

At that time the inhabitants of the valley produced little or nothing for sale from the ordinary productions of husbandry, and their

almost only resource to procure money for their pressing necessities, was by the slow and laborious process of making ashes, from which the laborer could hardly realize more than from 25 to 30 cents for his day's work. There were then but few mechanics and no stores or merchants in the valley. In 1818, Jerry Hodgkins, Esq., commenced trade with a store of goods in Westfield. At that time there was no store nearer than Craftsbury, except one with a small stock of goods in Potton, and the people were compelled to dispense almost entirely with those articles deemed necessary for their dress or tables, or to purchase a few scanty articles at ruinous prices, enhanced by expensive freight and extravagant profits. The decline of the settlement is indicated by the census. In 1810 the town of Troy contained 284 inhabitants; in 1820 their numbers were diminished to 227, and had the census been taken in 1817, or 1818, their numbers would doubtless have been much less.

From the accounts which have been transmitted to us of these times, we have reason to believe that the moral and social condition of the people of the valley was but little in advance of their physical condition. Their means of moral and mental improvement were very limited. Almost cut off from the world by mountains and bad roads, they had few books or newspapers, few schools, and those with difficulty supported by the sparse population, with little intercourse with society calculated to benefit or improve; and a few religious meetings and those irregularly maintained. It appears that a low state of morals existed, that intemperance and other profligate habits prevailed; and had it not been for the renovating influence of Christianity, and the progressive spirit of the age, the settlement must have relapsed into barbarism.

But there appears to be a point—both of depression and of prosperity—in the fortunes of communities, as well as of individuals, to which they seem destined to go, and beyond which they cannot pass; and, having reached this point, the current of events begins to flow in an opposite direction. The people of the Missisco valley reached this point of depression about the year 1817; and from that period the condition and circumstances of the people, with many interruptions and untoward events, seem, on the whole, to have been gradually improving. Many causes

doubtless contributed to this beneficial change. It could not be expected that a region possessing so many natural advantages could long remain waste and unimproved in New England. Some valuable settlers came in soon after, and the necessities of life would naturally tend to revive industry and introduce some order and improvement into the depressed and discordant state of things which then existed. But, among the many causes of improvement, perhaps none was more efficacious, even for the temporal prosperity of the people, than the great religious revival which occurred in the valley in 1818.

REFORMATION OF 1818.

The history of no community, whether great or small, can be complete without some relation of its morals and religious character.—Some account of the religious and ecclesiastical history of the valley seems to be required. The moral character of the people has already been referred to. No religious teacher at this time had ever been permanently settled there, nor had any church or ecclesiastical society ever been organized in the valley, and but few of the settlers had ever made any public profession of religious faith. The settlement had been occasionally visited by a few devoted missionaries, particularly by the Rev. James Parker, who had occasionally labored there for a short time. A small society of Methodists was in Potton, the Rev. Mr. Bowen was located there, and had occasionally preached in Troy. Public worship on the Sabbath had been but irregularly maintained, and, in many districts, for long periods of time, could hardly have been said to exist. The consequences of this deficiency of religious instruction were felt on the moral character, and finally on the temporal prosperity, of the people. A low state of moral feeling prevailed, and many instances of irregular conduct were connived at, which should not have been tolerated by any civilized or well-regulated community.

The reformation which followed can scarcely be accounted for, on any cause or principle which the world would call philosophical. Early in the Winter of 1817 and 1818, an unusual solemnity seems to have rested on the minds of many of the people, an indefinite feeling of man's accountability, that all was not well with them, that a state of retribution hereafter was to follow the trials and temptations of this probationary scene. But no

particular cause for this state of feeling can be assigned; no particular affliction, sickness, or death, or what is called common casualty, had occurred.

It is said that Asher Chamberlin, Esq., who, previous to his removal to Troy, had made a profession of religion and united with the church in Peacham, had attempted, in the Fall of 1817, to maintain some religious meetings in his house, by reading a sermon and other exercises on the Sabbath, and by conference and prayer meetings at other times. At the close of one of these meetings, he proposed to the audience that there should be an expression of their wishes, whether these meetings should be continued or not; and, unexpectedly to all, there was a unanimous expression of the desire of the assembly that the meetings should be continued. They were therefore continued with as much, or increasing interest.

About this time an inhabitant of Troy, on a journey to New Hampshire, found at Hardwick the Rev. Levi Parsons, a missionary employed by the Vermont Missionary Society, and who afterwards finished his labors in Palestine, who was then preaching in that place, and invited him to visit Troy. He accepted the invitation, and arrived at Troy about the beginning of the year 1818. The first discourses of Mr. Parsons excited a deep interest on the already moved minds of the people of the valley. But the story of his labors and of the reformation which followed can best be told in his own words which are extracted from his memoirs published soon after his decease;—

"In Troy and the adjoining towns I spent 11 weeks. The revival commenced upon the first of January and continues still with great power.

Three churches have been organized; two of the Congregational and one of the Baptist denomination. Troy contains 35 families. Previous to the revival only one individual was known as a professor of religion, and only one family in which were offered morning and evening sacrifices. From information, I have been led to believe that, in scarce any place did the sins of Sabbath breaking, swearing, and intoxication prevail to a more alarming excess. Especially for a few months previous to this every thing seemed to be ripening for the judgment of heaven. But He who is rich in mercy looked down in compassion. * * *

At my first meeting I perceived an unusual attention. Every ear was opened to receive instruction, and many expressed by their countenances and actions the keen distress of a wounded conscience. The ensuing week convictions and conversions were multiplied. At some of the religious conferences more than twenty re-

quested the prayers of their Christian friends. On Thursday the fifth of February, assisted the Rev. Mr Leland of Derby, in organizing a church consisting of 12 members all of whom gave evidence of renewing grace. At the close of the exercises the sacrament of the Lord's supper was administered for the first time in Troy.

The season will ever be remembered with peculiar gratitude. * * *

In vain was the virulence of the moralist, or the sneers of the infidel. Nothing was able to oppose, with success, the influences of the spirit.

No heart was too hard to be melted; no will too stubborn to be bowed; no sinner too abandoned to be reclaimed. The Sabbath-breaker, the swearer, the drunkard, were humbled at the footstool of mercy. Every house for a distance of more than 20 miles was opened for instruction.

The church was soon enlarged to 45 members, and many more were the evident subjects of grace. The neighbouring towns were blessed with the same outpourings of the Holy Ghost.

In Westfield I assisted in the organization of a church of 10 members. Considerable additions have since been made and many are now inquiring 'What shall we do to be saved?'

There have been a few instances of hopeful conversion in Potton and Sutton in the province of Canada. * * * All ages and classes have shared in the work. Among the number who have united with the church is the youth of fourteen, and the aged sinner of three score and ten."

The statements of living witnesses confirm all there is recorded by Mr. Parsons in his journal respecting the state of society in the valley previous to the reformation occasioned by his labors there. The impression made by the preaching of Mr. Parsons is represented by all to have been profound, and a general spirit of inquiry upon the subject of religion seems to have been awakened. It does not appear that Mr. Parsons, although a man of respectable abilities and learning, was possessed of any remarkable powers of oratory, but a deep feeling of love, sincerity, and earnestness, seemed to pervade his discourses, which appeared to come from the heart and to reach and melt the hearts of his hearers. It is not pretended that all sin and unbelief were banished from the valley by this reformation. Some were but slightly affected or were wholly unmoved, and some who then appeared to reform, and even covenanted to break off from their sins, returned to their evil habits, and in their after lives offered feeble evidence that their repentance was "unto life." Yet it is admitted by all that a favorable change was wrought in the morals and habits of the people, and that with very many individuals there was not only a renunciation of heaven-daring sins but a change in habits and conduct which told on the temporal prosperity and peace of families

and the community. Most of our religious societies date their origin from that period. A Congregational church was organized in Troy and another in Westfield in 1818. A Baptist church was formed in those two towns in the same year. A Christian church was formed in Westfield in 1819.

A little event occurred at Troy in August of 1819, which well illustrates the incidents of a settler's life, and shows the resolution and presence of mind of the wife of one of the early settlers. At this time Mr. Jonah Titus resided on the farm now owned by Capt. Kennedy, about a mile east of Troy village. This farm, which is now on one of the main roads through the county, and is surrounded by a large and flourishing settlement, at that time presented a very different appearance. A few acres only were partially cleared, the only buildings were a small log-house, and a hovel used as a substitute for a barn. These were surrounded by a dense forest. No road led directly to Troy village; the only means of communication with the other settlements was by a path or sled road to the bridge at Phelps' Falls. No neighbor lived on that side of the river, except one, and he lived at the distance of more than a half mile.

At this time Mr. Titus was laboring for Mr. Oliver Chamberlain on the farm which is now the present site of Troy village, at the distance of 2 miles, as the road then was, leaving his wife with three small children in this secluded home. Early one morning Mrs. Titus was aroused by a loud squeal of the hog which was roaming in a raspberry patch near the house. Going to the door she saw the hog wounded and bleeding, running towards the house, pursued by a large she bear attended by two cubs. Mrs. Titus promptly interfered, and with the help of a small dog arrested the pursuit of the bear.

The hog fled to the hovel, and the two cubs, alarmed by the barking of the dog, ran up a tree near the house. Mrs. Titus then took a tin horn and began sounding it in the hope of arresting the attention of her distant neighbors.

By her resolute bearing, the noise of the horn and the barking of the dog, she kept the cubs up the tree and prevented the old bear from making an attack on herself. Determined if possible to bring these unwelcome invaders to their deserts, she resolutely maintained her post.

The uncommon noise of the horn at length attracted the attention of her husband and distant neighbors, who suspecting trouble, has-

tened to her relief with guns and other means of defense. A shot from one of the guns brought down the old bear, the cubs also were soon slaughtered, and Mrs. Titus had the pleasure of seeing these unwelcome assailants atone with their lives for their invasion of her premises, and their skins were the trophies of her courage and presence of mind.

PROGRESS OF THE VALLEY.

During the 10 years following, the fortunes of the Missisco valley were advancing, and society seems to have been improving. Farms were improved, new lots were purchased and settled; and the census, taken in 1830, shows that the population of Troy had almost trebled in 10 years, increasing from 227 in 1820, to 608 in 1830. In the same period Westfield had advanced from 225 to 353; Jay from 52 to 196.

Some new branches of mechanical business had been commenced, and the people had made a considerable advance in the comforts and conveniences of life. Yet they were far from being a wealthy community, or their situation a desirable one for an intelligent and prosperous people. Few of the farmers produced more than was needed for the use of their own families, and for the supply of the mechanics and laborers in the immediate vicinity. None of the great staple articles were then extensively cultivated; and only one farmer in the valley had any surplus produce to send to a distant market.

Money was loaned at a rate of interest from 12 to 25 per cent. The laborious process of making ashes and selling them to the merchants, or to some owner of an establishment for manufacturing pearlshes, was almost the sole resource of many to obtain small sums of money, or to purchase those necessaries of life which were procured from abroad.

Two merchants traded at that time in the valley. The largest establishment was kept at the place now known as Troy village. The stock of goods commonly consisted of a hogshead of whisky and another of molasses, and a barrel or two of rum or other spirits. The assortment of cloths a stout man might carry on his shoulders, and the crockery and hardware might be packed in a handcart or wheelbarrow. At North Troy another store was kept on a rather smaller scale.

The roads into the valley were ill wrought and in the worst locations, and over almost impassible mountains. The most traveled route was the old Hazen road crossing the two chains of Lowell mountains from Craftsbury to Mont-

gomery, a route which has of later years been pretty much deserted by man and surrendered to the beasts of the forest.

A mail from Craftsbury to St. Albans passed and returned on this road once a week, and a branch or local mail from Troy connected with this route in Lowell.

No house for public worship had been erected in the valley until the year, 1829, when, by the liberality of Dea. Page and a few individuals in Westfield, a meeting house was erected in that town. No clergyman had settled and officiated in that capacity in the valley for any number of years, and in the year 1828 one solitary physician was the only professional man who had permanently settled in these towns.

About this time several changes for the better occurred. In 1828 the Burlington and Derby road as it was called, was surveyed and partially made, entering the valley on the south through a natural ravine, from Eden, and passing through the towns of Lowell and Westfield to Troy village, thence turning east through Troy and Newport to the "narrows" of the lake.

By this route a remarkably easy and level road was made into the valley from the south and a much more feasible and level route to the east than had ever before been enjoyed. The valley no longer remained in the inaccessible and isolated state it had previously been in. A large share of the travel and business from Burlington and Lake Champlain to this County passed over this road. Intersecting the principal roads, and crossing the valley at Troy village, business and travel was concentrated there. Another merchant established himself there in 1829, several mechanics settled there, and Troy, or South Troy village, became an important location in the county. Lowell also was greatly benefited by this road. A large tract of land in the S. part of that town, which had previously appeared to be destined to remain for a long time a wilderness, was now made accessible to settlers and was soon occupied, and the population and wealth of that town was very much advanced. The Temperance reformation which was much needed here, as well as in other parts of the State, was, about this time, extended into the valley, with very salutary effect to many individuals and families. This reformation, however, was strenuously opposed by a large portion of the people, who insisted on maintaining their free agency without pledge or control.

In 1831, the subject of religion again engrossed the attention of the people of the

valley. This revival spread through four towns in this County and extensively prevailed in the adjoining town of Potton. This reformation was not as general nor its fruits as valuable as the former one in 1818. It was carried on with much of the zeal and enthusiasm which commonly characterizes the acts of the people of the valley, both good and bad. Large additions were made to the churches, particularly to the Baptist and Methodist societies. Many of the converts of that time have adorned the profession which they then made by a life corresponding to their sacred vows, and though some have proved to be like the seed sown on stony ground, yet the moral atmosphere was purified for a time, and the cause of religion and temperance was much advanced.

IRON MINE IN TROY.

The year 1833, was distinguished by an event from which much was at the time anticipated and from which important consequences will sometime be realized—the discovery of the iron mine in Troy. Some years previous, specimens of the ore had been found in detached rocks or boulders which had attracted attention, and had been pronounced by some scientific men to be iron, and the existence of it in large veins or quantities in the vicinity had been conjectured. But the discovery of the mine was made in 1833 by Mr. John Gale. Mr. Gale was a blacksmith, and had resided in Troy for a few years previous to the war of 1812. Whilst he resided in Troy, he discovered a rock which from its color and weight attracted his attention and led him to suspect it might be iron. After he left Troy, he resided some years in the iron region west of Lake Champlain, and, from the knowledge he there acquired of ore, was confirmed in the belief that the ledge he saw in Troy contained iron. Returning to this vicinity on a visit, he, with Harvey Scott, Esq., of Craftsbury, commenced search for this ore, in which he was joined by Thomas Stoughton, Esq. of Westfield. After searching some days, Mr. Gale discovered the vein of ore lying, as he thought, at or near the spot where he had discovered it more than 20 years before. He broke off some specimens of the rock and tested their value by melting them down in a blacksmith's forge and hammering them into horse-nails.

The discovery of this ore occasioned a great excitement in the vicinity, and extravagant expectations were formed of the value of the mine. The ore was first discovered on lot No. 90, in

the south gore in Troy. The owner of that lot, Mr. Fletcher Putnam, gave a deed of one half of the ore to the discoverers, according to the promise he had made them when they commenced their researches. These fractional interests were magnified, by the eager hopes and imaginations of the owners, into immense fortunes which they but partially realized.

Mr. Putnam had a short time before bought this lot of land for \$500. Soon after the discovery of the ore he sold the land and his half of the ore for \$3,000. Mr. Stoughton, after keeping his interest in the ore for several years, sold for \$2,000. Mr. Gale realized but little from his ore, and Mr. Scott nothing at all. This ore has been discovered, in large quantities, on lot 89, south of that on which it was first discovered, and it has also been traced on the lot north, No. 91. A forge was erected at Phelps' Falls, in 1834, by several individuals in Troy, and the manufacturing of the ore commenced. The owners of this forge were soon discouraged, and, in the winter following, they sold their forge, ores and machinery, to Messrs. Binney, Lewis & Co., of Boston. These gentlemen obtained an act of incorporation from the Legislature of the State, and commenced making wrought-iron, but with little success, and they soon discontinued the business. The forge has been abandoned, and has fallen into a heap of ruins. In 1835, another company was formed and incorporated by the Legislature, and in the name of the Boston and Troy Iron Company. This company purchased three-fourths of the ores, and 20 acres of land where the ores were situated on lot 91, for which they gave \$8,000, also about 1200 acres of other land, commenced operations, and built a furnace, a large boarding-house and other buildings, in 1837. After expending large sums of money, without realizing much profit, this company failed in 1841, and the lands, ores and buildings passed, by mortgage, into the hands of Mr. Francis Fisher, of Boston.

In 1844 Mr. Fisher put the furnace again in blast, and commenced the manufacture of iron, with the prospect of making it a permanent and profitable business, but these expectations were destroyed by the alteration of the Tariff in 1846, and like many other iron establishments in the United States, the operations of this furnace were then suspended, and have not since been resumed.

Thus far the iron mines of Troy have not answered the expectations which were formed

from them, nor justified the outlay which has been made in the manufacture. As yet it has proved an injury rather than a benefit to the people in the vicinity, and a heavy loss to all who have engaged in the manufacture. But the richness of the ore is undoubted* and from the abundant supply of charcoal and excellence of the water-power the facilities for manufacturing are great, and the iron produced from this ore, for durability, toughness, and strength, is not exceeded by any in America. The causes of the past failures are to be attributed to the difficulty of melting and fluxing the ore, the want of experience in the workmen, the fluctuations in the tariff, the remoteness of the location from water or railroad communication, and the difficulty of finding access to markets. Let us hope that these difficulties will eventually be surmounted by science and the progress of improvement, and that the time is not far distant when the Troy iron will prove a rich mine to the owners, and be manufactured not only to supply the County but a large portion of the State with that most valuable of all metals.

The season in 1833, was uncommonly bad and unproductive, the Summer was wet and cold, crops were light, and Indian corn was almost a total failure. The scarcity of bread-stuffs which followed, and the improvement which had been made in the roads, occasioned in the next year the introduction of a new branch of trade in the valley, the importation of Western flour in barrels. Previous to that time flour had never been brought into the valley, but since the year 1834 Western flour has constituted a large portion of the

*The following analysis of the Troy ore was made by Dr. Charles T. Jackson :

"The ore is a granular magnesite variety, the fractured grains having a bright shining appearance. This granular appearance is owing to imperfect chrystalization of the ore. There may be observed a silicious matter between some of the chrystals or grains. The specific gravity of this ore, tried on two specimens, was from 4.69 to 4.70. The ore yields on analysis :—

Per-Oxyd of Iron,	90 per cent.
Titanate of Iron,	8 " "
Silica,	2 " "
	100

90 grains of Per-Oxyd of Iron contain 62.4 pure Iron, 8 grains Titanate of Iron contain 5 grains Titanic Acid and 8 grains of Protoxyd of Iron. I have no doubt that 60 per cent. of excellent cast Iron may be obtained by smelting this ore. It is a very rich and valuable ore and will make the very best kinds of iron and steel. It may be reduced directly to malleable iron in the blooming forge by the usual process."

bread-stuffs used in the Missisco valley, and has caused a considerable change in the system of agriculture. Since that time the farmers have realized less on the raising of grain, and have applied their labor and capital more to their flocks and dairies.

THE PATRIOT WAR.

The dispute between the Liberal and the Government parties in Canada, which for several years agitated that Province, resulted, in the year 1837, in an open rebellion against the British government. The inducing causes and the principal events of this insurrection, belonged to the history of the Province, rather than to this narrative, but its effects were felt even here, and constitute quite an era in the annals of the Missisco valley. This attempt to establish the independence of the Province occasioned a great excitement in the valley, as well as in other places on the frontier of this State. The sympathy of the people was very strongly in favor of those who were considered as asserting the cause of liberty and independence in the province. This feeling was increased by the reports, (some of them no doubt much exaggerated,) of the atrocities committed by the troops and adherents of the government in the Province, after the first outbreak at St. Charles had been suppressed. Many who were connected with the Radical or Revolutionary party fled from the adjoining towns in Canada and took refuge in Troy. The presence of these exiles and the story of their wrongs increased the feeling of a people naturally excitable and enthusiastic. Meetings were called, and sometimes attended by three or four hundred people; contributions were raised for the relief of the exiles, and measures were taken for their protection. The sympathy of the people of this State for the Canadian Revolutionists would have been sufficiently strong without any prompting; but this feeling which was perfectly natural, and would have been commendable, had it been restrained within the bounds of prudence and the duty of American citizens, was soon tainted by demagogueism, the bane and curse of popular excitements and American politics. The opportunity to gain a cheap popularity by a boisterous zeal for liberty, was too tempting to be lost by some who aspired to notoriety and popular favor. Violent addresses were made to the excited people, intemperate resolutions, sympathizing with the Radicals, condemning the tyranny of the

British, and the cold neutrality of our government, were introduced into the popular meetings and passed by acclamation. Such was the excitement of the time that many were (or professed to be,) ready to arm and march to the assistance of the Canadian Patriots, and aid them in subverting the rule of a foreign government.

In the month of February, 1838, the leaders of the Radical party, many of whom had taken refuge in Franklin and Chittenden Counties in this State, concerted a plan for a general insurrection in Canada. A provisional government was organized, and Robert Nelson was appointed President. A considerable force was collected on the borders of Franklin County. A proclamation was issued by provisional President Nelson, abolishing many of the grievances complained of, declaring the independence of Canada, and calling upon the people of Canada to arm and join his forces to establish an independent government. The design of the revolutionary leaders was to concentrate their forces at Napierville, and then march upon and take St. Johns and Montreal. To facilitate this enterprise, dispatches were sent by Nelson to his partizans in this vicinity, calling upon them to take up arms and make an inroad into Potton, and another into Stanstead, to distract the attention of the Provincial authorities and aid him in his attempt on St. Johns and Montreal. At this time a military force, consisting of militia and volunteers was organized and armed in Potton by the British government. This company was frequently called together for inspection and drill, and when needed, to do duty as a guard, and to resist any attempt at invasion or insurrection, and when not on duty were dispersed at their several houses through the town. This company was of rather an irregular character, had but little of the order and discipline of veterans, and some of them exhibited but little courtesy towards the Radicals in the Province, or towards the citizens of this State who were supposed to favor the cause of Canadian independence. A plan was formed to disarm these troops, at the same time the invasion was made by Nelson from Franklin County. For this purpose, on the evening of February 27, 1838, a party collected at North Troy, consisting of about 30 men, of whom ten or twelve were citizens of Troy and Jay, and the remainder were exiles from Canada or

inhabitants of Potton. Their plan was to proceed to the houses of the members of this corps enrolled by the government, called "The Potton Guard," demand and take their guns and equipments, and proceed from house to house, until the whole company were disarmed, and secure or overawe the most influential and zealous of the Tory or government party, but it was not the intention to take life or destroy property.

Before they started on their expedition these invaders chose a citizen of Troy for their commander, and provided themselves amply with arms and ammunition, and from the character of the men, their personal courage and enthusiasm, had they been engaged in a lawful and well considered enterprise, it would not have been very safe to oppose them. This company, about 10 o'clock P. M., crossed the line of the State, called at two houses and demanded their arms. Not finding any in those two places they proceeded to the house of Mr. Salmon Elkins who resided about 2 miles from North Troy. They arrived there about 11 o'clock. Mr. Elkins was a zealous adherent of the government or Tory party, and two of his sons and one grandson had enlisted into this government corps called the "Potton Guard." This family had a short time previous been notified of this attempt, and had made preparations to resist if the attack should be made. The three Elkinses who belonged to the "Guard," had loaded their guns and retired to their chamber. The invading company halted near the house, four of their number were selected to go into the house and demand their guns. They entered the house. Mr. Salmon Elkins and his wife had not retired for the night, and appeared to be the only persons in the lower part of the house. The guns were demanded, and they were told they should not be harmed, but the guns must be delivered. Mr. Elkins told them they had no guns there, the company insisted that they had. Hazen Hadlock, one of their number, took a candle and with one or two others attempted to go up stairs to search for arms. The instant Hadlock appeared on the stairs two of the Elkinses fired from above; one shot took effect on Hadlock, a ball pierced his heart, he staggered back exclaiming "I am a dead man," and fell dead in the midst of his comrades. The band were infuriated at the horrid sight. Two or three

guns were instantly raised and leveled at Mr. Salmon Elkins, and had it not been for the prompt intervention of Capt. Ira A. Bailey of Troy, he would have been shot in an instant by his own fireside. Some of the party proposed to fire volleys into the chamber windows, and some proposed to set fire to the house and burn it and its inmates to ashes. Bailey interfered again; he commanded the Elkinses in the chamber above, to surrender their arms immediately and their lives should be spared. The guns were immediately given up. Finding that their purpose of a surprise was frustrated, that the intelligence of their design had been communicated to the government party, and the houses in the vicinity were lighted up, the invading company placed the dead body of their companion in one of their sleighs, and sorrowfully returned to North Troy. The wretched result of this ill-judged invasion was that six stand of arms were taken from the "Potton Guard," and one unhappy man was untimely hurried into eternity.

The intelligence of this invasion spread with much exaggeration throughout the adjacent parts of the Province and the State. Several companies of troops were sent into Potton by the provincial authorities, from the towns of Shefford and Broome and other parts of the Province. 70 or 80 stand of arms were also collected from different towns in Orleans county and secretly delivered to the Potton Radicals. Threats of vengeance and reprisal were made by individuals on both sides of the line, and everything seemed to threaten a destructive border war.

These disturbances which had occurred on the Canadian frontier, and the remonstrances of the British government, drew the attention of the government at Washington to the subject. Proclamations for maintaining the laws of a neutral government were issued, government agents and officials were dispatched to inquire into the difficulties, and United States troops were stationed at different places on the frontier to enforce our laws of neutrality. Troy received a share of the attention of the general government and a company of United States troops, under the command of Capt. Van Ness (a nephew of Hon. C. P. Van Ness, a former Governor of this State) was sent there in the Fall of 1838, and Troy again had the distinction of being a garrisoned town. This company remained in Troy until

the Spring following. The prudent and judicious conduct of Capt. Van Ness tended to repress and allay the excitement on the frontier. His courteous and gentlemanly deportment towards the citizens won their confidence and regard, whilst his kind attentions to his soldiers, and the strict discipline he maintained over his company, composed of almost all nations, proved him an officer of merit.

But the decline of the Revolutionary cause in Canada, and the good sense of the people, began to react and to restore peace and tranquility on our frontier. The opinion was now generally adopted by the citizens, that the cause of liberty could not be advanced by irregular forays and incendiarism; that the Canadians, for the present, at least, had better be left to themselves; that, unless they could exhibit more unity of conduct than they had done, they could never hope to establish or maintain an independent republic; and that it was vain for a few individuals in this State to conquer it for them.

"Hereditary bondmen, know ye not

Who would be free themselves must strike the blow,
By their right arms the conquest must be wrought?"

The exasperation and difficulties arising from this Canada war did not wholly terminate in the Missisco valley. A few remained, especially among the exiled radicals, who were still disposed to keep up a useless excitement and perpetrate acts of mischief and violence. The last outbreak which occurred in the vicinity happened on the night following the first Tuesday of June, 1840. On that night, the house, barn and out-buildings belonging to Mrs. Susannah Elkins, of Potton, were set on fire and burnt. This barbarous deed was done, as with good reason was supposed, by four or five fugitive radicals from Canada, who had resided in Troy, though there was some reason to fear that their design was known, if not approved, by others. This fire was seen at a late hour in the night by a neighbor, who ran and gave the alarm. Mrs. Elkins and her two sons, Leander Gilman and John T. Gilman, were the only occupants of the house. They were aroused from their sleep by the alarm given, and had barely time to escape with their lives from the devouring flames. Had the intelligence been delayed a few minutes, they must all have inevitably perished. The house and other buildings, and all the property in them, in-

cluding a horse and cow confined in the barn, were consumed to ashes. Mrs. Elkins (formerly Mrs. Gilman) was an elderly lady and much esteemed by a large circle of acquaintances, but was strongly attached to the government cause, her sons and other relatives had been active in that party, and the houses she owned, used for the quarters of the government troops when they were stationed in Potton. These were the probable reasons why she was made the victim of such singular and barbarous vengeance. This atrocious act closed the events of the Canadian rebellion in the Missisco valley. Sympathy for suffering and exiled patriots could not justify an act like this. Public sentiment was aroused, and the universal condemnation of the act prevented the repetition; though the actors escaped the hands of justice.

PROGRESS FROM 1854 TO 1864.

Since 1854, the seasons have generally been favorable and crops good to the present time, and the wealth and business of the town has been steadily advancing; and if our progress has not been as great as might have been expected from the advantages we possessed, yet perhaps it has been as great as we find on comparison with other communities. The farmers have turned their attention more to cultivating their farms, to increasing and improving their stock of cattle and sheep, and producing the great staple articles of beef butter and wool. The extension of the Connecticut and Passumpsic Railroad in 1864 to the head of Lake Memphemagog in Newport, a point within 8 or 10 miles of us has been an important era in the history of this section, and has entirely changed the state of things and course of business in this part of the State. Our people find that they can now sell their surplus produce, and buy the foreign articles they may need much more advantageously than before the road was constructed.

Many articles, such as lumber, hemlock bark &c., which formerly were almost valueless, as having only a local and limited demand, can now be carried to the rail-road, and sold for remunerating prices. This has facilitated the clearing of our wild or forest lands, and has greatly enhanced their value. But still greater and more lasting advantage has been derived from the rail-road by the ready sale and improved prices which our farmers can get for their produce, particularly in the article of butter. Our farmers can now churn their butter, carry it in the night following to the depot, and in the

next day it may be carried to the market, and in the morning following, even in the hottest part of our summer, may be placed on the breakfast-tables of our city friends in Massachusetts, as fresh and as nice as when taken from the dairy-room where it was manufactured.— Stimulated by these advantages, our farmers have increased the number of their cows, and thus increased the quantity and improved the quality of the product of their dairies, and better tilled and fenced their farms, and rendered them more productive. With this increase of their incomes, houses and buildings have been made more comfortable and convenient, and labor, stimulated to greater exertions, has been remunerated by advanced wages. With this increased wealth, there has been an evident increase of the comforts of life among the mass of the people. They are better fed and clothed, and with less labor than formerly; their houses and furniture prove that they made an advance in prosperity and refinement. If the moral and mental improvement of the community has kept pace with its pecuniary prosperity, the desires of the most sanguine philanthropist would seem to be satisfied.

RELIGIOUS AFFAIRS.

The organization of the Congregational and Baptist churches, consequent upon the great reformation in 1818, has already been related. Those churches have maintained their organization to the present time, but have not had that growth and prosperity which the friends of religion could have desired. The causes of this depression have been various. A continual emigration has been constantly drawing off many of the most active and influential members. The losses by deaths and removals have most years exceeded the additions made by new professors. The constant introduction of new doctrines and new themes of religion have ever tended to distract and divert the attention of the people.

The ministry has been in an unstable and fluctuating state. The weakness of the several societies has prevented them from providing regular and adequate salaries for the support of the clergy. The changes in the ministry have been frequent, most of them remaining but a few years with their churches. Rev. George Stone and Rev. C. W. Piper have remained for the longest periods with the Congregational, and Elder N. H. Downs with the Baptist society. Periods of destitution have been relieved by occasional supplies and by students from our theological seminaries.

In 1842, a Baptist meeting-house was erected in Troy village, principally by the exertions and influence of Elder Downs, who then officiated as the Pastor of the Baptist church. In 1845 the Congregational Church in Troy was divided, and a second church of that order was organized, consisting of members residing in Troy village and in the south part of the town, who held their meetings alternately with the Baptists, in the house at South Troy. A meeting-house was erected in 1848, at North Troy, under the control of the Baptists, though designed for and used by both the Congregational and Baptist societies. In 1863, the Congregational society erected a house for public worship at South Troy, and in 1864 a house was built by the Congregational society at North Troy.

The Methodists, as has already been related, at an early day introduced their doctrines and organization into this valley and have always had a preacher stationed on this circuit. Although they have ever had many worthy members in their ranks, yet they could not be said to have a very important or controlling influence on the religious interests of this section.

In 1832, two disciples or missionaries of Mormonism visited this vicinity. They held their meetings in various sections in this valley, wrought a miracle of healing in Jay, and organized a church there, principally composed of converts from that town. But this proved rather a transient affair. The patient they miraculously restored soon relapsed into her former ailments and the church soon lost its organization: a few of the more zealous removed to Nauvoo which was then the head-quarters of their faith. Scarce a relic of their faith now remains among us, and should Brigham Young himself with all his miraculous power come among us, he probably would not find more than a single believer with whom he could fellowship.

From an early period many individuals in this vicinity have professed a belief in the doctrine of Universal Salvation. Although many individuals of property and influence have professed this faith yet they never have formed any church organizations nor erected any house for public worship here, nor maintained any clergyman, except at irregular times, and with long intervals of entire destitution of preaching and religious services.

During the prevalence of the excitement caused by the preaching of Mr. Miller and others, on the Second Advent, many here embraced

this new sentiment, chiefly from the Baptist Society, which resulted in the almost total disorganization of the Baptist church and the establishment of a new society, of those who entertained this belief, and of those come-outers, who had rejected all the previously existing forms of Christian faith, and organization.

A schism was afterwards created in this last society by the introduction of the sabbatarian or seventh day doctrine, which sentiment being embraced by their pastor and some of the members, led to a new division in ecclesiastical affairs.

There are also some families of Irish and French Canadians who have settled among us, who are Roman Catholics. They have but rarely any religious services, but reject all union or connection with other sects or forms of worship.

The Spiritualists too have appeared amongst us. The peculiar sentiments of the sect have their belief, and their unbelief and are supposed to be common with others of the same name and practice in this and other States. They are said to hold their meetings or circles and have the same round of ceremonies, spirit-rappings, table-tippings revelations from the dead, trance-mediums, and healing mediums much the same as are reported in other places.

The numbers who entertain these sentiments here, is not known to the writer, but they are so numerous they should not be omitted in an article which professes to enumerate the different sects or modes of belief which exist here. This sect appeared here some 10 or 12 years since their sentiments were said to be adopted, and in some measure advocated, by the clergyman who had officiated here for the Universalist society. This sentiment has mostly been embraced by persons of that persuasion, and by others who had no particular religious belief. It has not yet pervaded the whole society of Universalists, but by so far, as to create another division, of which we had already too many.

POLITICAL AFFAIRS.

The contests and strifes of political parties also have had too marked an influence on society to be omitted in any article claiming to give the history of Troy. Party spirit has usually been violent here, and often more violent than was consistent either with a candid inquiry for the truth, or the peace and harmony of the town. Soon after the organization of the town in 1802, an election was held for a member of Congress and the Hon. William Chamberlin had the honor of receiving the

unanimous vote of the citizens of Troy 9 votes were cast for him, and none for any other candidate. This is probably the only unanimous political vote ever taken in the town of Troy. The great political parties which divided the nation previous to, and during the war of 1812, had their adherents here, and party spirit ran as high as it well could in so sparse a settlement where every man was so much dependent on the assistance and good will of his neighbors.

These dividing names were kept up here long after the causes of the division had ceased, and the old party names were pretty much forgotten every where else.

These party names were however chiefly used as rallying cries in town elections; but in the presidential elections of 1824 and 1828, the citizens of Troy were, it is believed, unanimously in favor of the election of Mr. Adams.

This unanimity of sentiment was soon lost after the election of Gen. Jackson. His adherents assuming the popular name of Democrats, and enjoying the patronage of the Federal Government, for several years held a majority in the town, though they were earnestly opposed by the party called Republicans and Whigs. The great questions of Tariffs, banks, &c. which then distracted the nation were warmly debated, if not well understood by the contending parties of the town.

Political parties are inevitable under a free government, and if the paramount obligations to the country, over party ties are admitted, they cannot be considered an evil. When party dissensions are carried on with due regard to truth and candor, the spirit of inquiry is excited, and the intelligence of the people is increased. Parties are a check upon each other, they often prevent the adoption of bad measures and the election, or retention of bad or incompetent men in office. But if the existence of two parties is beneficial in the community, the existence of three or more parties at the same time seems to be attended with confusion and mischief.

This has long been the misfortune of Troy; our citizens most of the time for the last 40 years could not be content with the existence of but two political parties in the town. Almost every political sentiment which has distracted the United States has had its adherents here. Anti-masons, Abolitionists, Free-Soilers and Know Nothings, have had organized parties in Troy, causing divisions among our

people and increasing the perplexities of candidates for office.

The troubles in Kansas and the Southern rebellion have caused a nearer approach to unanimity in political sentiment than we have had in Troy for many years, a large majority of our citizens have cordially supported the constitution and government of the Union. Many have enlisted under the different calls for volunteers. The number of soldiers actually furnished by Troy for the war, it would be somewhat difficult to ascertain some who have enlisted here and been reckoned as furnished by Troy had but a slight connection with us; some of them had but a short and casual residence here; and many of our young men have enlisted to supply the drafts made on other towns. Most of the soldiers furnished by Troy proved their devotion to their country by faithful service in the army, and many families in the town deplore the loss of a loved and worthy son and brother who has fallen on the field of battle. It has been the sad lot of the writer of this article to know how deep is this affliction, in the loss of a noble son who fell while bravely leading his Company in one of "the seven days" battle on the Peninsula in 1862.

EDUCATION AND LITERATURE.

The inhabitants of the Missisco valley have never been distinguished by any very great attainments in science and literature. Though many instances may be cited of more than ordinary natural talents, and the general intelligence of the people is admitted, yet it must be confessed that the intellectual powers have not been cultivated and improved to that point which elevates society and humanity to their highest state of refinement and improvement. The cause of this state of things, it is, perhaps, useless to investigate, and the consequences which have followed this neglect of mental culture, it may be offensive to point out. No schools or seminaries of learning above the common district-school have been maintained in the valley, until within a few years past.

In 1855 an academy was incorporated at North Troy, and in 1857 another was incorporated in Westfield. These institutions are but the commencement, as is to be hoped, of greater good. Schools have as yet been maintained in them only for portions of the year.

No young man, born and reared in the valley, has ever received a collegiate education, except Rev. W. W. Livingston, son of Dea. Livingston

of Potton; and but few of the young men have studied the learned professions, or entered into the higher ranks of literary or scientific life, though several young men who have gone abroad have, by their character and industry, attained to a respectable rank in society.

There are no public libraries in Troy, except for sabbath schools, and but few private libraries of much value. Newspapers and periodicals are our principal reading matter.

I give a list of periodicals and newspapers taken at the Troy post-office—there are probably as many more taken at North Troy:

Boston Journal, weekly, 15; do., daily, 1; New York Tribune, weekly, 3; New England Farmer, do., 10; The Congregationalist, do., 3; New York Ledger, do., 10; Frontier Sentinel, do., 4; Agriculturist, monthly, 3; Peterson's Magazine, do., 4; Boston Post, daily, 2—do., weekly, 6; The Pilot, do., 1; Vt. Watchman and State Journal, do., 1; World's Crisis, do., 5; Watchman and Reflector, do., 8; Advent Herald, do., 4; The Independent, do., 1; Vt. Christian Messenger, do., 2; Evening Post, do., 2; The Caledonian, do., 2; Independent Standard, do., 39; Argus and Patriot, do., 20; Vt. Union, do., 8; New York World, do., 3; Vt. Chronicle, weekly, 1; Boston Cultivator, do., 6; North Star, do., 2; Herald of Gospel Liberty, do., 1; Woonsocket Patriot, do., 1; New York Weekly, 1; Burlington Times, weekly, 1; Youth's Visitor, do., 2; Advent Review, do., 1; Banner of Light, do., 4; Youth's Companion, do., 2; Springfield Republican, do., 1; Christian Era, do., 1; The Virginian, do., 1; Newport Express, do., 42; Christian Repository, do., 4; Youth's Pilgrim, semi-monthly, 1; The Household, do., 5; Herald of the future Kingdom, do., 1; Macedonian and Record, monthly, 1; New York World, campaign, weekly, 20

CRIMES.

No case of murder is known to have occurred or been suspected in the valley. There have been two or three instances of suicide, and several melancholly instances of accidental death, mostly by drowning. There has scarcely been an instance of a conviction for a felony of any resident in the valley. Some instances of prosecutions for minor offences have of course happened: and there may have been some other cases which have escaped, which deserved the notice and animadversions of the law

GROWTH OF BUSINESS AND POPULATION

The introduction of the manufacture of iron into Troy occasioned a very considerable in-

crease in the business and population of the town. The decline and final suspension of the business in 1846 caused a temporary decrease in the business of the place, and most of those attracted there by this manufacture left soon after its suspension. But the course of improvement, though fluctuating, was, still progressive: farms were extended and improved, some new settlements were commenced, and other improvements made. The introduction of the manufacture of starch, in the year 1846, brought much new land into cultivation, relieved many from embarrassments, and raised some to easy and independent circumstances; and on the whole, there was a very perceptible accumulation of capital, and an amelioration of the circumstances of the people. The population of the four towns of the valley advanced from 1965, in 1840, to 2518, in 1850.

The general improvement throughout the State, particularly in the extension of railroads, began also to affect the Missisco valley. The rapid advance made in the agricultural interest in the adjoining county of Franklin, arising in a great measure from the improvement in dairying husbandry, and the great increase in the production of butter and cheese in that county, very much affected the adjoining sections of Orleans county. Many of the more enterprising and successful dairy farmers in Franklin county were both able and disposed to buy the farms of their less wealthy neighbors, and these, after selling their farms, instead of going to the far West were inclined to settle in a nearer region. Some enterprising farmers, also, in Franklin county, wishing to enlarge their farming and dairying operations, sold out there, and made very advantageous purchases of large tracts here, with equal if not superior advantages — The combination of these circumstances caused quite a migration from Franklin to this part of Orleans county, and of course an advance of the price of lands here. From these and other causes the price of real estate in the Missisco valley has probably doubled since 1850, and seems to be still on the increase.

If the valley could have received this accession to its population and business without any corresponding loss, it would have attained to a higher state of improvement than it now enjoys. Among the causes which have tended to retard the advance of the Missisco valley for the last ten years, the great emigration, and the withdrawal of capital to the West, may be noticed as the first. Within the last

ten years it would be safe to calculate that from seventy-five to one hundred thousand dollars had been carried from a small circle around Troy village, and invested in the West. In addition to this amount of money, the Missisco valley has paid a further contribution to the West in several worthy and enterprising men, who have gone there with it.

The season of 1854 was remarkably dry and unproductive; scarcely any rain fell during the three summer months. In consequence of this drought, the hay crop, the main reliance of the farmer, was lighter than was ever known before. Hardly half the usual crop of hay was secured that year, and English grain and potatoes suffered much. The effects of this drought were peculiarly disastrous to the farmers of the Missisco valley. Tempted by the great profits of dairying and stock-growing, they had engaged largely in that business. By this disastrous season they were deprived of the usual means of wintering the large stocks of cattle they had about them, and were compelled to dispose of them at the lowest prices. Taking it altogether it was perhaps one of the most unfavorable seasons ever known in Vermont. It blighted the prospects of many a flourishing farmer, and it required the labors of several years to recover from its effects.

DEACON SAMUEL H. HOVEY.

A brief notice of several persons who once resided in the Missisco valley seems to be required by respect for their memories, and the influence they exercised upon society.

Dea. Samuel H. Hovey, one of the early settlers of Troy, was born of poor parents in Lyme, N. H. When he had arrived at an age when his labor was of some value, his father bound him out to a wealthy farmer in that vicinity, and received a yoke of cattle as a compensation for his son's services. In consequence Mr. Hovey began his career in life penniless, and with but the limited education which the district schools of that day afforded. He had, however, the advantages of a hale constitution, a stout muscular frame, and was well trained in habits of industry and thrift.

Mr. Hovey married Miss Anna Grant of Lyme, moved to Troy, purchased a lot of 100 acres of land, on what is called the East Hill, and commenced clearing it. He made afterwards additions to his farm and was for a long time the largest and most successful farmer

in the valley. He united with the Congregational church in 1818, was elected a deacon, and retained that office until his death. Dea. Hovey was for many years agent for almost all the non-resident owners of lands in Troy and Jay, took an active part in the affairs of the town, and was generally and favorably known throughout the county. His house was long the resort, and his hospitality was freely bestowed on the ministers of the Gospel and other strangers who visited that, then remote and secluded valley. Becoming somewhat involved by endorsing for a friend, he took for his security an assignment of a large part of the mine of iron ore, soon after it was first discovered in 1833. He afterwards sold his interest in the ore and the farm where he had resided to the Boston and Troy Iron Company for \$13,000; and in 1837, he removed to another farm which he owned, about half a mile from Troy village, where he resided for the remainder of his life. To effect this sale, and to advance the manufacturing interest in his town, he subscribed largely for the stock of this Iron Company, all of which he lost by its failure in 1841, and also lost much by endorsing for, and endeavoring to sustain this Company. He also sustained many other losses by his generous but mistaken confidence in others. For many years in the early history of Troy, Dea. Hovey's name was an almost indispensable requisite on any note sent from the vicinity to any bank for discount, and almost the only man that a sheriff from abroad would receive to back a writ, or receipt property on an attachment. This of course ruined his fortunes. He died in December, 1856, at the age of 81, childless, and in reduced circumstances. His wife survived him about one year. Mrs. Hovey was a most efficient helpmeet for her husband, a very active, intelligent, and worthy lady, and was much esteemed by a large circle of friends and acquaintances.

EZRA JOHNSON.

Ezra Johnson, Esq., was born in Phillipston, (then Gerry,) Massachusetts. His father removed to Westminster in this State, and then to Bath, New Hampshire. Mr. Johnson married early in life, settled in Waterford, Vt., remained there one season only, sold out very advantageously the land he had purchased, and returned to Bath. He then engaged one year in lumbering and rafting on the river St. Lawrence, purchased a farm in Westfield, and

removed to that town in December 1811, lived there several years, and returned to Bath. He resided in that town 3 years, and again returned to the Missisco valley, and purchased an excellent tract of land lying on the river about a mile south of North Troy village.

In 1837, he rented his farm and purchased a tavern-stand in Troy village, moved there and kept a public house for several years, very much to the satisfaction of the public and with profit to himself. At this time he was in very easy and independent circumstances, which resulted quite as much from his judgment and sagacity in the several purchases and sales he had made, as from his personal industry.

In 1846, he had a son-in-law who had taken a large job in constructing the Vermont Central Railroad but had not means to perform his contract. The job was supposed to be an advantageous one if it could be completed, Esq. Johnson, in hope of rescuing his son-in-law, ventured into the perilous undertaking, and with two others assumed the contract and undertook to complete the job. The consequence was that he and his associates were irretrievably ruined. To raise funds for this undertaking Esq. Johnson had mortgaged his farm and his tavern-stand and contracted other debts. His property was swept away, and in 1848, he was a poor man, with large debts still impending over him. He obtained, in 1849, an appointment in the custom house department as collector at Troy, which afforded him an ample salary with but few official duties to discharge, giving him an abundant leisure, which was productive of no advantage to him. In June 1850, after a violent sickness of a few days only, he died at the age of 62 years.

Esq. Johnson was perhaps by nature the most liberally endowed of any man that has ever resided in the Missisco valley. Though he made some mistakes and committed many errors, yet his judgment was sound and sagacious. His information derived both from books and observation was extensive. His wit was keen and sarcastic. He long held the office of justice of peace, and his decisions were remarkable, not only for a sound discrimination of law and facts, but for independence and impartiality of judgment. Had he been properly trained and directed in early life he might have avoided some errors, and risen to a more prominent and useful station

in society. But after all his life was not productive of the benefit which might have been expected from his abilities, and the many good qualities which he really possessed.

When he resided in Westfield he made a profession of religion, and united with the Christian society in that town. This doubtless exercised a salutary influence on him and repressed for a time the germs of evil. But in after life his faith seemed to fade away, and to be succeeded by a general doubt and skepticism. As a cause, or as a consequence of this declension, his morals ceased to be as exemplary as might be expected. By temperament he was naturally indolent. With an active mental organization and an aversion to labor, he was predisposed to love of excitement and especially games of chance, as a relief from the irksomeness of indolence. This introduced him to company and practices which his friends regretted, and his example and influence in his latter years were not favorable to the best interests of society.

DR. DAVID H. BEARD.

Dr. David H. Beard, another noted and somewhat eccentric citizen of Troy, was born in Shelburne Vt. in 1803. In childhood he lost both parents, and without any means of support was left to the charities of the world, and passed through the usual vicissitudes of the life of an orphan boy. He early manifested a love of knowledge and a capacity to acquire it, and when quite young commenced the study of medicine. By dint of his exertions, he acquired such a knowledge of his profession that he commenced practice in Fairfield, Vt. before he had attained to the age of 21, and married soon after he commenced business. He resided in Fairfield 4 or 5 years and united with the Congregational church in that place. In 1828, he removed to North Troy and in 1833, removed to Troy village.

Dr. Beard ever had many difficulties and discouragements to encounter, and his life was a life of toil. Commencing without the aid of friends or fortune, he had to rely on his earnings or his credit to support himself and acquire his education, and as he was of a free and generous disposition and never was distinguished for money-saving, he long remained in embarrassed circumstances. His constitution was feeble and inclined to pulmonary diseases, and his practice, especially in the winter, subjected him to much bodily

suffering. His restless and aspiring disposition was ever leading him to attempt things difficult to obtain, or entirely beyond his reach. Yet he accomplished much. His talents were respectable, and he was animated by an aspiring ambition, aided by an unconquerable will, and application to study, and was sustained by a most undoubting confidence in himself. He possessed many elements of a good physician: he was fond of his profession, of a sympathizing disposition, and was assiduous in his care and attention to his patients. Although he devoted more time to his professional studies than most physicians in the vicinity, yet his busy mind could not be limited to one object of pursuit. He engaged in all the topics of the day, theology, politics, temperance, the Canadian rebellion phrenology, and homœopathy, all in their turn, with many other subjects shared in his attention. In regard to all these disputed points he ever had the most perfect confidence in the correctness of his own opinions and sometimes had but little charity for those obtuse mortals who could not take the same view of a subject he did himself. His reputation and success in his profession was respectable. In the commencement of his professional career he had been somewhat noted as an advocate of an active treatment of diseases, and the free use of the lancet and potent remedies, but in the later years of his life he very much changed his views, and became an advocate of the homœopathic system, almost embracing the opinion that in most cases the less the physician interferes with the recuperative powers of nature, the better it is for the patient.

In the last years of his life afflictions seemed to gather thick around him. He sustained a severe bereavement in the loss of two children, one of them a beloved and only son. His health continued to decline, and he became convinced it was impossible for him to live and remain exposed to the severe winters of Vermont. In the fall of 1847, his only surviving child, a promising daughter, had an offer of a place as a teacher in a seminary in Georgia. Supposing this to be a favorable opportunity for him to prepare for removal to the South, the father and the daughter consented to separate for a time, and she went to the South with the expectation that her father would follow her there the next year. In the following summer Dr. Beard left a sick

bed to go to Georgia, in the almost hopeless prospect of recovering his health in a milder climate. He proceeded to a town in the vicinity of New York, and whilst visiting with some relatives, and waiting for a packet, his disease increased, and he expired, Oct. 18, 1848. His daughter, whilst in daily expectation of again meeting with her father, was shocked by the intelligence of the death of her fond parent. She rather indiscreetly left the South at the commencement of the winter and returned home to her afflicted mother in Troy. But the constitution of the daughter, which was naturally slender, seemed to sustain too violent a shock from her afflictions and sudden removals, and changes of climate. Her health was impaired, and late in the Fall she had a violent attack of a fever, and died in December, 1849, leaving her mother a childless and disconsolate widow, the sole survivor of the family.

THE LOST CHILD.

BY T. MC KNIGHT ESQ.

Oh how I love the hills of Troy,
Her fertile valleys full of joy,
Her mountains rich in ore,
And gentle river gliding on
Through meadows fair to look upon,
Then leaping o'er the rocks anon,
Makes deafening roar.

And well I love her sons so bold,
Her daughters fair, the young and old
And infant at my knee,
And old grey-headed men that here
In early day have chased the deer
Or angled in the waters clear
To keep from hunger free.

And think not, though so isolate,
They may not well with others mate,
Without their narrow valley,
In all that smooths life's rugged way
Or helps to cheer dark sorrow's day,
Or prompts to act for those who may
Need aid or sympathy.

Of such kind acts both hill and dell
A story true could easy tell,
And such my purpose now;
To call to mind one April morn
When son and sire with staff and horn
And hurried step and look forlorn
Had met on Hovey hill.

And why have old grey-headed men
And beardless boys scarce turned of ten
With those in prime of life,
All gathered there 'mid falling snow
And winds that ever rudely blow
Along the high exposed brow
Of Troy's famed Eastern hill?

No startling tale of war's alarms
And savage Indians all in arms
Led on by Tory's son,
Had called for block-house on that hill
With sturdy hearts to man it well,
Else share the fate that late befell
The town of Royalton.

Nor had they come (else come amiss)
In storm of snow and sleet like this
To raise the heavy frame
Nor had they come to play the ball
Nor in the ring to gather all
And cheer the wrestler in his fall
And shout the victor's name.

Nor had they gathered from afar
With active limbs to pitch the bar—
Our customs thus to keep—
Nor had they come to hunt the bear
Or drive the she-wolf from her lair
That from the fold was wont to bear
The farmer's fleecy sheep,

Nor had they all at friendship's call
Came out to solemn funeral;
As they had often come,
But simply this; a little maid
Had from her elder brother strayed
And lost herself in forest shade
Just as the night came on—

And though a few had ranged the wood
And made such search as well they could,
Then ranged it o'er again,
And often raised the loud halloo
And oft the horn they stoutly blew,
Tried all the arts that woodmen knew
But tried them all in vain:

Meantime the word had swiftly flown
To every house throughout the town
That "Martin's child was lost!"
And ere the faintest streak of dawn
Was seen to shine Jay-Peak upon,
Off started all both son and sire;
Nor did they count the cost;

For well the hardy woods-men knew
Much must be done, and promptly too,
To save, the wanderer;
How children's fear lent fearful speed
To those in woods bewildered;
And she, poor child, by fancy led
Might wander very far.

In Newport woods as broad and long
As Trojan hearts are brave and strong
And ere full search was made
Throughout the woods of ever-green
Another night might intervene
And cold and hunger close the scene
With poor lost Mary Ann.

Poor Mary Ann! How thick and fast
Rushed on the memories of the past
Through thy bewildered mind
As thy exhausted limbs gave way
And long had gone the light of day
And thou in that lone forest lay,
Listening to the moaning wind.

Did fancies thickly gathering come
Of cheerful fire and cottage home
And porringer of milk
And kindly Aunt that oft had led
Thy weary limbs to trundle-bed
And bade thee, when thy prayers were said
To gently fall asleep ?

Or did thy memory bear along
Remembrance of some childish wrong
To little brother done ?

Or did'st thou there in sorrow grieve
For angry word to relative
Whose guardian care had bade thee come
And share with her a home ?

Or didst thou grieve no father's care
Would roam the land and reach thee there
With promises of gold
And no one to thy rescue come
To guide thy wandering footsteps home
And thou left there a fearful doom—
To perish in the cold,

Poor child could'st thou have known
What deep warm feeling stirred the town
And kindly sympathy
Twould cheer thy heart as there thou lay
And waited for the break of day
To guide thee on thy stormy way
And help to set thee free.

Turn now to where amid the storm
The extended line the woods-men form
And to the forest turn,
Now carefully and swift thy trace
Each mark the snow could not efface
And part the boughs that interlace
And form a sort of hiding-place
And shelter from the storm ;

Now close they mark each water course
And trace each brooklet to its source
Fearful lest they should find
With midnight darkness all around
Misled by water's murmuring sound
A watery grave the child had found—
Sad thought to feeling mind !

But higher rides the clouded sun
And now 'tis past meridian,
Yet still the search goes on :
Not one of all that gen'rous band
For cold or hunger stays his hand

Nor will they cease to search the land
Till night or child is found.

Now the night comes on apace
And sorrow sits on every face
And some let fall a tear ;
Yet still the line they form anew
And still they range the forest through
And hope ere night the child to view
And happy homewood bear ;

Now faintly on the wind is borne
The distant peal of merry horn
And then a louder tone,
And the gun's deep booming sound
Announces that the child is found
And soon the word went wide around
To gladden many a one.

And now all press around the child
With joy so frantic and so wild
As scarce could be restrained,
Nor could one eye of all that train
That marked the spot where sho had lain
From tears of gladness then refrain
And that's their rich reward.

And how all cheered the happy one
That chanced the child to light upon
Amid that forest lone
And how he soothed tho rising fear
And smiling tried her hopes to cheer
And gently chid the rising tear,
Though all unchecked his own.

And stripped his coat to keep her warm
And shield her from the beating storm
'Till he could bear her home,
Nor would he suffer any there
To help him home his burden bear
That chance had thrown upon his care—
So selfish oft in joy we are—
But bore her all alone.

And though long years have past and gone
Since all these things in Troy were done
I've often heard him say,
While leaning on his bellows-pole—
Adown his cheek the tear would roll—
"He would not barter now away
The joy he felt upon that day
For all the gold that selfish man
Has treasured up since time began."

SOLDIERS OF THE WAR OF 1861.

BY COL. O. N. ELKINS,

Formerly Aide De Campe to His Excellency J. G. Smith, Governor and Commander in Chief.

<i>Names.</i>	<i>Rank.</i>	<i>Co.</i>	<i>Reg.</i>	<i>Date of enlist.</i>	<i>Date of muster.</i>	<i>Remarks.</i>
Hale, Oscar A.	Capt.	D	6th	Oct. 8, '61.	Oct. 15, '61.	Must.out Oct.28,'64, Lt.Col.*

* Col. Oscar A. Hale, only son of Raymond and Sarah A. Hale, was born in Troy, Orleans County Vt. July 20, 1837. His mother died while he was yet an infant, and his father some time afterwards moved to the town of Chelsea, where he made his residence for several years. Oscar, meanwhile, was attending school, and ere he had attained his majority stepped forth an honored graduate from Dartmouth College. Soon after finishing his studies, he went to Washington, D. C., and for some time was employed in the post-office department, and was one of the first to enlist in defence of our national capital, when first threatened with danger from the rebel horde of the South. In the Fall of 1861, he returned to Troy, soon after enlisted in a company then being recruited to form a part of the 6th Regiment. He took a lively interest in the recruiting and organization of the company, and, possessing a kind and amiable disposition, endearing him to all who made his acquaintance, his company very

<i>Names.</i>	<i>Rank.</i>	<i>Co.</i>	<i>Reg.</i>	<i>Date of enlist.</i>	<i>Date of muster.</i>	<i>Remarks.</i>
Bailey, Charles F.	1stS'gt	D	6th	Sept. 25, '61.	Oct. 15, '61.	Died at Fortress Monroe, Va. of w'nds rec'd at Lee's Mills May 1, '62; 2d lt.*
Leach, Wilbur	S'gt	"	"	Sept. 23, '61.	"	Deserted Aug. 28, '62.
Courser, Jesse	Corp.	"	"	Sept. 26, '61.	"	" May 12, '62.
Chesmore, Wm. I.	"	"	"	Aug. 29, '61.	"	" Oct. 5, '64; serg't; re-en. Dec. 16, '63.
Abbot, Moses	"	"	"	Sept. 4, '61.	"	Killed at Freakstown July 10, '63; serg't.
Parkhurst, Henry B.	Wag'r	"	"	"	"	Mustered out Oct. 23, '64.
Joslyn, Daniel	Priv.	"	"	Sept. 27, '61.	"	" "
Page, Stephen H.	"	"	"	Aug. 29, '61.	"	" "
Courser, Peter P.	"	"	"	Sept. 4, '61.	"	Dis. Dec. 3, '62; re-en. in Bat. E, 5th U. S. Artillery; pro. to corp.; dis. Sept. 4, '64.
Aldrich, Liberty	"	"	"	Oct. 4, '61.	"	Discharged May 20, '62.
Luxford, Joseph W.	"	"	"	Oct. 1, '61.	"	Died Feb. 27, '62.
Nason, John	"	"	"	Sept. 24, '61.	"	Re-en. Dec. 16, '63; dis. Oct. 15, '64.
Bailey, Harry J.	"	"	"	Sept. 27, '61.	"	Discharged Nov. 14, '62.
Carrier, Benjamin O.	"	"	"	Aug. 29, '61.	"	Must. out Oct. 28, '64.
Collins, Robert H.	"	"	"	Sept. 27, '61.	"	Trans. to V. R. C. Mar. 15, '64; dis. Oct. 17, '64.
Colburn, Chandler E.	"	"	"	Oct. 3, '61.	"	K'd at Lee's Mills Apr. 16 '62.
O'Connell, Lawrence	"	"	"	Sept. 30, '61.	"	Died July 1, '62, of w'nds rec'd at Savage Station.
Collins, James S.	"	"	"	Aug. 29, '61.	"	Tr. to V.R.C.; dis. Oct. 17, '64.
Bickford, George W.	"	"	"	Oct. 3, '61.	"	Re-en. Mar. 21, '64 to credit of St. Johnsbury; must. out as sg't June 26, '65.
Libby, Joseph	"	"	"	Aug. 29, '61.	"	Died Dec. 15, '61, of disease.
Richardson, Eben'r	"	D	5th	Feb. 24, '62.	Apr. 12, '62.	Discharged Dec. 22, '62.
Abbott, Timothy D.	"	"	"	Aug. 24, '61.	Sept. 16, '61.	Must. out Sept. 15, '64.
Stanhope, Gilbert H.	"	"	"	Mar. 13, '62.	Apr. 12, '62.	Discharged Jan. 22, '63.
Clement, Alvah	"	"	"	Aug. 17, '61.	Sept. 16, '61.	Deserted July 3, '63.
Conner, John N.	"	"	"	Aug. 13, '61.	"	Re-en. Dec. 15, '63; must. out June 29, '65; Capt.
Burns, Joseph	"	"	"	Aug. 19, '61.	"	Discharged May 27, '62.
Devoir, Henry	"	"	"	Mar. 17, '62.	Apr. 12, '62.	" Oct. 21, '62.
Goodwin, Henry H.	"	"	"	Aug. 30, '61.	Sept. 16, '61.	" Oct. 10, '62.
Brown, Alonzo	"	"	"	Sept. 4, '61.	"	Must. out Sept. 15, '64.
Sartwell, William E.	"	B	3d	June 1, '61.	July 16, '61.	Dis. Nov. 3, '62; re-en. in 11th Reg., Co. L, Jan. 19, '64; trans. to Co. C June 24, '65; pris. 12 mos. must. out July 6, '65.†

naturally selected him as their captain, and he was accordingly mustered in as Capt. of Co. D, 6th Reg., Oct. 15, 1861. During his military career, he evinced much courage and personal bravery, and was several times wounded in combat with the enemy. At the close of the rebellion, he went with Gen. Dana, of Maine, and others, to engage in business in South America. He died of cholera at Arroyo de Pavon, Province of Sante Fe, Buenos Ayres Dec. 28, 1867. His friend, Capt. P. D. McMillan, formerly of the 15th Reg., who was with him at the time of his death, in a letter to Col. Elkins, speaks of him as follows. "His last engagement was his hardest, and he met the monster Death, in the form of pestilence, without fear. He died after a sickness of five hours. Upon the Pampas of South America, near the banks of the Parana, beside other friends who had fallen with him, wrapt in his army blankets, the same that had covered him so many times on the tented field, he was buried as became a soldier; not with martial music and muffled drums, but with a terrible silence, with the footsteps of the destroying angel still around swiftly at work. With a heart bursting with grief, assisted by two surviving friends, whom chance had thrown together from different parts of the globe, we buried him who was worthy a better burial." His remains have since been removed to the Protestant Cemetery at Rosario, and arrangements have been made for their transportation to the United States, to be placed among the green hills of his native land, beside loved friends.

* He was a brave soldier, and much esteemed by his fellow comrades and all who knew him. His body was returned and buried in the cemetery at North Troy, Vt., with military honors.

† By the rebels June 23, '64, near the Weldon R. R., and endured inhuman incarceration in the rebel prisons of Andersonville, Florence and Charleston.

<i>Names.</i>	<i>Rank.</i>	<i>Co.</i>	<i>Reg.</i>	<i>Date of enlist.</i>	<i>Date of muster.</i>	<i>Remarks.</i>
Livingstone, L. B.	Priv.	B	3d	June 1, '61.	July 16, '61.	Re-en. Dec. 21, '63, to cr. of Derby; must. out July 11, '65; serg't.
Moore, Harvey	"	"	"	"	"	Discharged Dec. 4, '62.
Dodge, Charles C	"	F	2d	May 7, '61.	June 20, '61.	Trans. to V. R. C. Jan. 15, '64; d.s. June 20, '64.
Sumner, Samuel Jr.	2d Lt.	D	5th		Sept. 16, '61.	K'd at Sav. Sta. June 29, '62.
Porter, Gilbert H.	Corp.	"	"	Aug. 12, '61.	"	K'd at Wilderness May 5, '64.
McLaughlin, Lucius	Priv.	"	"	Aug. 14, '61.	"	Re-en. Dec. 15, '63; must. out June 29, '65; sg't.
Batchelder, Chas. N.	"	"	"	Aug. 13, '61.	"	Discharged Mar. 3, '62.
Davis, Hiram A.	Corp.	"	"	Aug. 12, '61.	"	K'd at Sav. Sta. June 29, '65.
Edwards, Lott	Priv.	"	"	Aug. 13, '61.	"	Re-en. Dec. 15, '63; must. out June 29, '65.
Smith, Alfred W.	"	A	5th	Aug. 30, '61.	"	Discharged Nov. 7, '62.
Warner, Lafayette	"	D	"	Aug. 10, '61.	"	" July 31, '62.
Miller, John	"	C	8th	Nov. 29, '61.	Feb. 18, '62.	Re-en. Jan. 5, '64; must. out June 28, '65.
Upton, John T.	"	"	"	Dec. 6, '61.	"	Discharged July 16, '62.
Smith, Almon S.	"	I	8th	Jan. 1, '62.	"	Re-en. March 5, '64; must. out June 28, '65.
Hammond, Orange C.	Priv.	C	"	Dec. 2, '61.	"	Dis. July 16, '62; re-en. Dec. 9, '63; pris. over 5 mos. 2 d.; must. out June 12, '65. *
Bailey, George W.	"	"	"	Dec. 14, '61.	"	Died July 22, '62, of disease.
Brill, David N.	Corp.	"	"	Dec. 4, '61.	"	Died Aug. 28, '63 of disease.
George, David M.	Priv.	"	"	Dec. 2, '61.	"	K'd at P. Hudson May 27, '63.
Fuller, Fred I.	2d Lt.	"	"	"	"	Dismissed the ser. June 2, '63
Keith, Andrew J.	Priv.	"	"	Nov. 29, '61.	"	Mustered out June 22, '64.
Hill, William	"	"	"	Dec. 18, '61.	"	D'd Aug. 17, '62 of disease.
Elkins, Riley A.	"	"	"	"	"	Mustered out June 22, '64.
Hardy, Charles E.	"	"	"	Dec. 4, '61.	"	" "
Clough, Joel	"	"	"	Nov. 28, '61.	"	Died July 23, '62 of disease.
Pettengill, Hollis F.	"	B	"	Dec. 7, '61.	"	Discharged June 14, '63.
Sabin, David P.	"	E	"	"	"	"
Colcott, Joseph	Priv.	C	"	Dec. 7, '61.	Feb. 18, '61.	Absent sick June 22, '64; last seen at Cairo, Ill., supposed to be dead.
McFarland, Wm. H.	"	"	"	Feb. 14, '62.	"	Discharged June 22, '64.
Page, Henry K.	"	"	"	Dec. 16, '61.	"	Mustered out June 22, '64.
Williams, R. W.	"	"	"	Dec. 4, '61.	"	" "
Clapper, George	"	"	"	"	"	Died Sept. 21, '62, of w'nds rec. at Bayou Des Allemands, La.
Kennedy, Horace W.	"	"	"	Jan. 28, '62.	"	Pro. 2d Lt. La. vols. Feb. 28, '63.
LaMarsh, Frank	"	"	"	Nov. 28, '61.	"	Re-en. Jan. 5, '64; must. out June 28, '65.
Wing, George G.	"	K	7th	Jan. 31, '62.	Feb. 12, '62.	Died Oct. 14, '62, of disease.
Pettengill, Harry B.	"	I	Cav.	Aug. 12, '62.	Sept. 26, '62.	Mustered out June 21, '65.
Luxford, Henry	"	"	"	Aug. 11, '62.	"	" "
Blake, Joseph	Corp.	E	9th	June 18, '62.	July 9, '62.	Dis. Jan. 16, '63, for enlistment in Regular Army.
Hibbard, Curtis A.	2d Lt.	"	"	June 25, '62.	"	Resigned May 16, '63.
Wing, Reuben B.	D'mer	"	"	June 23, '62.	"	Dis. Apr. 29, '63, for disability.
Adams, Alvin W.	Priv.	"	"	June 14, '62	"	Mustered out June 13, '65.
Batchelder, Chas. M.	"	"	"	May 31, '62.	"	Dis. Feb. 4, '63, for disability.
Brown, Horace W.	"	"	"	June 9, '62.	"	Dis. Oct. 21, '62, for disa. corp.
Barry, Charles A.	"	"	"	June 14, '62.	"	Mustered out June 11, '65.
Stowe, Sidney	"	"	"	June 5, '62.	"	Died Sept. 27, '63.
Connal, James	"	"	"	June 7, '62.	"	Dis. Jan. 14, '63, for enlistment in Regular Army.
Hunt, Marchil	Corp.	K	10th	Aug. 1, '62.	Sept. 1, '62.	Must. out June 22, '65, sg't.
Mahoney, William	"	E	"	June 9, '62.	"	K'd in act'n Oct. 19, '64, sg't
Ashley, William B.	Priv.	H	"	Aug. 12, '62.	"	Must. out June 22, '65.
Burt, Daniel Jr.	"	D	11th	Aug. 11, '62.	"	" June 24, '65, sg't

* By the rebels near Mt. Jackson, Va. Oct. 7, '64, and endured the privations incident to Libby prison.

<i>Names.</i>	<i>Rank.</i>	<i>Co.</i>	<i>Reg.</i>	<i>Date of enlist.</i>	<i>Date of muster.</i>	<i>Remarks.</i>
Webster, C. G.	Priv.	F	11th	July 14, '62.	Sept. 1, '62.	Taken prisoner June 23, '61; died at Charleston, Sept. 19, '64.
Tatro, Frank	"	"	"	Aug. 8, '62.	"	Mustered out June 24, '65.
Elkins, Moses M.	"	"	"	Aug. 9, '62.	"	Taken prisoner June 23, '64; died at Charleston Jan. 20, '65; corp.
Elkins, Matthew W.	"	"	"	"	"	Must. out June 24, '65; corp.
Mason, Ambros A.	"	"	"	"	"	Died Dec. 24, '64, of disease.
Stoughton, Lemuel	"	"	"	"	"	Mustered out June 24, '65.
Niles, David	"	M	Cav.	Oct. 22, '62.	Dec 30, '62.	Died July 18, '64, pris. of war.
Scribner, William	"	L	11th	May 28, '63.	June 27, '63.	Des. Aug. 27, '63; reporter May 10, '65, and dishonorably dis. May 11, '65.
Worby, George C.	"	"	"	May 16, '63.	"	Deserted Jan. 23, '65.
Powers, Harrison R.	S'gt	"	"	May 6, '63.	June 10, '63.	Taken prisoner June 23, '64.
Worby, Henry J.	Priv.	L	11th	May 11, '63.	June 27, '63.	Dis. Aug. 14, '65, for disa
Sartwell, Henry E.	"	"	"	May 6, '63.	June 10, '63.	Mustered out June 22, '65.
Davis, Gardner	"	"	"	"	"	Dis. at Montpelier Jan. 3, '65, for w'nds rec'd at Cold Harbor June 1, '64.
Sweatland, Samuel	"	D	3d	July 30, '61.		K'd at Lee's Mills Apr. 16, '62.
McCrillis, John	"	E	7th	Feb. 1, '62.	Feb. 12, '62.	Deserted March 3, '62.
Savia, Frank	"	K	"	Feb. 5, '62.	"	Re-en. Feb. 15, '64, to cr. of Northfield and des. Sept. 27, '64.
Lazuc, Moses	"	A	8th	Nov. 13, '61.	Feb. 18, '62.	Re-en. Jan. 5, '64, must. out June 28, '65.
Turner, Charles W.	"	B	"	Dec. 7, '61.	"	Died July 25, '62, of disease.
Bailey, George E.	"	C	"	Dec. 21, '61.	"	Trans. to La. Cavalry, Feb 28, '63.
Drette, Moses	"	"	"	Nov. 28, '61.	"	Mustered out June 22, '64.
Green, Byron	"	M	11th	Sept. 18, '63.	Oct. 7, '63.	Dis. at Brattleboro, Sept 4, '65.
Leavitt, Bradbury G.	"	"	"	"	"	Mustered out Aug. 25, '65.
Jones, George W.	"	L	"	July 7, '63.	July 11, '63.	Deserted June 6, '64.
Taylor, Lewis B.	"	"	"	June 1, '63.	July 7, '63.	" Aug. 1, '63.
Aldrich, Azro L.	"	H	15th	Sept. 18, '62.	Oct. 22, '62.	Died Dec. 22, '62.
Ordway, Edward J.	"	"	"	"	"	" April 13, '63.
Pratt, George	"	"	"	"	"	Must. out Aug. 5, '63, corp.
Bailey, Harry J.	"	D	11th	Oct. 1, '63.	Nov. 9, '63.	Dis. June 14, '65, for wounds rec'd Sept. 19, '64, at Winchester, Va., corp.*
Eastman, Charles M.	"	"	"	Oct. 20, '63.	"	Must. out Aug. 25, '65, corp.
Manuel, Lorenzo	"	"	"	Oct. 29, '63.	"	" "
Titus, James	"	E	"	Nov. 7, '63.	Dec. 1, '63.	Dis. Apr. 15, '64, for disa.
Hovey, Chester	"	D	"	Nov. 5, '63.	"	Trans. to vet. res. corps., Nov. 22, '64, dis. July 29, '65.
Dwydd, Truman	"	"	"	Nov. 16, '63.	"	Died at Washington Mar. 14, '65, of disease.
Rowell, William R.	1st S'gt	3d Bat.		Nov. 23, '63.	Jan. 1, '64.	Must. out June 15, '65; 1st lt.
Sartwell, William E.	Priv.	L	11th	Jan. 19, '64.	Jan. 19, '64.	Mustered out July 6, '65.
Warner, Lafayette	"	C	17th	Nov. 25, '63.	Mar. 2, '62.	Must. out July 14, '65, hosp. steward.
Smith, Alfred W.	"	*V.R.C.		Aug. 26, '63.		Discharged March 24, '66.
Ramsdell, William	Priv.	D	6th	Sept. 26, '61.	Oct. 15, '61.	Re-en. Jan. 1, '64, must. out June 26, '65.
Ward, Joseph	"	E	9th	Dec. 19, '63.	Dec. 30, '63.	Must. out with reg. and died on his way home.
LaMarsh, John	"	D	6th	Dec. 16, '63.	"	K'd at Wilderness, May 5, '64.
Elkins, William R.	"	"	"	Dec. 22, '63.	Dec. 22, '63.	Pro. corp Co. I, June 19, '65. Must. out June 26, '65,
Elkins, Josiah Jr.	"	"	"	"	"	Mustered out June 26, '65.
Elkins, Wm. G. 2d	"	I	57th Ms.	Mar. 23, '64.	Apr. 15, '64.	Discharged Dec. 14, '64.
Elkins, David A.	"	D	6th Vt.	Dec. 22, '63.	Dec. 22, '63.	Mustered out June 26, '65.
Elkins, Henry H.	"	D	13th N.H.	Aug. 12, '63.		Discharged May 15, '65.

*The wound was from a musket shot which passed from side to side, through his body.

<i>Names.</i>	<i>Rank.</i>	<i>Co. Reg.</i>	<i>Date of enlist.</i>	<i>Date of muster.</i>	<i>Remarks.</i>
Elkins, Thomas W.	Priv.	E2R.U.S.s.s.	Dec. 26, '63.	Dec. 29, '63.	Trans. from 2d reg. U. S. S. S., to Co. G, 4th Vt. reg. must. out, June 24, '65.
Wheeler, Chester C.	"	D 6th Vt.	Dec. 18, '63.	Dec. 30, '63.	Must. out July 17, '65.
West, Henry G.	"	" "	Dec. 9, '63.	Dec. 25, '63.	Must. out June 26, '65.
Leach, Nelson J.	"	E2R.U.S.s.s.	Dec. 18, '63.	Dec. 29, '63.	Died May 14, '64, of wounds rec. in act. May 6, '64.
Leach, Lawrence W.	"	K 17th	Sept 12, '64.	Sept. 22, '64.	Must. out July 25, '65.
Gibson, J. C.	"	" "	"	"	Deserted June 13, '65.
Pettengill, Harry B.	"	D 6th	Sept. 4, '61.	Oct. 15, '61.	Pro. corp. May 1, '62, do. sg't; re-en. Dec. 16, '63, pro. to 2d lt. Co. C, Nov. 12, '64, pro. 1st l't Apr. 22, '65, must. out July 6, '65.
Hardy, George	"	"13 N.H.	Aug. 12, '62.	Aug. 12, '62.	Died of typhoid fever at Falmouth Va., Feb. 7, '63.
Gallup, C. Lovel	"	"6th Vt.	Aug. 21, '63.	Aug. 21, '63.	Enlisted as sub., must. out June 26, '65.
Sartwell, George E.	"	" "	Dec. 22, '63.	Dec. 22, '63.	Discharged May 31, '65.
Tilden, Henry	"	" "	"	"	K'd in battle of Wilderness May 5, '64.
Skinner, Hayden B.	"	" "	"	Dec. 25, '63.	Discharged Sept. 5, '64.
Estelle, Vercel L.	"	E 9th	Dec. 14, '63.	Jan. 2, '64.	Must. out with his reg. '65.
Cronk, Chauncey	"	" "	Dec. 26, '63.	Dec. 29, '63.	" "
Huntley, Stephen S.	"	D 6th	Dec. 22, '63.	Dec. 22, '63.	w'nded in right arm at Wilderness by a rebel shot, rendering amputation necessary May 5, '64; dis. Aug. 25, '64.
French, Daniel B.	"	" "	Jan. 1, '64.	Jan. 1, '64.	Died Aug. 4, '64.
Gardner, Oscar	"	" "	Dec. 30, '63.	Dec. 30, '63.	Mustered out June 26, '65.
Upton, John	"	" "	Dec. 21, '63.	Jan. 2, '64.	Trans. to vet. res. corps, Dec. 20, '64, dis. June 22, '65.
Sargent, Roger	"	" "	Dec. 22, '63.	Dec. 22, '63.	Trans. to V. R. C. Mar. 16, '64.
Whitcomb, Luke	"	"13 N.H.	Nov. 30, '61.	Nov. 30, '61.	Died at Arlington Heights Nov. 20, '62.
Dorman, Julius S.	Q.m.s'gt	L11 Vt.	June 6, '63.	Oct. 7, '63.	Must. out as 2d l't Co. G June 24, '65.
Clough, George E.	Priv.	G 3d	Dec. 18, '63.	Dec. 30, '63.	Trans. to Co. I July 25, '64; pro. to corp., must. out July 11, '65.
Clough, Horace E.	"	I "	Dec. 9, '63.	Dec. 24, '63.	Trans. to V. R. C. Dec. 20, '64.
Adams, Hoalsey H.	"	F 12 Me.	Nov. 30, '61.	Nov. 30, '61.	Discharged Dec. 7, '64.
Wing, Stephen B.	"	E 9th Vt.	Jan. 5, '64.	Jan. 5, '64.	Died Oct. 27, '64.
Gardner, Wm. H.	"	" "	Jan. 2, '64.	Jan. 2, '64.	Trans. to Co. B June 13, '64, deserted Mar. 5, '65.
Sargent, Horace	"	D 6th	Dec. 22, '63.	Dec. 22, '63.	Deserted Nov. 22, '64.
Scott, Nathan W.	"	C 8th	Dec. 6, '61.	Feb. 18, '62.	Re-en. Jan. 5, '64, deserted May 18, '64.
Skinner, Levi W.	"	" "	Dec. 26, '61.	"	Re-en. Jan. 5, '64, must. out June 28, '65.
St. Johns, Henry	"	G 7th	Feb. 3, '62.	Feb. 12, '62.	Re-en. Feb. 22, '64.
Burns, Joseph	"	H 4th	July 30, '63.	July 18, '62.	Trans. to Co. E Feb. 25, '65, dis. Mar. 10, '65; drafted.
Drew, Joseph	"	" "	"	"	Drafted; pro. to corp. Co. E Feb. 25, '65, must. out July 13, '65.
Farman, Willard	"	E 6th	"	"	Drafted. Tr. Co. E Oct. 16, '64; must. out June 26, '65.
Mason, Russell Z.	"	D 4th	"	"	Drafted. Must. out July 13, '65.
Powers, Ira	"	F 3d	"	"	Drafted. Dis. Jan. 7, '64.
Sherlow, Ira	"	D "	"	"	Drafted. Trans. to Co. E July 25, '64, dis. Jan. 13, '65.
Sisco, Edmund R.	"	H 4th	"	"	Drafted. Must. out of V. R. C. Aug. 9, '65.
Brown, Byron D.	"	E 9th	June 25, '62.	July 9, '62.	Pro. to corp. Feb. 11, '65, must. out June 13, '65.

<i>Names.</i>	<i>Rank.</i>	<i>Co.</i>	<i>Reg.</i>	<i>Date of enlist.</i>	<i>Date of muster.</i>	<i>Remarks.</i>
Lawrence, Joseph	Priv.	E	9th	June 12, '62.	July 9, '62.	Died July 26, '62, (fell from cars while in motion and was killed.)
Fuller, Dana	"	"	"	Dec. 18, '63.	Dec. 30, '63.	Mustered out with reg. '65.
Colburn, Almon J.	"	B	3d	June 1, '61.	July 16, '61.	Died Feb. 18, '64.
Rollins, William H.	"	"	9th	Dec. 31, '63.	Dec. 31, '63.	Mustered out July 7, '65.
Brockway, Martin	"	"	3d	July 23, '61.	July 28, '61.	Music., re-en. Dec. 21, '63, must. out July 28, '65.
Burbank, Jerome M.	"	C	"	Mar. 13, '65.	Mar. 13, '65.	Mustered out July 11, '65.
Brown, Stillman A.	"	E	9th	Feb. 28, '65.	Feb. 28, '65.	Must. out with reg.; dis. Oct. 24, '65.
Brown, William H.	"	K	3d	Jan. 2, '64.	Jan. 2, '64.	Drum'r; must. out July 11, '65
Franklin, Elisha D.	"	D	9th	Sept. 9, '64.	Sept. 9, '64.	Must. out Dec. 1, '65.
Rockwell, Wm. T.	"	E	"	Mar. 13, '65.	Mar. 13, '65.	" "
Lathe, Robert R.	"	"	"	June 7, '62.	July 9, '62.	Must. out June 13, '65.
Coburn, George A.	"	F	"	Jan. 5, '64.	Jan. 5, '64.	Pro. corp. Aug., '64, serg't Apr. 27, '65; must. out with Reg.
Button, W. H.	Sergt.	A	5th	Sept. 5, '61.	Sept. 16, '61.	K'd Bank's Ford May 4, '63.
Smith, Henry L.	Priv.	C	8th	Dec. 18, '61.	Feb. 18, '62.	Pro. corp.; pro. serg't Apr. 24, '64; must. out June 22, '64.
Kiser, Hiram S.	"	"	"	Dec. 24, '61.	"	Died.
Hunt, Marcellus	"	D	3d	Apr. 22, '61.	July 16, '61.	Pro. corp.; re-en. Dec. 21, '63; pro. serg't Co. D, July 25, '64; dis. May 16, '65.
Hatch, Henry	"	"	"	"	"	"
Terrill, Jesse G.	"	G	7th	Dec. 9, '63.	Dec. 9, '63.	Died at Brattleb'o, Feb. 6, '63.
Mott, Langdon	"	E	9th	June 23, '62.	July 9, '62.	Discharged Jan. 15, '63.
Burgess, Seth	"	B	"	Aug. 17, '64.	Aug. 17, '64.	Proper name Seth B. Wing; must. out Dec. 1, '65.
Kelsey, Morrill	"	K	"	Sept. 1, '64.	Sept. 1, '64.	Discharged July 9, '65.
Caples, Thomas	"	F	"	Aug. 18, '64.	Aug. 18, '64.	Died Nov. 1, '64.
Buck, William	"	K	"	Jan. 5, '64.	Jan. 5, '64.	Died Feb. 4, '65.
Sherlow, Miles	"	"	"	Aug. 18, '64.	Aug. 18, '64.	Mustered out June 13, '65.
Huse, Timothy	"	2	N.Y.Cav.	"	"	"
Edwards Austin	"	K	6th Vt.	Mar. 4, '65.	Mar. 4, '65.	Must. out June 26, '65.
Phipps, Josephus	"	E	8th	Feb. 18, '65.	Feb. 18, '65.	" June 28, '65.
Kenney, George M.	"	K	17th	Apr. 10, '65.	Apr. 10, '65.	" July 14, '65.
Clifford, F. E. J.	"	G	5th	Jan. 5, '64.	Jan. 5, '64.	" June 29, '65.
Kizer, John E.	"	H	15th	Sept. 18, '62.	Oct. 22, '62.	" Aug. 5, '63.
Higgins, Milo	"	"	"	Feb. 18, '65.	Feb. 18, '65.	" June 13, '65, as an unassigned recruit.
Pratt, John	"	K	17th	Apr. 10, '65.	Apr. 10, '65.	Must. out July 14, '65.
House, Charles D.	"	B	8th	Jan. 6, '62.	Feb. 12, '62.	" June 22, '64.
Gale, Allen A.	"	C	3d	Aug. 20, '63.	Aug. 20, '63.	Sub.; pro. corp.; pro. serg't; must. out July 11, '65.
Ordway, Lewis	"	"	54th Ms.	"	"	Must. out with Reg; died at Troy Dec. 14, '69.
Wilson, Silas	"	"	39th Ms.	"	"	Must. out with Reg.
Rollins, Horace	"	I	6th Vt.	Dec. 21, '63.	Dec. 30, '63.	" of V. R. C. July 10, '65.

NAMES OF THOSE DRAFTED AND WHO PAID COMMUTATIONS ; ——— (\$300.00)

Geo. E. Bradley, William Buggy, Robert B. Chandler, (money refunded by government by reason of disability. Geo. A. Cutting, F. C. Davis, William Donagan, Charles C. Manuel, Ira F. Manuel, Jerry Powers, Holland Temple, W. D. Wilson, Luther S. Woodworth.

WESTFIELD.

BY DON A. WINSLOW.

Westfield is situated near the N. W. part of the County of Orleans, bounded, N. by Jay, E. by Troy, S. by Lowell and W. by Montgomery. It was laid out 6 miles square and

contains 23,040 acres. It lies in lat. 44°, 52' N., 4° 30' E. from Washington. The Missisquoi river flows through the eastern part, forming fertile and beautiful meadows nearly the entire length of the town. The western part rises higher, running up the slope of the

main chain of the Green Mountains between Westfield and Montgomery. The mountains here rise to a considerable height. Jay Peak, whose summit is in the north-western angle of the town, reaches an altitude of 4018 feet above the ocean. From the summit of this mountain is one of the most splendid views in the country. A large portion of northern Vermont, Canada, the White Mountains in New Hampshire, the Adirondacks in New York, Lakes Champlain and Memphremagog, with villages, rivers and mountain chains innumerable, are spread before the observer. In the summer of 1862, the citizens of the town turned out and cut a bridle-path nearly to the top of the Peak. A joint-stock company, also, has been formed in Troy for the purpose of erecting a suitable house of entertainment on the mountain. This mountain is destined to become one of the favorite places of resort for the lovers of the grand and beautiful in nature. "Hazen's Notch," in the S. W. corner of the town, is quite a curiosity. This is a gap in a mountain range, of several hundred feet in depth, nearly perpendicular, affording a passage for a road. During the Revolutionary war a military road was cut through here, by Gen. Hazen, leading from Peacham to Lake Champlain.

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

Westfield was granted in 1780, to Daniel Owen "and associates." All, or nearly all, of the grantees resided in the state of Rhode Island; but one, Thomas Burlingame, ever lived in town, and he but a few months. The town was surveyed by Gen. James White- low of Ryegate, in 1780. It seems that no attempt was made to settle the town for nearly 20 years after the charter was granted. The charter is dated May 15, 1780, and is signed by Gov. Chittenden, at Arlington, Bennington County. The following is a copy of the original charter:

"The Governor, Council and General assembly of representatives of the Freemen of Vermont. To all people to whom these presents shall come. Greeting. Know ye that whereas it has been represented to us by our worthy friend Daniel Owen and company. That there is a tract of vacant Land which hath not been heretofore granted which they pray may be granted to them. We have therefore tho't fit, for the due encouragement of settling a new Plantation within this State, and other valuable considerations us hereunto moving, and do by these presents in the name and by the authority of the freemen of the State of Vermont give and grant

unto the said Daniel Owen and company hereafter named viz.

Thomas Owen, the third, Daniel Owen, Sen., James Cowen, Jeremiah Sanders, Antony Waterman, William Waterman, Jesse Foster, Amos Horton, Daniel Warner, Noah Mathewson, Abraham Mathewson, Asaph Wilder, Daniel Arnold, Jun., David Richman, Caleb Arnold, Sen., Darius Smith, Simon Smith, Thomas Wood, Thomas Wood, Jun., Humphrey Wood, Wm. Wood, John Wells, Joseph Wells, Stephen Smith, Stephen Smith, Jun., Thomas Smith, Stephen Kelly, Samuel Clark, Simon Sweet, Henry Sherburne, Jonathan Smith, William Mathewson, Jesse Ide, Elisha Brown, Wm. Wade, Hon. Wm. West, Esq. Caleb Arnold, Thomas Burlingame, John Sprague, Benjamin Wilkinson, Thomas Owen, Daniel Moory, Solomon Owen, Jun., William Colgrove, William Barton, Amherst Kimball, Wm. Roads. Stephen Kimball, David Darling, John Kimball, Timothy Willmish, Reuben Mason, Corner Smith, Asa Kimball, Jun. Jesse Brown, Asa Kimball, Sen., Jeremiah Smith, Thomas Chittenden, Esq. and Sprague Porter, together with five sixths parts of said township, to be appropriated to public uses as follows, viz. One share for the use of a seminary or college within this State. One share for the first settled minister of the Gospel, to be disposed of for that purpose as the town shall direct. One share for the county Grammar schools throughout the State. One share for the support of the ministry in said town, and one share for the use or support of a school or schools in said town. The following tract or parcel of land lying and being in this State described and bounded as follows, viz. (here follow the boundaries,) and that the same be and hereby is incorporated into a township by the name of Westfield, and the inhabitants that do or shall inhabit said township are declared to be enfranchised and intitled to all the priveleges and immunities that other towns within this State do by law exercise and enjoy. To have and to hold the said granted and described tract of land as above expressed with all the priveleges and appurtenances to them and their respective heirs and assigns forever upon the following conditions and reservations, viz. *Imprimis* That each proprietor of the township of Westfield aforesaid, his heirs and assigns shall plant and cultivate five acres of land, and build a house at least 18 feet square on the floor within the term of four years after the circumstances of the present war will admit of settlement with safety, on penalty of the forfeiture of his right or share of the land. *Secundo*, That all pine and oak timber suitable for a Navy, be reserved for the use and benefit of the Freemen of this State. In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of this State to be affixed at Arlington, in the county of Bennington, this 15th day of May, 1780, and the 4th year of the independence of this, and the United States of America. Thomas Chittenden, Joseph Fay, Secretary."

It appears that not much attention was paid to either of the conditions of the charter, for it was at least 14 years after the Revolutionary war, before any settlement was attempted. No attention was ever paid either to the second condition, as no reservation was made of the pine or oak timber.

The first white man who ever settled in Westfield was Mr. JESSE OLDS. In the year 1798 he left the State of Massachusetts, (what town I have not been able to learn) entered the unbroken wilderness, and began a clearing on what is now known as the "Morse place," on the West Hill. For nearly a year this family lived there, with not another human being nearer than North Troy, 12 miles distant.—Their nearest neighbor south was at Craftsbury, 20 miles distant

The next year, 1799, William Hobbs, Antony Burgess and John Hartley, came to town with their families. Mr. Hobbs settled on what is now known as the "Bull place"—Mr. Burgess on what is called the "Brown place," and Mr. Hartley began on the "Lombard farm," on the North Hill. These four families constituted the population of Westfield for about two years.

Mr. Olds was a man of education and refinement. He had been a lawyer and a minister, but in consequence of some irregularities in life had left both professions, and retired to the wilds of northern Vermont. His character was good here—he was first representative to the General Assembly from Westfield, and in 1801 was elected assistant judge of Orleans county court. He left town about 1804, and, removing to Craftsbury, died there soon after.

At a meeting of the freeholders held at the house of Mr. Olds, March 29, 1802, the town of Westfield was organized. The following is a list of the first town officers: Jesse Olds, clerk, William Hobbs, Antony Burgess, War-am Mason, selectmen; Wm. Hobbs, treasurer; Wm. Hobbs, J. Olds, W. Mason, listers; A. Burgess, constable; Wm. Hobbs, grand juror; J. Olds, A. Burgess, highway surveyors; W. Mason, Wm. Hobbs, fence-viewers; A. Burgess, pound-keeper; J. Olds, W. Mason, sealers of weights and measures; Wm. Hobbs, A. Burgess, tything-men; A. Burgess, J. Olds, haywards; Wm. Hobbs, W. Mason, A. Burgess, James Coburn, John Hartley, Samuel Walker, petit jurors.

At this happy period it will be seen that every citizen had at least one town office, and some of them four or five.

Of this list of the first settlers of Westfield only one, JAMES COBURN, has any descendants living in town. He was the father of Major Chester Coburn. James Coburn, in common with all the earliest settlers of this township, was a man of humble pecuniary means, yet filled well the office and trust confided to him, and his name, notwithstanding the early desertion of the settlement, lives with us. It seems that the first settlers were all poor, and coming into the wilderness without capital, and living so far from where the necessaries of life could be obtained, they became discouraged, and after a few years left town.

At this period, 1802, there was no grist-mill nearer than Craftsbury. Mr. Hobbs used to take a bushel of wheat on his back, and walk on snow-shoes to mill and back—making a distance of 40 miles in two days. In the course of a year or two his boys grew up so that he fitted up a couple of moose-sleds, and, taking a bushel and a half each, they drew 3 bushels to mill. This was considered a great step towards the conveniences of civilized life.

Either in 1802 or '03—I am not certain which—the first saw-mill was built. Previous to this there was not a house in town that could boast of a board on it. The floors were made of logs, either split or hewn flat, and the roofs were covered with bark. The walls were of logs, the fire-place occupying nearly the whole end of the house, was built of huge stones, and was spacious enough to hold at least a half a cord of 4-foot wood.

A few of the proprietors of Westfield wishing to encourage the settlement of the infant town, made a grant of a tract of land to a Mr. Taft of Montague, Mass., on condition that he would build a saw-mill on the lot. The grant comprised all that tract of land lying between Silas Hill's and D. A. Winslow's, on the stage-road. The mill was built about 1803, 30 or 40 rods above the bridge, near D. F. Boynton's house. It was in operation but a short time, having been burned accidentally, apparently; though the owner was strongly suspected of bringing about the "accident."

In the summer of 1803, Mr. David Barber moved into town, and settled on what is known as the Iddo Stebbins' place. He built a house 10 or 15 rods east of the present main road, near the bank of the Taft brook. Here his oldest child, Lucina, was born; and I have reason to think she was the first child born in town. She is now the wife of the Rev. H. L. Gilman,

recently of Glover. Mr. Barber lived for over half a century in town, and raised a large family of children. Dea. Lewis Barber of Glover is his oldest son. The old gentleman died about 1855.

About this time THOMAS BURLINGAME, one of the original proprietors, came to town, and began a clearing on the Missisquoi river, on the farm now owned by Christopher Bryant. He lived here but a short time.

In November, 1803, Mr. RODOLPHUS REED moved to town from Montague, Mass. In coming from Craftsbury they surmounted unusual difficulties. Mrs. Reed had an infant two weeks old, and a severe snow-storm had so blocked up the road over the mountain that they were three days in getting to Mr. Old's house. The first night they camped out on the mountain, with the snow 3 feet deep, with nothing to eat but salt mutton, and whisky to wash it down. The second day, after incredible labor, they only succeeded in reaching "Caldwell's shanty," in Lowell (then Kelleyvale), and camped there the second night. The third day, after some assistance from Westfield, they succeeded in reaching Mr. Olds' house. "Caldwell's shanty," by the way, came to be as celebrated in a year or two as any hotel in the State. Major Caldwell had been to Lowell and began a clearing a half mile east of where the village now stands. This "house" consisted of small logs, and poles on three sides—the fourth was open, and the top covered with bark. For several years this was the only "hotel" in the Valley. Mr. Reed settled on the place where Oscar Goodrich now lives. A few years after he moved on to the place now owned by Luther Howe, where he lived till his death in 1841.—He reared a large family of children. His wife died in 1867.

These families constituted the population of Westfield in 1803 & '04 with the addition of two or three unmarried men and a mulatto JAMES PROPHET, who lived with Mr. Olds. He is still remembered by many people in town as "Jim." A story used to be told that at the first freemen's meeting in town, there were but two white men here, Mr. Olds and Burgess, and both being anxious to represent the town, each voted for himself but "Jim" happening to live with Olds voted for him and he was triumphantly elected. The facts of history however dispel this pleasant story, as the old records show some six or eight voters at that time. Mr. Prophet lived here

for over 30 years and considering the color of his skin, enjoyed the respect and confidence of the people, in an eminent degree. He was a member of the Congregational church and, moving to Lowell, died in 1835.

In the Spring of 1804, the little colony of Westfield received a large accession,—Capt. Medad Hitchcock from Brimfield Mass. moved into town with his three sons, Thomas, Heber and Smith, and settled on the flats where the village of Westfield now is.

It will be noticed that previous to this, the first settlers pitched, with but one exception, on the highlands in the west part of the town.

In comparing the rich, fertile meadows that we see to-day in the eastern part of the town, with the hard stony soil on the hills, where the first settlers began, we are apt to think they made a serious mistake in beginning where they did; but the fact was the highlands were much lighter timbered than the low lands, easier cleared, and for the first year or two producing better crops. I have been informed that a large portion of that tract of land known as the "flat" was originally covered in great part with elms, 3 or 4 feet in diameter. A poor man with nothing but his hands to begin with, would naturally go where he could prepare his ground for his wheat and potatoes with the least labor.

The arrival of Capt. Hitchcock and his sons gave new impulse to the town. They brought some property and soon cleared a large tract of land. They owned all that tract of land lying between Joshua Streeter's and Hollis Atwell's. He built a log-house a little north of where Medad Hitchcock's house now stands. The next year, he built a large framed barn which is still standing,—the oldest frame in town—and has served for church, town hall, school-house, fort, and barn for nearly 70 years, and seems to be good for half a century longer. In the course of a year or two, Capt. Hitchcock erected a saw-mill. It stood a few rods above the starch-factory of Wm. H. Richardson. His son Thomas, about the same time, built a grist-mill, that stood a few rods below where the present saw-mill stands. These mills supplied a want that had long been severely felt. The settlers had been obliged to carry all their grain, either to Craftsbury or Richford, and frequently on their backs, or it was pounded in large mortars.

Captain Hitchcock was born in Brimfield Mass. He seems to have been a man of some influence and had some property. His arrival in Westfield gave new impulse to the prosperity of the little town. His children all, sooner or later, followed him—most of whom were grown up and married. Situated near the center of the habitable part of the town, his house became a sort of a public house and he seems to have largely enjoyed the esteem and confidence of his neighbors. He represented the town for several years and held various other offices of trust and responsibility. He died in 1820, leaving three sons and five daughters.

Hosea Sprague came from Brimfield, in 1804, and settled where David Johnson now lives. He was a soldier of the Revolution and fought in many of the principal battles of that war. He subsequently removed to Lowell where he died about 1840.—The next year, 1805, Jacob Stebbins, a son-in-law of Capt. Hitchcock came to town and settled on the farm where Clark Hitchcock now lives. He raised a large family of children most of whom are still living in town. He died about 1852, in Sunderland Mass. Settlers now began to come in more rapidly.

DAVID HITCHCOCK commenced on the place where his son, Newton, now lives, in 1806, he died in a short time, leaving two sons, Newton and Horatio. The same year,

AMASA WINSLOW.

came from Amherst Mass. and built a house on the farm now owned by Edwin Wright. He was a goldsmith by trade and, in connection with his farming, made and sold clocks, silver spoons, gold beads, rings, brass and silver hair combs &c. He returned to Massachusetts in 1812, and died at Colerain in 1822. The same year, 1806, his father, Dr. Shubael Winslow, and his brother, Luther, settled on the place recently owned by Jacob Stebbins. Dr. Winslow was the first physician in town, but he never practiced much here,—his age preventing his assuming the labor and care attendant on that profession. He formerly had a flourishing practice in Massachusetts. He was a gentleman of the old school, liberally educated, and used to trace his ancestry back to old Gov. Winslow of Plymouth colony. He always wore the old continental costume—wig, breeches, long stockings and huge shoe buckles. He died in a fit in 1821.

CAPT. JAIRUS STEBBINS

came from Monson Mass. in 1806, and settled on the place where Mr. Hartwell now lives. Capt. Stebbins was a man of great energy and was just the man to overcome inconveniences and privations of pioneer life. By a course of industry and economy, he succeeded in accumulating considerable property while the country was comparatively new. In 1809, he built a distillery which for several years supplied the town with the then necessary article of potato-whisky. Capt. Stebbins held offices of trust in town for several years and about 1840, was elected assistant judge of the County. He died in 1865

MR. THOMAS STOUGHTON

moved also, in 1806, from Weathersfield, Vt., and settled on the "Braley place." He was a man of some property and influence in town. He was the first militia captain in town and represented the town in the Legislature. He emigrated to the West several years ago and died soon after. On the 4th of July, 1806, it was determined to have a genuine "celebration." The festivities were held in Capt. Hitchcock's barn. Mr. Asa Hitchcock was orator and Amasa Winslow toast-master. A platoon of twelve soldiers was improvised for the occasion and, after the oration, and between each toast their volleys awakened the echoes among our hills for the first time in honor of our independence. I have been informed by an old gentleman who was present, that in point of talent and interest he had rarely seen that celebration excelled.

In the year 1806, the main road from Westfield to Lowell was laid out very near where the present stage road runs. This was a great convenience to the inhabitants, as previous to this the only road leading to Craftsbury ran over the West hill. The old road crossed the mill-brook near Henry Miller's house and went directly to "Bull place" then turned south to near where Nathaniel Hoyt lives, thence on to a little to the right of John Brown's house and down into Lowell, coming out, if I have been rightly informed, near the old "Woods' place." A more tedious, uncomfortable route, could not have been discovered.

The early settlers of the town, amid all their hardships and privations, did not neglect the education of their children. It seems that as early as 1806, there were two school-

houses in town; not the comfortable structures we see to-day in our country, but log-houses, covered either with bark or rough boards. The first school-house was built on the West hill, I think, on Mr. Olds' place—since known as the Morse place. The first teacher was Sally Hobbs. This, I think, was in 1804—'05. The next school-house was built about 1806, on the flat and about 6 or 8 rods east of where the present academy stands. Mrs. Thomas Hitchcock, a daughter of Dr. Winslow, was the first teacher.

In December 1807, a Mr. Howard, in walking from Craftsbury to Westfield, became exhausted and froze, almost in sight of Mr. Sprague's house. Mr. Sprague heard some one shouting in the night, but strangely enough, paid no attention to it. Mr. Howard lay in the road all through a bitter cold winter night. Early the next morning, Mr. Reed was going along with his ox team and found him in the road but just alive. He took him on his sled and went back to Sprague's house. Dr. Winslow was sent for but the man died in a short time after he was brought into the house. This happened near the line between D. F. Boynton and O. Brown. There was formerly a road running up to Mr. Brown's but it is now discontinued. A Mr. Eaton, the same winter, froze both his feet so that he became a cripple for life.

Owing to the state of the road and want of suitable carriages many of the early settlers suffered hardships that would now be thought intolerable. Mr. Read purchased a common sized plough in Craftsbury, and brought it home on his back. This seems incredible, but I am informed on good authority that it is an actual fact.

The period between the years 1806 and 1812, appears to have been prosperous and flourishing to the little settlement. Men with industrious habits and some capital settled here, among whom may be mentioned James Brown, Caleb Hitchcock, Elisha Hitchcock, and Roswell Lombard and some others. The worst difficulties incident to life in the wilderness seemed by the sturdy industry and fortitude of the inhabitants to have been overcome. The forests were rapidly disappearing before strong arms and resolute hearts; good and comfortable buildings were erected in place of the rude cabins of an earlier period. Property was rapidly increasing in value and the comforts and some of the luxuries of civ-

ilized life were secured and enjoyed. In 1810 the census reported 149 inhabitants in town.

I here append a list of the town officers for 1810: The town meeting was holden in Capt. Hichcock's house, Mar. 12, 1810; moderator, Asa Hitchcock; clerk, Thomas Hitchcock; selectmen, William Hobbs, Amasa Winslow and Asa Hitchcock; treasurer, Thomas Hitchcock; constable, Caleb Hitchcock; listers, Luther Winslow, Asa Hitchcock and Daniel Hitchcock; grand juror, William Hobbs; highway surveyors, East district, Luther Winslow; West district, Wm. Hobbs; fence viewers, Jacob Stebbins, Elisha Hitchcock, Antony Burgess; for pound-keeper, Hosea Sprague; sealer of leather, Hosea Sprague; tything-man, Joseph Stoughton; haywards, Asa Hitchcock, Amasa Winslow; "Voted that the log-barn of Caleb Hitchcock be considered as a pound the ensuing year." "Voted to raise \$40 for the use of schools, \$30 to be expended for a summer school and \$10 for a winter school." "Voted, to raise \$5 for contingent expenses."

There is no record of any highway tax being raised. Medad Hitchcock was town representative that year.

The prosperity of Westfield was seriously checked—as also was that of the adjoining towns—by the war of 1812. Living so near the frontier of Canada, the people did not escape the general feeling of alarm and insecurity that pervaded a great portion of Northern Vermont on commencement of hostilities between this country and Great Britain, in 1812. It was feared that the Indians of Canada might be induced to make an invasion of the defenceless towns in this Valley. Visions of hordes of painted savages spreading death and devastation through the land, haunted the minds of the settlers. The old legends of Indian massacre, burnt towns, captivity and death were revived and lost none of their horrors by the possibility of the same tragedies being enacted on the banks of the Missisquoi. Many of the settlers prepared to leave.

It appears that a sort of a committee of safety was appointed whose duty it was to ascertain the real state of the case, and to take such measures as should seem necessary for safety if any real danger existed. The committee were Thomas Stoughton, Amasa Winslow and Thomas Hitchcock. These men were all Freemasons. Early in May of this year, they attended a lodge meeting over the

line in Pottou, and while there received some information, either through their brother Masons or some other source, that induced them to hasten home and make some preparation for their departure. As a necessary sequence, the people, seeing their committee so agitated, became somewhat alarmed, and the uneasiness extended throughout the whole valley. What the precise nature of the information was, the committee could not or would not divulge; but enough was gathered to make it apprehended that on a certain night in June an invasion by the Indians would take place. On account of these vague and undefinable rumors, many of the people seemed to let their discretion get the better of their valor, for long before the eventful night in June, they were on their way southward. Some went back to Massachusetts, or other places where they came from, and some stopped at Craftsbury where they spent the summer awaiting the course events would take. The few who remained began to prepare themselves for any emergency that might arise and immediately set about fortifying Capt. Hitchcock's barn. A trench 3 or 4 feet deep was dug around it and logs 12 or 15 feet high were set up in it close together. Loop-holes for musketry and other preparations for a siege were made with great spirit and courage. I believe the work never was quite finished, the people probably gaining courage as the work went on, and the awful night in June passed quietly away. We may well believe however the summer months of 1812 passed heavily away. Several farms were deserted, many of the inhabitants had left, and an undefinable anxiety for the future prosperity of the town pervaded all hearts. Rumors of war and fighting both at home and in Europe filled the country. This was the year of Napoleon's campaign in Russia, which terminated so disastrously to the arms of France. On Sunday Sept. 11, 1814, the people living near the river, distinctly heard the guns at Plattsburg, which was then raging, the sound following the water. This may seem incredible, but there are now persons living in town, who heard it. The distance the sound would have to travel by the water from Westfield to Plattsburgh is nearly or quite 100 miles.

Gradually some of the people who left town in the Spring, began to return and in the fall many had come back to their farms again.

Quite a number, however, never returned. In September a military company was organized, the first one ever organized in town. Major Cornell of Derby, assisted by Capt. Samuel Hovey of Troy, presided over the organization; Thomas Stoughton was elected captain, Jairus Stebbins ensign, and Thomas Hitchcock orderly sergeant. Every able-bodied man in town joined the company, but the number was so small that but two commissioned officers were appointed. This organization, together with a company of Government soldiers stationed at North Troy, about this time tended greatly to re-assure the people and quiet their alarm.

Though the people of Westfield were never molested by the enemy, yet the effects of the war upon the community were disastrous. Settlers no longer came in at the rate they formerly did. Property depreciated in value and a general stagnation seemed to settle down upon the business and prosperity of the little town. Many persons engaged in the unlawful and demoralizing business of smuggling across the line from Canada. Notwithstanding the stringent laws against this practice, the immense profits more than counterbalanced the fear of detection. Many exciting stories are recited of the adventures, escapes, pursuits and captures by the wrathful collectors fifty years ago.

On one occasion the militia of Westfield were all ordered out, armed and equipped to capture a gang of smugglers said to be at Lowell with a drove of contraband cattle. This small but patriotic band started for Lowell, their imaginations no doubt filled with visions of bloodshed, wounds and death. On arriving at the scene of action it was discovered that the gang of smugglers consisted of the other half of their company, their brothers, uncles and neighbors. I have never seen an official account of the dead and wounded of the battle, but conclude it was not large.

The period for a few years subsequent to the war of 1812 embraces one of the darkest chapters in the history of Westfield. The war had closed it is true and with it had vanished all the alarm and anxiety, but the return of peace found a reduced population—property, especially real estate, depreciated in value, immigration checked, and a general stagnation seemed to have settled over the town. The consequences of the war how-

ever were not the sole, nor the principal causes of this state of things. If we turn back to the year 1816, the period when the fortunes of not only Westfield, but the whole Valley were the lowest and, contemplating its peculiar location, its distance from any market, the state of the roads leading out of it, the only wonder is that the people could contrive to live here at all, with anything like comfort or contentment. There was no home market for anything a farmer could raise. If he managed to raise a little more wheat, rye, or pork than he needed for his own use, he might sell it to his less fortunate neighbor who paid for it in labor; but he could get no money for anything he could raise.

Occasionally a thrifty farmer would have a yoke of oxen to sell, and then the only thing to be done was to drive them to Montreal. There they brought cash, generally in silver dollars. People lived for the most part within themselves, that is, anything they could raise or manufacture they had—anything else they went without. It was absolutely impossible to get any money except by some extra means. At this time there was no store nearer than Craftsbury Common; what little trading the people of Westfield had to do was done there, over a high mountain and a horrible road. If a young couple were to be married, they went to Craftsbury, sometimes on horseback to buy their shovel and tongs, their andirons, plates, cups and saucers, knives and forks, and if they were thrifty and in good standing in society, the bride bought a calico "gown." Most of her clothing and bedding she had probably spun and woven with her own hands. Their table, chairs and spinning-wheel were made by the carpenter and joiner.

The only way by which money could be obtained at this period was in making salts, and this was a very slow and laborious process.

By this a strong active man could make 25 or 30 cents a day and board himself. He could take his salts to Montreal, where they brought him \$3 in cash per 100, or he could take them to the stores in Craftsbury and exchange them for goods, if he did not already owe the full amount, which was very often the case. If a farmer made a little more butter than he needed, he must take it out of the Valley to sell it.

James Brown filled two pails with butter and carried it on horseback to Danville

where he sold it for a shilling a pound. Ebenezer Eaton, the publisher of the North Star, offered to take butter of his subscribers to pay for his paper and quite a number took it on that condition.

It is interesting and instructive to compare the years 1816 and 1866, while speaking of farmers' produce. In the former year there was probably little or no money received for anything he could raise. In the latter, just half a century later, there was of the article of potatoes alone about 15,000 bushels sold at the factories. This at 30 cents a bushel amounted to \$4,500 for potatoes alone. If we add to this the cattle, butter and cheese, wool, lambs, and oats—of the amount of which I can make no estimate—we may begin to realize the advantage of living near a market.

The absence of any market, however, was not the only reason of those dark and gloomy times, of fifty years ago. A series of cold, unproductive seasons about this time, increased the difficulty of living. The corn crop in particular was cut off for several successive seasons, so that the people of this Valley were obliged to go long distances for their breadstuffs. On the 16th of June a snow-storm covered the ground—precisely to what depth I am unable to say, as my authorities differ materially. One old gentleman tells me it snowed and blew all day so that the next morning the drifts in many places were as high as the fences, and that the leaves on the trees perished. Another aged man who was harrowing grain all day, says there was no wind, and what little snow did fall nearly went off before night. I shall not undertake to decide "when doctors disagree." One thing is certain, however, grain rose to an enormous price that year. Wheat, rye and corn all sold for about the same price, \$3.00 to \$3.50 per bushel. One man worked 6 days in haying for 2 bushels of rye. James Brown went to Kirby after a bushel of corn and would have got more if he could have found it for sale. Elisha Hitchcock went to Lowell and paid Capt. Curtis \$5.00 for a bushel and a half of corn and Curtis required him to get it ground at his mill (Curtis') at that price.

Another source of inconvenience at this time was a want of wheeled carriages. Only two or three farmers in town had ox-carts.

Capt. Hitchcock had one, so had Capt. Stebbins and Maj. Coburn. Nearly all the

rest lid their farm work, drawing their grain, hay etc., on sleds. If I have been correctly informed, there was no one-horse wagon in town until about 1827, though there were several two-horse wagons previous to this. Traveling was mostly done on horseback.

In the year 1818, Jerre Hodgkins moved from Belvidere to Westfield and opened a small store. It stood 10 or 15 rods south of where Albert Miller's house now stands, and for a few years furnished goods to all that could afford to pay the prices then ruling the market. Cotton cloth and calico, sold for from 50 to 75 cents a yard, tea \$1.25 per pound, ginger \$1.00, and other articles in proportion. Mr. Hodgkins' store was a great convenience to the people, as previous to this their trading was all done at Craftsbury. He took salts in exchange for his goods, and manufactured them into pearlsh. The price of salts per hundred, was \$3.00. A laborious man, as I have mentioned, could earn, making salts, about 25 or 30 cents a day. Three days' work would buy a yard of cotton cloth, or half a pound of tea. Mr. Hodgkin's did not continue in trade but 2 or 3 years.

About 1820, Pliny Corban opened a store where Troy village now stands. At that time there was but one house there. That was owned by Oliver Chamberlain. It stood on the ground where G. W. Aikin's house now is. Mr. Corban built his store very near where Mr. Sumner's law-office now stands. He had formerly traded in Craftsbury, but had sold out there and came over to Westfield, intending to open a store here—this being the most central point in the Missisquoi Valley. Thomas Hitchcock, then owned all the land included in the village; but at that time there was but one house there, the house where Henry Miller now lives. On account of its central position and its water-power, it was considered an excellent location for business purposes and trade. Mr. Corban attempted to buy a lot to build a store on. Had Mr. Hitchcock given him a building spot, it would have proved the best investment he ever made, as, in all probability, it might have been the nucleus of a flourishing business place. But, seemingly blind to his best interests, he asked an exorbitant price for the land, and Mr. Corban, disgusted, went to Troy and Mr. Chamberlain gave him land for his store. A large and flourishing village has

been built up, which might have been in Westfield to day, if the thing had been judiciously managed forty-five years ago.

In 1839, a store was opened by O. Winslow, R. S. Page (now of Hydepark), and Smith Hitchcock. The store was an old hatter's shop, where Cyrus Corey had formerly made hats, and stood about 10 rods north of Aaron Hitchcock's house. Messrs. Winslow and Page went to Boston after their goods in a couple of two-horse lumber-wagons, carrying down a load of butter and bringing back their goods. They were gone three weeks.

About 1820, we may begin to discover the dawn of the real and permanent prosperity of Westfield. It began to advance more rapidly in population and wealth—settlers began to come in, bringing more capital, real estate, the true basis of wealth, began to rise in value. More propitious seasons and better crops, with better markets, encouraged and rewarded the labors of the husbandman. According to the census of 1820, the population was 225; in 1830, it was 353.

The people of this town were for nearly thirty years without a mail-route or a post-office. About 1830, I think, a mail route was established between Craftsbury and St. Albans. A more hideous road for a mail-route probably could not have been discovered in the State of Vermont. The road ran over the high mountain between Albany and Lowell and then over the mountain between Lowell and Montgomery, through Hazen's Notch. Bradley Sanborn was stage-driver. Soon after, a branch route was established between Lowell and North Troy. Ezra Johnson carried the mail twice a week, usually horseback. A post-office was then established in Westfield, and Henry Richardson was first post-master. Previous to this, people went to Craftsbury for their mails.

Of the assistant judges of the Orleans County Court, Westfield has furnished three. Jesse Olds in 1801, Jairus Stebbins in 1840, and Henry Richardson in 1859 and 1860.

Three young men, natives of Westfield, have entered the ministry. Orville Winslow, Congregationalist, graduated at Dartmouth college, Alvin Coburn, Unitarian, at Princeton, N. J. and Harvey Hitchcock, Methodist, not a graduate.

REPRESENTATIVES FROM 1802 TO 1868, of the town in 1802 till the present time. Those who have died are indicated by a *.

1802-'03, Jesse Olds*; 1804-'05, Anthony Burgess*; 1806, Asa Hitchcock*; 1807-'10, Medad Hitchcock*; 1811, Asa Hitchcock*; 1812, Thomas Stoughton*; 1813, Walter Stone*; 1814-'16, Medad Hitchcock*; 1817, Walter Stone*; 1818, James Brown; 1819, Jairus Stebbins*; 1820, James Brown; 1821-'24, Jairus Stebbins*; 1825, Thomas Hitchcock; 1826-'28, Jairus Stebbins*; 1829-'31, Silas Lamb*; 1832, Guy Stoughton; 1833-'37, Chester Coburn*; 1838-'39, Jere. Hodgkins*; 1840-'41, N. H. Downs*; 1842-'43, Jere. Hodgkins*; 1844-'45, Arad Hitchcock*; 1846-'47, Jere. Hodgkins*; 1848, Geo. Stoughton; 1849-'50, David F. Boynton; 1851-'52, Chester Coburn*; 1853, Newton Hitchcock; 1854-'55, Moses Pattee; 1856-'57, Carnot Inaley; 1858-'59, Henry Richardson; 1860-'61, A. C. Hitchcock; 1862-'63, Albert S. Miller; 1864-'65, D. H. Buck; 1866, not represented; 1867-'68, N. Hoyt.

CONGREGATIONALIST.

It does not appear that much attention was paid by the early settlers of Westfield to the public worship of God, as 20 years elapsed before any attempt was made at church organization. None of the early settlers, with one or two exceptions, were professors of religion, and busied in clearing the wilderness and providing for their families a comfortable maintenance, it will not be thought strange if their spiritual needs were neglected. It is not known that any religious meetings of any kind had been holden in town previous to the year 1811. About this time meetings began to be held at times in barns, school-houses and private residences. The people would meet on the Sabbath and Mr. Eaton, happening to possess an old volume of sermons, would read one while Mr. Bethuel Stebbins, Capt. Jairus Stebbin's father, would make a prayer.

It seems that about this time some of the ministers in the other part of the county, being desirous of sowing a little of the good seed in this part of the moral vineyard, occasionally preached a Sabbath or two here.

The first regular Congregationalist clergyman who ever preached a sermon in Westfield, was a Mr. Farrar, who preached at this time in the town of Eden. Where he came from, or where he went to from there, I am unable to say. This was about 1812, or '13.

Mr. Bowen, Methodist minister from Poton,

occasionally preached here. In the year 1818, the Rev. Levi Parsons, afterward missionary to Palestine, came to Westfield and commenced holding a series of meetings and succeeded in awakening a deep religious feeling which resulted in the formation of a Congregational church. On Sunday, April 19, 1818, the church was regularly organized by Mr. Parsons, the services being performed in Capt. Stebbins' house.

The following named persons assented to the Articles of Faith and the covenant viz. Elisha Hitchcock and his wife, Editha; Joseph Hitchcock and his wife, Betsey; Shubel Winslow and his wife, Azubah; Arunah Fuller, Roswell Lombard, Mary Stebbins and Miriam Stebbins—ten in all.

Joseph Hitchcock was the first deacon. Shortly after this, Mr. Parsons sailed for Palestine, where he labored as missionary for 5 or 6 years, and died at Alexandria, Egypt, in 1824.

The next year, 1819, the Rev. James Parker commenced preaching here and at Troy. He came, I believe, from Berkshire. He labored here till 1825, when he died in Troy.

In 1826, Mr. Silas Lamb, also from Berkshire, came to Westfield and commenced preaching. Being a man of pleasing address, he made a favorable impression, which resulted in his receiving a call to become the pastor over the church. His installation was the first one in the Missisquoi Valley, and I have been at some pains to secure the records, but they are extremely meager in regard to the particulars. The exercises were holden in Elisha Hitchcock's barn (now standing on the north part of the Buck farm) June 22, 1826. The churches in Berkshire, Montgomery, Berlin, Morristown, Hardwick, Craftsbury, Barton and Coventry were invited, but the records give no account of the proceedings, and I am unable to state what ministers or delegates were present. I believe, however, that at that period, the Rev. Phineas Bailey preached in Berkshire, "Father Herbert" in Berlin, Mr. Chapin in Craftsbury and Mr. Watson in Coventry. Affairs, however, did not flow as smoothly as was hoped for. There began to be ill-feeling between Mr. Lamb and his people, the precise nature of which I am unable to state. Probably the people discovered that their pastor had his infirmities as all men have, and very likely the pastor discovered some of the "old man

Adam" in his church. The result was, another council was called in 1829, and he was dismissed. He moved to Lowell and preached a few years, fell into bad habits, was deposed from the ministry, and moved to the State of New York, where he died in a few years after.

About this time a meeting-house was built by the efforts of Dea. Luther Page and a few others, and for many years, this was the only house of worship in the Valley. It stood near where Albert Miller's house now is.

The inside of the church at the present day would be deemed a wonder in architecture. Two boxes fixed up 8 or 10 feet from the floor in opposite corners of the house, were the "singers seats" the men singers in one, and the women singers in the other. Between them was the pulpit several feet lower, so that between the men and women singers there was a "great gulf fixed," which you "could by no means pass." In those days the choir was not made up of boys and young ladies scarcely old enough to sit away from their mothers, but on the men's side sat the deacons, the elders and the solid men of the church, while on the other side, the good old matrons and mothers in Israel. Here, for years was sung St. Martin's, China, Calvary, and Plymouth; and I remember with what delight I used to listen to those solid old tunes. Since those days it has been my fortune to listen to the immortal productions of Handel, Hayden and Rossini, rendered by the best artists in America, but I never have experienced more pleasure than when a little lad I heard half a dozen old men and women sing in our old church.

Here too, as from a watch-tower, could be seen all the roguish boys in the church, and many a time has the writer, in the midst of some boyish prank, quailed under the stern frown of the awful deacon.

But the Holy Spirit has worked here, as well as in more costly edifices. In 1831, there was a great revival and large accessions were made to the church; also another in 1833, though not so extensive. A constant emigration to the West and other localities has operated to keep the church small and feeble. In 1848, the old meeting-house was taken down and the materials built into a new one in the village. It was dedicated Jan. 10, 1849, the Rev. C. W. Piper preaching the dedication sermon.

The church and society are now in comparatively flourishing circumstances. The number of church members at present is about sixty. Below I append a list of the ministers of the church since its organization, viz. Levi Parsons, missionary, 1818; James Parker, 1819—'25; Silas Lamb, 1826—'29; Wm. E. Holmes, 1831—'33; Jona. Sampson, 1833—'36; Reuben Mason, 1837—'42; Jas. D. Hills, 1843—'51; C. W. Piper, 1851—'54; Nathan Ward, 1854—'59; James P. Lane, 1860; Geo. S. Biscoe, 1861; Geo. A. Beckwith, 1861; Charles Scott, 1862; A. A. Smith, 1863—'67; John A. Farrar, 1867; Daniel Goodhue, 1868.

THE METHODIST CHURCH

was formed in 1830. It was organized by the Rev. Mr. Richmond, and at first consisted of 7 members, viz. Simpson Miller, and wife, Samuel Edwards and wife, Joseph Ward, Hannah Ward, and Mrs. Simpson.

During the revivals of 1831—'33, accessions were made to the church, but latterly emigration and other causes have somewhat reduced the church, there being at present, I believe, but 5 male members. The Rev. Thos. Mackie is their present minister.

MILITARY.

At the breaking out of the late rebellion, Westfield was not found behind other portions of our country in patriotism and public spirit. Volunteering was encouraged, and liberal bounties were raised to reward those of her sons who were willing to uphold the honor of our flag upon the battle-field. And in the privations of camp life, the labors and suffering of the active campaign, or amidst the horrors of the battle field, Westfield was honorably represented. Several of our young men have fought and bled on the immortal fields of Manassas, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, and some other fields of less renown. I give a list of volunteers, and drafted men who served in the army from this town. Those who died of disease are marked with a *. Those who were killed in battle, or died of wounds are designated thus, †.

2d Regiment, John Martin; 3rd, Henry A. Hitchcock†; Peter Martin, Norman Morey, Elisha Franklin; 4th, James S. Ryder†; 5th, James Brown†, John Kelly, Ammon S. Magee, Enos W. Thurber*; 6th, Asa J. Miller, William Ramsdell, Charles Santon*; 8th, David M. George†, (enlisted from Troy.) 11th, Ezra S. Bapp, Henry E. Bedell, after-

wards Lieut. Timothy Deblois, Amherst W. Dow, John Dunber, Geo. Evarts, David H. Gilman, Daufield Goddard, Moses Goddard*, Harlow D. Jackson, Abraham Laplant*, Charles Laplant, Nelson Lurette, Zelora Marsh, Joseph Martin, Florius Manrette, Andrew J. Morey, Edward Bapp, Joseph Goddard, Walter Marsh, Joseph Rose, Whipple Taylor*, 15th, Rodney R. Jackson*, Edward Martin*, Jackson Ryan, Hobart J. Marr, Lewis Simmons, Stephen Simmons, Alvin Rodgers.

During the early part of the war volunteering was quite brisk, the young men of Westfield particularly coming forward without much thought, or expectation of any bounty; but as time passed it was found that heavy bounties must be offered or a draft submitted to. The selectmen offered and paid as high as \$1,000 for several recruits, and for several more a less sum, so that the close of the war found the town in debt several thousand dollars. But in spite of every exertion, we were obliged to stand three several drafts. The first was in July, 1863, when 16 men were drafted, our quota being eight. Out of those sixteen only one, I believe, entered the service. The rest were exempted, paid commutation, or went to Canada after substitutes—and as several have never come back, we conclude they are still searching. In March, 1865, there was another draft of eight more and in April another of two more. The town, however, voted to raise money to furnish substitutes for all who were unable to go, so that the downfall of the rebellion found us terribly in debt.

About that time also a suit for damages received on the "Notch Road," was brought against the town by a man living in Montgomery, and the case being tried before an unusually stupid Franklin County jury, our debt is increased by the pretty little sum of twenty-six or seven hundred dollars more.

Four young men, either natives or residents of Westfield, have been killed in battle or soon after died from wounds received in action, and I here thought it not improper in this connection to give a slight sketch of each, as nearly correct as the materials in my hands will permit.

HENRY A. HITCHCOCK

was the son of Newton Hitchcock, and grandson of David Hitchcock, one of the first settlers of the town. He was the first who en-

listed from this town. He joined the 3rd Vermont, Co. B, June 1., 1861. He served till August 1., 1862, when he was discharged on account of ill health. In December, 1863, he enlisted in the 39th N. Y. At the battle of the Wilderness, May 6., 1864, his leg was shattered by a shot. The next day his limb was amputated and he was started in an ambulance for Fredericksburg, but the guerillas turned the train of wounded and dying men back to Chancellorsville and the next day, May 8th, he died. His age was 29 years.

JAMES S. RYDER

was born in Waitsfield, though for several years he had resided in this town. In the draft of 1863, July, he was one of the sixteen taken from this town, and was the only one of them who joined the army at that time. He patriotically refused to pay the commutation money, or desert to Canada, as too many did, but took his musket and put on his uniform the day he was examined by the surgeon, and never came home again. He was assigned to the 4th Vt. Co. H, and in the terrible battle of the Wilderness, he was shot through the abdomen and died in a few hours. His age was 37.

DAVID M. GEORGE

was born in the town of Topsham, but spent the greater part of his life here. He enlisted from Troy into the 8th Vt., Co. C, Dec. 2., 1861, and was killed at the siege of Port Hudson, May 27, 1863. A part of his regiment had been ordered out as a skirmish-line and were in a position, exposed to the enemy's sharpshooters, and were ordered to lie down. After a time George rose to his feet, to reconnoitre, and was almost instantly struck by a musket ball, and fell pierced through the heart. His age was about 39.

CHAPTER FOR WESTFIELD.

BY E. W. THURBER.

Westfield lies 44 miles N. E. from Burlington and 42 north from Montpelier, and about 20 miles from the present termination of the Connecticut and Passumpsic Rivers Railroad, at Barton. The location is of easy access by way of a defile in Lamoille County, and by the western valley of Lake Champlain, along the banks of the Missisquoi.

Until near the present century, herds of deer roved through the unbroken forest, and the rodents burrowed in the rich, though untilled soil—undisturbed, save by the wily Indian hunter.

There has been some discussion, within a few years, whether this valley was once the bottom of a pond. It has been the opinion of some, that a body of water covering many hundred acres extended over a part of Lowell and as much of the Missisquoi valley as lies in Westfield, and a part of Troy. I will present some facts furnished me by Rev. S. R. Hall, who is probably better informed, as to the geology of the County, than any other individual in this part of the State:

1. The hills, upon either side of the valley, have a surface of water-terraces, which, it is deemed, could be produced in no way except by the action of a body of water. These consist of a flat and perpendicular—alternately forming a flight of stairs on a grand scale; the steps being from 15 to 20 feet each; the level places being, of course, not always exactly horizontal, nor the descents exactly perpendicular, unless broken by rivulets, or disturbed by artificial means. Furthermore, and what is somewhat striking, these terraces are found to be at the same height on each side of the valley; being situated in pairs at the same elevation from a common level. These appearances are accounted for, by the sustainers of this theory, on the supposition that the level portions were being formed when the water stood at a level, or nearly so; while, when the perpendicular were forming, it was more rapidly draining off.

2. The soil composing all the low land is the same as at the bottom of existing lakes and ponds; that is, of a fine mealy nature, such as is always deposited at the bottom of all bodies of standing water.

3. We find evident traces of the action of water at such a height that, if it stood in a body there, it must necessarily cover the whole valley. There are "pot-holes" in the rocks on the sides of the mountains, and other traces of water, nearly a thousand feet above the Missisquoi River.

4. We find stratified sand a hundred feet above the valley.

5. The drift of geologists was a current from the N. N. W. to the S. S. E., as is evinced by the general flow of rocks in that direction; on the contrary, in this valley, the rocks came from the south, as is shown by our finding those in this town which belong to the quarry of our southern neighbors.

These data geologists deem sufficient to establish the affirmative of the question;

moreover, there are other facts which bear in the same direction. I will note a few.

It is said that Thomas Hitchcock, one of the early settlers, in excavating for a well, a short distance from the village, at the depth of 15 feet, found the top of a tree in such a state of preservation that he was able to identify it as hemlock. Furthermore, if we penetrate perpendicularly into the earth for several feet, upon the side of the hill that lies back from the river, we find alternate layers of top-soil, hard-pan, &c.,—showing a deposit of different kinds of soil at different periods.

Again, in draining the low lands in the valley, we find fallen trees, bark, &c., several feet from the surface—a fact considered unaccountable on any other supposition than that of a heavy deposit of earth.

Again, shells, and bones of fishes, have been found at such a distance back from the river as is never overflowed by it.

These facts are much more easily accounted for, on the supposition that a large body of water once covered the entire amount of land which exhibits these phenomena. I will not stop to remark, with respect to them, further than to add that they furnish interesting material for the historian, geologist and speculative philosopher.

Within the first 30 years from the first half of the present century, several rumors have been afloat of lead discoveries being made within or near the southern and western limits of this town.

About the year 1805, a Mr. Stimpson, who resided at North Troy, in coming from the Champlain valley over the mountain to this town, in company with an Indian by the name of Lewy, came across a mine of lead (it is unknown how large), and brought home a quantity. His daughter, a present resident of the town, remembers seeing it lie upon a shelf in her father's house, about fifty-five years ago.

Again, Mr. Harvey Farman, one of the first settlers of Troy, and a man who used to travel much in the woods, once obtained a quantity upon one of the neighboring mountains, as tradition has it, out of which he made bullets; but could never again find the spot where he obtained it.

Again, a Mr. Stoughton, who was once a resident of this town, found a body of this mineral while descending the mountain upon this side. While descending a steep declivity,

he caught hold of a bush, which came up, revealing the mine, the color of which attracted his attention. Upon observing it more closely, he found that he could cut it with his pocket-knife; but, having no larger implement with him at the time, was enabled to secure but little.

Furthermore, when Mr. David Barber lived upon the farm, at present occupied by Jesse Buck, tradition says that the Indians were accustomed to pass his house in a southerly direction, and, after being gone for twenty-four hours, would return, bringing lead, out of which they made bullets.

These, and other similar statements, point to the same conclusion, namely, that there is a mine of lead, in nearly a pure state, within a few hours' walk of either Westfield or Lowell village, or the settlements in Jay, or Montgomery. But, as it is my object to record facts, rather than to speculate lengthily upon probabilities, I will leave the subject to the scientific scholar and "Green Mountain rangers," for further developments.

The main stream in this town is the Missisquoi River, which runs in a north-easterly direction through the S. E. corner of the town, receiving several tributaries which form an accession to its waters equal to nearly the original amount on entering the town. The first of these is called the Coburn brook, which rises near the line of Jay, and, running in a south-easterly direction into Troy, enters the Missisquoi near the south village. The next branch of importance is Mill brook, which runs in a south-easterly direction through the village. The next runs in a south, and then, in a north-easterly direction, to the pond near Mr. Burnham's, where it unites with the Mill brook and enters the Missisquoi near Troy line. This stream received its name from — Taft, who erected the first grist and saw-mill in town, upon its bank. The most southerly stream in this town, is called the Burgess brook, from one of the first settlers, living near it on the West hill. It rises in the S. W. part of the town, crosses the West hill road near F. Sawyer's, runs in a south-westerly direction, and joins the river near the south line.

A stream is formed by the confluence of two brooks in the south part of Troy, runs a short distance in Westfield, on the east side of the Missisquoi, and joins it near the residence of T. P. Brown.

Each of these streams is sufficiently large to carry a saw-mill, and all but one have done so. The machinery of a starch-factory has also been run by one of them.

No large bodies of granite have been found within the limits of the township, but several boulders, of considerable size, abound,—some of which have been worked. A range of serpentine rock extends from Lowell through its S. E. corner into Troy, forming numerous bluffs of several feet in height. In connection with this range, chromate of iron, bitter spar, talcose slate, and specimens of asbestos have been found; also, veins of amianthus—a variety of asbestos having long threads like flax. This is incombustible, and is sometimes wrought into cloth and paper.

Large quantities of soapstone have also been discovered, and some good specimens of greenstone. The latter is not capable of being smelted, but admits of a high polish, and is used in the mechanic arts.

There are two natural ponds in town. One lies on the farm at present owned and occupied by Peter Phillips, some two or three miles north-west of the south village in Troy. It covers two or three acres of land, and is said to slope very rapidly from the margin toward the center—being at a great depth in the middle. It abounds in pickerel,—a few of that fish being placed there by one of the early settlers. There is no stream running into it, and it has no outlet upon the surface,—the land being sufficiently dry for plowing entirely around it; but, on the east side, several rods from it, and several feet below its surface, there is a large spring which is supposed to be fed by its waters. It lies upon a hill, the ground sloping from it in every direction; and neither freshets nor droughts affect it but little. It is supposed to be fed by springs, as is evinced by the discovery, by bathers, of certain streaks of water colder than the main body; and also, by its being kept in a state of purity; a family, several rods distant, obtaining a supply for domestic purposes with a syphon.

JESSE OLDS,

the first settler, came from Mantague, Mass., bringing with him his wife* and two or three children. He seems to have possessed an aspiring, stirring disposition, and figured somewhat conspicuously in the early history

*He married a daughter of Seymour Taft, an inn-keeper at Montague.

company with Simpson, erected a pail-factory* on the site of the saw-mill erected by Thomas Hitchcock. He is the only one of the family who now resides in Westfield. The 6th, 7th, 8th, and 9th, of this family, are yet living, the 2d, 6th, 7th, and 9th, never having settled in town.

GEORGE W. WHICHER

erected a building in 1842, and placed in it a machine for sawing clapboards. It was purchased soon after by

MORTON STEBBINS,

who put in the grist-mill which has run to the present time. After the destroying of the Taft Mills, in 1804, till the erection of Thomas Hitchcock's in 1808, the people had to go to Derby and Craftsbury to mill; after this ceased to do business, 1839 or '40, they went to N. Troy and to Lowell, until the completion of the last.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

In 1857, an institution of learning was incorporated in Westfield, styled the "Westfield Grammar School," through the instrumentality of C. Braley, our representative that year. The first sessions of the school were held in Mr. Braley's building at the village; the number attending which, considering the inconvenience of the position, was encouraging to the institution. During the Summer of 1860, through the efforts of our citizens, a new two-story building was erected in a pleasant part of the village, the first floor of which is to be the property of this institution, and the second for holding the town meetings.

REV. N. H. DOWNS,

a baptist clergyman, came from Groton, Vt., to Troy, this country, about 1828. He afterwards settled in Westfield, and erected the large framed-house at present occupied by Peter Philips, on the North hill. Subsequently he built one or two houses in South Troy village. He moved to Ohio in August 1854. He appears to have been possessed of an active disposition; and, although in very indigent circumstances, at first, after fortune had placed liberal means in his hands, he was inclined to keep money stirring. He appears to have been the prime mover in the erection of the meeting-house at Troy, and was instrumental in forming a church, into which he gathered over 60 members. His money was

* This factory afterward passed into the hands of C. Bailey, and was destroyed by fire.

obtained from the sale of his "Elixir," in which he is said to have dealt to the amount of \$40,000.

MR. HOWARD.

In the Fall, 1807, a Mr. Howard came from Springfield, Mass. to Westfield. He lived with his brother-in-law, Jas. C. for a short time, and finished a log-building previously commenced by Calvin Eaton, a short distance south of the Olds place, into which he moved his family. During the winter of 1807-8 he was returning from Craftsbury, where he had been at work, and was met by one or two of our citizens on the mountain on Saturday P. M. about 3 o'clock. He was not seen again till Tuesday, about 9 o'clock in the morning when he was discovered by Messrs, Reed & Sprague, not far from the house of the latter, and between it and the present residence of Mr. Boynton; the road then running between the last two men's houses. He appeared to be attempting to walk, and succeeded in moving a little, but the trodden appearance of the snow indicated that he had been for some time within a short distance of the spot where he was found. He was conveyed to the house of Mr. Sprague, and the only physician who resided within many miles, Dr. Shubael Winslow, was called. He proceeded to bleed him, (the propriety of which, under those circumstances has ever been strongly called in question) but with this and all other efforts they were unable to resuscitate him fully, and he expired within 24 hours after being found. He is described as being a large, athletic man, and well calculated to subdue the forest at a distance from civilization. But his career in Westfield was short. The direct, primary cause of his death, has ever since been a question which no one appears to have solved satisfactorily. According to the custom of the day, he had a bottle which was nearly full of some kind of spirit; but it appeared to contain about the same when he was discovered that it did when our people met him. Moreover, being able to communicate somewhat before he died, he informed his friends that he had not removed the cork since that time; his efforts to do so, being ineffectual. He left a wife and several children to lament his untimely end. According to the best information which we at present possess, this was the first death of an adult in this town.* He was buried on the

* See also Mr. Winslow on this subject; also history of Lowell, p. — Ed.

JOHN HARTLEY

is supposed to be the last of the first five settlers mentioned thus far. He was here, however, at the organization of the town in 1802, as his name appears among the petit jurors. He came from Ireland with his parents some time previous to the Revolution, in which contest his father was a soldier. He came to this town from Princefield, Mass., and settled on what is called the North Hill, on the farm since occupied by Mr. Roswell Lumbard. He built a snug little house without the aid of a board or shingle. Between Oct. 1804 and Dec. 1805, he moved to Troy, where he remained awhile, and then went to Potton, C. E. His family consisted of a wife, two or three children, his mother and a sister; the latter came to Westfield in the Fall of 1802.

DAVID BARBER.

The next family that came into Westfield, was that of David Barber, from Brimfield, Mass., who arrived in the new settlement in June, 1803. He was moved by his father-in-law Medad Hitchcock, with an ox-team and horse, bringing irons for a saw-mill. They were 19 days on the road, a distance of about 240 miles. Mrs. Barber staid one week with Mr. J. Olds, during which time her husband erected a log-building near the Mill brook, above the present site of the starch-factory. The first strokes in their part of the town were made for this purpose, and to procure timber for Mr. H.'s mill. Mr. Barber remained here until the Spring of 1804, when he erected a house a short distance S. E. of the present house of Mr. Jesse Buck. After remaining here a short time, he lived 4 years in a building erected by R. Cisco, a little south of the present site of the village, and then removed to the place, a short distance east of the village, where he died, April 16, 1854. Mrs. Barber remained here till April 2, 1856, when she moved to Glover, where she resides at present with her son-in-law, H. Gilman, at the age of 78, 1861-2.

LYMAN TAFT

from Montague, Mass. At a meeting of the original proprietors of the land in Westfield, it was "voted that — acres be given to Lyman Taft, or any other person who will erect the first grist and saw-mill in Westfield." Mr. Taft availed himself of the offer, and erected the buildings on a small stream near the present residence of D. F. Boynton, which has since been known as the Taft Brook.

RODOLPHUS REED,

a son of Josiah Reed, from Montague, Mass., arrived in Westfield with his family, Nov. 27, 1803. They came in with a span of horses, and spent the first Winter with Mr. Olds. When Mr. Reed had journeyed as far as Craftsbury, the snow had fallen to a considerable depth, and leaving his wagon he proceeded forward with his sleigh, expecting to reach the settlement in Westfield the first night. But from the depth of snow which lay on the mountain and other difficulties, they were unable to do so until the third day. The first night they encamped on the west side of the mountain, and the second at a rude hovel in Lowell, erected by a Mr. Caldwell some time previous, who resided here during the Summer, but had now deserted for Winter quarters in Massachusetts, as was his custom. This camp was built up of logs on three sides, the fourth forming a fire-place on a grand scale, with all the rest of the world for a chimney. The next day, Mr. Olds having sent them some assistance, they reached his house, not having suffered very extremely, although their youngest child was only about two weeks old. The next Spring Mr. Reed erected a house upon a piece of lease land, at present occupied by Geo. Lockwood, where he remained for 15 years. He afterward lived one year with Mr. Dexter on the Hobbs place, whence he removed to the farm at present occupied by Luther Howe, where he erected a framed house and barn. He lived here till his death. He died of apoplexy, May 18, 1841, aged 67. Their children were Lydia, John, Hannah, Lucy, Lyman, Erastus, Josiah, Calvin, Sarah, Arvilla, Royal and Willard. Royal cleared a part of the farm on the West Hill, owned by Veniah Miller, and erected the barn which stands upon it.

Mrs. Reed resides here still with her daughter Lydia, at the advanced age of 80 years.

HOLLIS ATWELL,

from Cambridge, Vt., came to this place in October 1822. He erected a large two-story building on the north side of the brook, about half a mile south of the village, and commenced the tanning business. The first floor was used for this purpose, and the second was occupied by his family. In addition to cow-hides, and calf-skins, Mr. A. tanned deer-skins, out of which he manufactured mittens and gloves,—and sheep-pelts. He continued the business till about the year 1845.

FATAL ACCIDENTS.

The year 1846 was noted in Westfield for two melancholly accidents. In March, a man named Beede Roberts was killed while felling trees for Luther Jackman. In June, Elisha H. and David, two promising sons of Aaron Barber, 24 and 22 years of age, were drowned in a small pond on the north hill, while bathing—and in February of 1847, his eldest daughter died, and the Spring following his youngest, making the loss of 4 children within a year.

About the year 1828, Thomas Quint while traveling through the town, in a sleigh, on the main road, was fatally hurt. It was supposed that his horse might have taken fright and he was suddenly started back against the back part of his sleigh with such force as to sever the spinal column, after which, he was thrown upon the ice where he was found by a man with a team behind.

ROBERT ORNE

erected in 1845, a large building in the north part of the village, which he originally designed for a tavern, but never finished: subsequently it passed into the hands of a Mr. Locke, Messrs. Richardson and Braley, and Mr. R. after sold to his partner Mr. B. The first sessions of the Westfield Grammar school were held in this building, which has also been occupied at different times by families and for shops and a warehouse.

The first school was taught by Isabel Upham, from Montgomery, in a house on the east side of the old road, near the Taft brook. The town has now 6 districts in which school is sustained five months or more, each year.

JOSEPH HITCHCOCK.

An apple-tree marks the site, near the present buildings of Luther Howe, where Mr. H. first commenced and built his log-house. He afterward occupied a lease-lot, west of A. C. Hitchcock's present farm; later moved to northern N. Y., where he now resides.

ELISHA HITCHCOCK

commenced on the northern part of the farm of Jesse Buck, where he first built a log-house, and about 1818 the framed one now standing. A few years since he removed West.

ABEL HITCHCOCK

commenced on the meadow east of the river, where he built a log-house near the ———. This farm was after purchased by Luke Miller, who put up a frame-house.

The Hitchcock family came from Westminster, and consisted of Julius, Caleb, James, Elisha, Amos, Simon, Joseph, Ursula, Josiah, Patty, Abel, Hiram, Melinda, Lucinda and Aaron Charles. The third, fourth, fifth, seventh, tenth, eleventh, twelfth, thirteenth and fourteenth, are still living, four of whom (the three daughters and Hiram) only, are residents of the town. James, the oldest, has reached the advanced age of 80.* He resides in Ludlow, Vt. Elisha lives in Norwalk, Ohio; Amos, Westminster, Vt.; Joseph, Worth, N. Y.; Abel, Rutland, Wis.

PHYSICIANS.

THOMAS WINSLOW, grandson of Dea. Luther, is a physician settled in Chicago, Ill.

GUY STOUGHTON, son of Thomas, studied medicine with Dr. Corey and at St. Albans, attended medical lectures several terms at Woodstock, and commenced practice in Westfield; subsequently removed to and practiced in Wisconsin, till within a few years.

CHANCEY BURGESS, oldest son of Anthony, studied medicine after he left Westfield, and has since been located awhile at Alburgh Springs, Grand Isle Co.

MILLER FAMILY.

Several of the sons of Elisha Miller settled in Westfield, some of whom came before, and some after the war. This family consisted of Luke, Ruby, Vaniah, Rimmon, Simpson, Patty, Bathsheba, Henry, and Leafy. Luke lived for a while in the house before mentioned, then moved to the building on the east bank of the river, previously erected by Abel Hitchcock. Subsequently, he erected the framed-house on the elevation a short distance from the river, at present occupied by Alfred Miller. He died here. Vaniah purchased the lot of land comprising the present farms of J. Miller and Jesse Bailey and settled on the location of the latter. He died in Westfield. Rimmon settled first on the west side of the river, opposite to Luke, and subsequently purchased the farm near the village at present owned by Mr. Richardson, and erected the house occupied by Patrick McDougherty. He afterwards purchased the farm owned by A. S. Miller, where he died in 1856. Simpson lived in this town some ten years or over, and then removed to Troy, N. Y., where he died, Oct. 3, 1848. Henry came to Westfield in 1845, and this year, in

* Since deceased.—Ed.

o. the town. He was educated, refined and polished in manners; and, but for his want of discretion, might have made a mark among his countrymen, of some importance. He had been a minister of the Congregational church, but never appears to have officiated in that capacity in Westfield, and but once while he resided here; that is, at the funeral of two young men in Potton, C. E., as mentioned in Sumner's history of the Missisquoi valley. The farm upon which he commenced is now called the Morse place, and formerly part of the farm owned by Hale Clark, on what is called the "West Hill;" there being no dwelling-house upon it. Mr. Olds erected a frame-barn previous to 1802, which was probably the first one in town, the outlines of which are still visible. It is thought that he had one daughter born here, which might have been the first birth in Westfield, though we cannot be positive. He set out an orchard near his house, a few trees of which still remain alive. As his house stood near the only road leading into the town from the south, it was frequently the temporary residence of the early settlers.

This road came over the mountain from Craftsbury, and led on through Jay to Potton, C. E. where there were a few inhabitants.

He went to the General Assembly at Westminster in 1803, being the first representative from Westfield. He was also town clerk from the organization of the town in 1802, till his removal, the first week in May, 1804, to Craftsbury. From Craftsbury he removed to the State of New York, where he died.

ANTHONY BURGESS,

from Gloucester, R. I., commenced on the West Hill some distance south of Mr. Olds'. He cleared several acres here, and put up a log-house and framed barn, previous to 1803. He subsequently married a Miss Hobbs.—They had several children. He died about the 1st of June, 1810, and was buried on the West Hill. His wife afterward went to her father, in the State of New York. His sons moved to Grand-Isle Co., married and finally went to New-York State. So far as we can learn, Mr. Burgess was the second adult who died in town.

Much of his farm has since been covered with a second growth of maple. Mr. Rufus Stebbins, a subsequent owner, made some inroads upon them several years ago; and more yet have since been felled: but several

acres of level handsome land are yet covered; part of which form a beautiful sugar-orchard for Mr. Clark, of more than a thousand trees.

JOSEPH PROPHET

came from Gloucester, R. I. with Mr. Burgess previous to the Spring of 1803. For the few first years he worked for Mr. Olds, kept bachelor's hall with A. Burgess, &c.; afterwards worked several years for Mr. Hitchcock; subsequently exchanged a piece of land on the West Hill, which he had previously bought, for another on the Flat. He here erected a log-house and subsequently a plank one, where he lived until about the year 1830, when he sold to Jere. Hodgkin, and moved to Lowell.* He appears to have sustained a good moral character, was noted for integrity and uprightness of purpose, and was universally respected by all who knew him. His strong arms dealt many heavy blows toward subduing the forest in Westfield; and his name is spoken with approbation by those who knew him well more than half a century ago. He was never married.

WILLIAM HOBBS

came from Sturbridge, Mass. He had a wife and several children when he came, and there were one or two born in town; but it is thought subsequently to the daughter of Mr. Olds. He commenced on the then main-road, north of Mr. Olds and on the other side of the brook. He built and lived in a log-house, and in the Summer of 1804 raised a frame barn, which, however, he never wholly completed. He was a resident of the town till about the year 1806 or '07, and removed to Constable, N. Y. He cleared several acres and raised a good orchard. The farm was afterward purchased of Scott, of Craftsbury, by Messrs. Dexter and Stone, who made an addition to the house and added other conveniences. For several years past it has been used as a pasture, under the title of the "Bull place," from the name of the last resident. This is now a large clearing entirely surrounded by woods, owned by Jesse Buck. There are the relics of a barn, and also of a garden and orchard and the frame of a house still remaining on it. Laying upon the side of the hill it forms an excellent pasture; but is not very accessible, the original road having fallen into disuse many years since.

* He purchased a farm near Lowell Village, lived a few years and died between 1830 and '35.

southeast corner of the farm at present owned by Mr. Hoyt on the West Hill. He with Mr. B. were the only adults interred upon the spot. This was the first burial place in Westfield; but the spot has since been converted into tillage land.

Mrs. Howard subsequently married a Mr. Lathe. She lived awhile each at Craftsbury and Westfield, and subsequently in Troy—thence she removed to Ohio, 2 years since, where she died in December '59. Mr. Howard was a blacksmith, and worked awhile in a shop built by Mr. Dexter and afterward erected a new one, and died in Westfield, in 1807. Mr. Reed's path of life appears to have been emphatically rugged. Not long after his marriage, the news came to his wife that he was drowned at South Hadley Falls, Mass. where he was at work rafting logs down the river. It proved untrue, however, although for a while his situation was precarious in the extreme, he barely escaping with his life. In the summer of 1805, a few years after his removal to Westfield, being at the raising of a barn for Thos. Stoughton, he was struck across the spinal column by one of the heavy timbers, and taken up senseless, but recovered. Subsequently, while engaged in working on a road which had been laid to Hazen's Notch, he was struck a heavy blow upon the back of the head by a falling limb, the messenger informing Mrs. Reed said that he might not survive till she could arrive at the spot. He did, however, and lived several years. He is described as being a very rugged, hearty man; and although he was able to attend to his work till the day of his death, he never wholly recovered from the effects of these well-nigh fatal accidents.

JOSIAH REED

came to Westfield in the Spring of 1803, lived with Mr. Olds, and raised several kinds of grain on his farm. He worked in the Taft mills, it is thought, as long as they stood. He afterward went to Craftsbury where he died, Oct. 4, 1804.

ABIJAH REED

came to Westfield with his brother Rodolphus in 1803. He commenced near the present Mrs. Jackson's on the West hill, and set out some apple trees. He afterwards spent two or three years in Lowell, and from thence he removed to Colchester.

CAPT. MEDAD HITCHCOCK

came into the new settlement, as before mentioned, in the Spring of 1803, with a yoke of oxen and horse, bringing iron for a saw mill. He selected a location for the mill, a short distance above the present site of the starch-factory on the Mill Brook, and commenced getting out the timber for its construction. After working through the season he returned to Massachusetts to spend the winter, not having completed the building. He returned in the Spring of 1804, and in the Summer of this year raised the second saw-mill in town.

A MR. CISCO,

in the fall of 1804 moved his family to Westfield, and settled near the present site of the buildings of Medad Hitchcock, his namesake. The next year he erected the framed barn which stands there now, it being the first framed barn in that part of the town. This building has both a military and a patriotic history (already given in Mrs. Winslow's papers Oct. 7.) In the year 1805 or 1806 assisted by his son Thomas, he built a grist-mill on the same stream as the saw-mill, a short distance below the present site of the saw-mill of Mr. Howard; subsequently it was destroyed by fire. In the year 1819 he erected a framed house a few rods north of his first, near the present site of A. C. Hitchcock's house, and which at present forms a part of the group of buildings of the latter. He died Feb. 18, 1821; his wife, Martha, Dec. 25, 1830. The names of his children were, Thomas, Azuba, Heber, Patty, Sally, Naomi, Medad, Smith and Salome, a family of 9 children well adapted to the purpose which Mr. H. attempted to accomplish—that of converting a forest into a settled country—land covered with trees into cultivated fields. Azuba (Mrs. Barber), Heber and Naomi (Mrs. Miller) and Salome are still living, all but the first being residents of Westfield. Many of Mr. Hitchcock's descendants are here, forming a respectable portion of the community.

THOMAS HITCHCOCK

came to Westfield for the purpose of surveying the country, in 1802. In June, 1803, he accompanied his father and Mrs. Barber's family, as before mentioned; and in March, 1804, made the town a permanent residence. He married Lucina Winslow (a daughter of another of the early settlers), in Massachusetts, and removed the next month to the new settlement;

and in March, 1804, became a permanent resident of the new colony. He moved into the log-house erected by Mr. Barber on the bank of the Mill-brook, near the saw-mill of Medad Hitchcock. He afterwards erected a small framed house near the residence of his father; and, in 1808, the house at present occupied by Henry Miller, the first framed house in town, except the one just mentioned, which was a "little temporary thing," which he occupied but a short time. He assisted his father in the erection of the grist-mill before mentioned, in the year 1805 or 1806: and subsequently, when the saw-mill was destroyed by fire, he erected another on the site of the recent pail-factory. He resided in the framed house near the brook until 1826, when, having become embarrassed in his business transactions, and commencing to exhibit evidences of mental aberration, he spent several months with his brother, M. Smith, and subsequently died at the Asylum at Brattleboro, Aug. 26, 1837.

There is something interestingly melancholy in the history of this unfortunate man. Removing to Westfield soon after his marriage, the new colony doubtless presented few attractions to the newly married pair. The forest frowned on either side, and, half a century later, Mrs. H. is said to have expressed the loneliness experienced by herself and others, during the first few years, in very strong terms. He is described as a man of talents and amiable disposition; but not succeeding so well in the newly settled country as he had anticipated, he fell a victim to despondency, and died a lunatic. He held the office of town clerk from 1809 to 1835; which office he filled satisfactorily, as evinced from his receiving the suffrages of his townsmen for that office for more than a quarter of a century.

Near the close of his life, being prostrated by disease, his spiritual nature appears to have become particularly active, and he was accustomed to assert, with an earnestness evidently unfeigned, that he could see angels surrounding him. Whether this was an illusion of an unbalanced brain or no, forms a subject of contemplation for the student and lover of theology.

In his death Mrs. H. lost an indulgent husband, Westfield a valuable townsman, society and his Masonic lodge a much respected member, and many a kind-hearted and faithful friend.

His widow was an intelligent and estimable lady, much loved and respected. She subse-

quently married Elisha Hitchcock. She died Feb. 11, 1857.

RICHARD CISCO

came in 1804, and erected a house on the Missisco meadow, on the farm at present occupied by Carnot Braley. He lived here during the winter of 1804 and '05, when Mr. Cisco built a log-house, near Mr. Hitchcock's, where his wife resided during the winters of 1804 and '05.—His children were, Lemuel, Joseph, James, Thomas, Phebe, Annie, Miranda. All but the first and sixth are yet living, mostly in the Western States.

THOMAS STOUGHTON

moved to Westfield from Weathersfield, this State, a year or two after Mr. Cisco, accompanied by his family and his parents. He settled on the same farm as Mr. Cisco, and erected his buildings on the present site of Mr. Braley's. His wife died here about 1837, and his parents some time previously. Subsequently he removed to Wisconsin, where he died about 1850.—His children were, Luke, Guy, George, Nancy John, Thomas, Claudin, Seymour and Harvey. The first, second, third and seventh are yet living in Wisconsin. George left Westfield, last, in the Spring of 1855—leaving none of the children of either of these primitive settlers, Mr. Hitchcock and Mr. Cisco, behind.

The Missisquoi river flows rather sluggishly nearly its entire course in Westfield, making it very susceptible to the influence of heavy rains; and as it passes through an intervalle, the banks are generally low—thus enabling it, when it gets above high-water mark, to take its own course, overflowing meadows, taking the turf along, floating flood-wood upon the tillage-land—sand on to the mowing—taking miniature trees up by the roots, and making a disturbance generally. Its general course through the intervalle is N. E.; but there is scarcely a point of the compass towards which its course is not aimed, in some part of its meanderings. Birds may attempt to fly across it, and after pursuing a direct course for a while, alight upon the same side from which they started: and an individual who has resided for 30 years on its eastern bank, says that it runs 2 miles to get 1, as far as he knows it. It is said that on one occasion when Messrs. Stoughton and Cisco lived on the meadow above mentioned, the water rose to such a height as to compel them to leave home against their inclination; but they finally concluded to succumb to the irresistible solicitations of the ponderable element; and, attaching their couch-material to the beams

above, bore, each his better half, to a position more elevated.

MR. JOSEPH COBURN

was the next permanent settler in Westfield. He arrived in the little colony about the middle of October, 1804. He lived with Mr. Goodell, (who had rented the Olds place that season) the ensuing winter, and afterwards removed to the farm at present occupied by the Messrs. Pricketts, where a Mr. Humes had previously made a commencement, and cleared 7 or 8 acres, and then moved away. He resided here a few years, when he removed to Craftsbury, where he died in December, 1859, aged 89 years.—His children were, Chester, Phyla, Cheney, Marcey, John, Catherine, James and Olive. Chester remains a resident of the town; Cheney, Marcey and James reside in New York State—the two youngest in Craftsbury. The first year, to draw his hay in, he fell a small tree, fitted the large end of the body to the ring of his ox-yoke, the larger limbs he made, by cutting them nearly off, to form a flat surface, and the whole answered for a cart.

HOSEA SPRAGUE

came to Westfield from Brimfield, Mass., in December, 1805, and spent the winter in the house of Mr. Reed. He afterward built a log-house on the farm at present occupied by T. O. Brown, where he lived till April, 1822, when he removed to Lowell, where he died in November, 1843. His children were, Burton, Hosea, Mary, Betsey, Nehemiah, Lydia, Laban and Celia. The second, fourth, sixth, seventh and eighth, are still living; none, however, being residents of the town. Betsy, who lived in Homer, N. Y., visited Westfield in 1851—having been absent 40 years.

It would seem that the snow fell very deep during the winters of 1803, '04, '05 and '06, and, as thought by some, much more so than has been customary in later years. Messrs. Reed and Sprague, with a span of horses, were 5 days in getting 2 barrels of pork from Craftsbury to Westfield, in the last named winter; and in the former, an old resident states, that from one of the dwellings where she resided on the West hill, not a fence nor tall stump was to be seen.

DAVID HITCHCOCK,

another of the first settlers in Westfield, came to this town from Brimfield, Mass., in June 1806. His father (Obad) and Medad were half brothers. He bought a lot of land on the North hill, comprising the present farms of his sons Newton and Horatio Hitchcock, and the

one between them, at present owned by a Mr. Gilpin. He erected a log-house near the present site of Newton's house, where he remained till he died, Dec. 4, 1810. According to the will of the father the two sons were to have the northern and southern portions of the farm, while the mother retained the middle third.—The boys settled on their farms, and have since remained there; but the other part has passed through several hands. After Mr. H.'s decease, the widow erected a framed-house a short distance south of the old one, which was afterwards removed northwardly, near the present school-house; and subsequently, C. Coburn, whom she married, erected the present building on the same spot. The latter are yet residents of the town, Mrs. C. having reached the advanced age of 83.

Some years previous to the last mentioned date,

ASA HITCHCOCK,

a brother of the two last, commenced clearing the farm at present owned by S. J. Farman, on the river, and built a log-house a few rods south-east of the present one. In 1808, he married and moved here, where he afterwards erected a framed barn. He subsequently removed to Hardwick, where he died about 1811 or '12.

Mr. Hitchcock furnishes one of those instances of what industry and perseverance will accomplish for those who desire to learn, even under discouraging circumstances. His father dying when he was quite young, he had no means of obtaining an education above that afforded by the common school at that day; and even this was denied him one half of the time. The duties of the farm devolved on him and his brother David; and as they constantly demanded the attention of one of them, each could attend school only alternate seasons, and then only in the winter. He, however, struggled with misfortune and embarrassed circumstances, and finally studied and practiced law in Hardwick, and became an eminent teacher—an example of a self-made man.

DR. SHUBEL WINSLOW

came to Westfield from Brimfield, Mass., in May, 1806, and settled on the farm at present occupied by Jacob Stebbins. He built a log-house and barn and remained here till his death, which took place Jan. 16, 1821. Azuba, his wife, died June 10, 1820. He studied medicine but did not practice much after coming to Westfield, although he had formerly done so considerably. His children were Dolly,

Amasa, Lydia, Lucina and Luther. Dolly died in Westfield, Oct. 20, 1858. Amasa commenced on the farm now owned by Jas. Clark and Samuel Burnham. He remained a few years and cleared several acres, but moved to Col-raine, Mass., in 1812. Lydia married Heber Hitchcock, and died in Westfield. Lucina married Thomas Hitchcock, and died in Westfield, Feb. 11, 1857. Luther is still living and resides in Sunderland, Mass.

About the same time a brother of DAVID, LEVI HITCHCOCK, came to Westfield and settled on the north-west part of the lot, purchased by David. He erected a log-house near the main road, and subsequently the framed house erected by the widow Hitchcock (mentioned before) was moved to the same site, where he died about 1839 or '40. He left two small children, the younger being under 7 years of age, the training and education of which devolved upon the mother. He was buried on his own farm near the roadside, on a spot which has since been converted into a burying ground. The marble slab which marks his resting place, is supposed to have been the first one erected in town. The lapse of half a century has left the foot-prints of time upon its surface, but the characters are still legible.

This slab was obtained from a ledge in Lowell; but the mechanic who wrought it out found the stone too hard to make the working of the ledge profitable. The settlement received another accession to its number by the arrival of Jairus Stebbins from Middlefield* Mass., and Caleb Hitchcock from Westminster, in this State.

JAIRUS STEBBINS

had purchased the lots chartered to Gov. Owen of him personally and he proceeded to erect a building upon the lot lying in the first division, a short distance south of the house previously occupied by Mr. Hartley. He moved with a yoke of oxen and a horse; and such was the state of the roads that it took them 16 days to reach the place of their destination in Westfield. In 1814 he erected the gambrel-roofed house, at present unoccupied, a little distance south of his old one which he continued to occupy in the fall of this year. He brought a gun of Revolutionary fame, his father having carried it at Ticonderoga, which is at present in the possession of Madison Steb-

* Mr. Winslow says he came in 1806, from Munson Mass.

bins of Troy. In 1809, he erected a distillery for the manufacture of potatoe whisky, which was a successful operation, several years. From authentic data it appears the demand for this and similar articles, in the first settlement of the country, was brisk.

Subsequently he removed to the farm at present occupied by Martin Stebbins, where he and Mrs. S. still survive at the advanced ages of 78 and 77.

Their children were Emeline, Madison, Edwin, Martin, Shapley P., Harrison, Clarinda, Mary. The second, fourth, sixth, seventh and eight are still living—but one in Westfield, and only two in Vermont.

CALEB HITCHCOCK.

moved into a log-house, previously occupied by Mr. Goodell, which stood a short distance west of the buildings of Jesse Buck. He afterwards erected a framed building on the same site, and subsequently the house at present occupied by Mr. Buck, where he died Sept. 15, 1825. Mrs. H. remained a resident of the town till her death, May 29, 1858.*

Their children were Emily, Eunice, Nancy, Arad, Harvey, Hiram Ephraim, and Elmira. All but the third are still living, but none are at present residents of the town.

JAMES BROWN

from Gloucester, R. I., moved his family to Westfield, July 5, 1809 and commenced on the West Hill on the place now occupied by John Mc Elroy, and erected a framed barn. Subsequently he moved to the place previously occupied by A. Burgess. He afterwards removed to the farm previously occupied by Mr. Sprague, where he has since resided. Their children were Sarah, Ann, Matilda, James M., Whipple C., Thomas O., Arnold O., Celia Ann, Mary, Ruth, Fidelia, Wm. O., Abbie, Lorin, Ellen M. Eight of them are still living, one only, Thos. P., being a resident of Westfield at present.

About the year 1809,

DR. HENRY CAREY

came from Craftsbury and lived at Mr. O. Chamberlain's in Troy. His labors extended throughout the valley and he was the first regular physician that practised in Westfield; was formerly from Sturbridge, Ms., Mr. Brown

* Mrs. H. is the second person in Westfield who has become deranged. Previous to the year 1825, she spent one night on the blueberry ledge in Lowell. She recovered, however and for many years previous to her death could pursue her ordinary avocations.

married Mary Owen, a grand-daughter of Lt. Gov. Owen, and he was the first regular physician who practiced in Westfield*. He married a daughter of his host, and subsequently erected a building on the opposite side of the road from the present buildings of C. Braley which was afterwards occupied by a Mr. White, a saddler, and subsequently destroyed by fire. He next erected the building a little distance further south, at present occupied by Mr. Marsh, where he resided for several years and removed to Troy.† His children were Orell, Franklin H., Ralph and Imogene. The second and fourth are yet living in Ohio.

Dr. Carey was a much respected and successful physician; and for many years the only one who practiced to any great extent in town. It was a characteristic of his to proceed with caution in cases with which he was not fully acquainted. He appears to have been a sagacious, careful and successful physician. For several years, he was the only resident physician in the four Missisquoi Valley towns.

LETTER FROM HIRAM SISCO,

who was the first male child born in Westfield:

"Bloomington, March 27,—

"Mr. Thurber—I received your letter last evening. I will write in answer to it this morning. I was the first male child born in the town of Westfield. Lucinda Barber was the first child born in the town of Westfield. I think there were but three families in town when I was born, viz. Mr. Barber's, Mr. Jos Stoughton's, and my father's family—Richard Sisco. I was born on Stoughton's meadow in some shanty near the river. You will see by my writing, that I was brought up in the woods, where there was no schools. My father often told me I was entitled to a lot of land for being the first boy born in town.

HIRAM SISCO."

JESSE OLDS

came to Westfield about 1800, and about '09 or '10 removed to Craftsbury, and from Craftsbury to Kentucky in 1814, and afterwards to the southern part of Illinois, where he and his wife died. Their children were Frances Eliza, Clarissa, Frederick Augustus. The son

* The first regular physician who practiced in Westfield was Dr. Seth Hitchcock who lived in Jay, never being a resident of the town.

† He also removed to Ohio in the year 1803 or '04 where he and Mrs. Corey have since died.

and one of the daughters are now living, 1863. The son resides in Rochester, Olmstead Co Minnesota.

ENOS W. THURBER

was born in Burke, Caledonia Co., Mar. 22, 1837, and lived at home till 18 years of age, when he came to Westfield to live with Perin Miller of this town who had married one of his sisters, and had quite a library and could give him a pretty good chance for study, which best seemed to suit him. After a time he commenced to teach, wrote somewhat, gave some lectures on Phrenology and other subjects and commenced, by the suggestion of Rev. P. H. White, to write the history of Westfield. In Feb., 1862, he enlisted in the U. S. service, of which his father writes "Why he went to the war is a mystery, for he was always of a slender constitution." He went to Virginia, but it was too hard for him. He came home, got better, went to Burlington and endeavored to get a discharge, but failing in that, returned to his regiment and marched with them as long as he could carry his gun, and at length got one of his comrades to carry it into camp for him and went to the hospital. He was sent to Washington, where he received his discharge and wrote when he should start for home. He came to Brattleboro and stopped at the "Water-Cure establishment there, thinking to regain his health, but finding himself growing worse, started for home. He thought he could bear the journey in the cars, and the doctor thought he might possibly, and with a good nurse he started Nov. 1st. On the first part of the way the nurse asked him if it did not tire him to ride: he said it did not. He was so weak and low he did not realize it and his anxiety kept him up until he got to Newbury, but before he got to Wells-River, in Newbury, he apparently dropped to sleep—never to wake again in this world. His attendant told me he hardly knew when he died, it was so easy.

His father continues "Suffice it to say, Enos was a good son, and made up his mind in his youth to serve the Lord. In one of his letters, while in the hospital, he wrote home, "Let me die in Virginia or else where angels will surround my dying couch."

[The above is chiefly the letter of John Thurber, father of Enos W. Thurber, written in answer to our request that he would give us some account of the death of his son., &c.—Ed.]

WESTMORE.

BY CALVIN GIBSON.

This township is situated in the S. E. part of Orleans County and lies principally on the Eastern range of the Green Mountains. The surface is generally moderately uneven and some hilly and there are some pretty high peaks of the Green Mountains in this town. The soil is generally very good and well adapted to agricultural purposes. Lake Willoughby lies in this town. It is five miles long and about one half-mile wide. It runs north and south and divides the town nearly into two parts. The streams in this town are small, yet sufficient for most mill and manufacturing purposes.

This town was chartered by the authority of the State of Vermont Aug. 17, 1781, and granted to Capt. Uriah Seymour, Abraham Sedgwick and their associates, being 65 persons in all, with the usual reservations and appropriations in Vermont Charters or the grants by the Vermont Legislature.

The grantees or original proprietors' names I will write as they come—as for instance, Lot No. 1 is Samuel B. Webb; No. 2, Heber Allen; No. 3, &c. Samuel Williams, James Camp, Justus Riley, Lorraine Allen, John Humphrey, Daniel Buck, Asahel Williams, Joseph Merrill, Mary Allen, David Humphrey, Ira Allen, Josiah Willard, Thomas Ives, John Knickerbocker, Stephen Williams, Paul Dewey, Jershom Wolcott, Solomon Woodruff, Barnabas Dean, Joseph Tiff, Levi Robbins, Simeon Dean, Andrew Huntington, David Robinson, Mary Washburn, Ezekiel Williams, Bezalul Latimore, Abraham Sedgewick, Josiah Robins, Haris Loomis, Joseph Webb, Roswell Hopkins, Ebenezer Huntington, Moses Goodman, Nathan Perkins, Josiah Buck Jr. Josiah Buck 3d. John Wright, Stephen Lawrence, William Slade, Ebenezer Dewey, Solomon Lee, Moses Tryon, Elijah Owen, Thomas Chitenden, Phineas Loomis, John Owen, Daniel Meggs, Josiah Moore, Elias Case, Silas Robinson, Martain Smith, Wait Robbins, Joseph Kingman, Benjamin Mills, Chester Wells, Ezra Wilson, Ebenezer Burr, Uriah Seymour, Nehemiah Lawrence, Eliphlet Ensign, Sam'l Tibbals.

This comprises 70 lots as they are in the Field Book, begun Feb. 7, 1800.

But very few if any of the original grantees or proprietors ever settled on their lands in this town. There is no record of the precise

time, nor by whom the first settlement was made. Some six or eight families came to this town from Windsor and Orange counties in the year 1795, and made a settlement, among whom were Jabesh Hunter, Allen Wait, James Lyon, Jeremeel Cummings, Lot P. Woodruff, David Porter and Abel Bugbee. The town had not been allotted at this time and they settled on such lands as best suited them, and others soon came and made a beginning,

The original grantees or proprietors held a meeting at Ryegate, March 7, 1800 and agreed to survey and allot said town and employed John Johnson to make the allotment and survey and he completed the work the following Spring, as far as the first divisions were concerned. Said proprietors held another meeting at Danville Sept. 17, 1800; received and accepted the allotment and survey as by Mr. Johnson, and made a draft of lots and agreed that those that had settled in said town should have the lots on which they lived; also made an offer to David Porter of 200 acres if he would build the first saw-mill and 200 more if he would build the first grist-mill in said town, which offer was accepted and the mills were built and in good running order in the year 1804. The population gradually increased by immigration, and, March 19, 1805, the town was organized by electing Jabesh Hunter town clerk and all other town officers. The first freemen's meeting was holden Sept. 3, 1805. The freemen voted for State officers, but concluded not to elect a representative as it exempted from paying a State tax. The early settlers of this town were a hardy and industrious band of pioneers; they had come a long way into the wilderness to make their homes, perhaps their fortunes; they had to encounter many difficulties, their labors were very onerous and their privations many, but the hope of better times coming cheered them on and enabled them to endure the hardships incident to a pioneer life in the State of Vermont. They were prosperous for a while, the soil was rich and very productive and many of them cleared up large farms; built commodious barns and comfortable dwelling-houses for those times and no people made more rapid improvements with so little means and although their faith was firm and their hearts were brave yet they were forced to surrender their new made homes and retreat. The cold seasons came on, the war

broke out between the United States and England, they were surrounded by a howling wilderness a long distance from any other settlement, their number few and scattering, the frosts destroyed their crops, and the fear of the British and hostile Indians on the north still filled their hearts at length with dismay; their courage failed: they held a meeting for consultation to see what it was best to do under their perilous situation. They concluded that their means were insufficient to protect them against an expected and much feared attack of the Indians. They decided to surrender at discretion; they all left very soon for some of the lower and more thickly settled towns in the State. Thus this town was left without any human inhabitants, the mills and most of the buildings that had been erected went to ruin. The town was not again very soon settled. The lands that had been cleared lay common for a long time and the inhabitants of Brownington and Derby annually drove large lots of cattle, horses and mules here to pasture,

About the year 1830, the town again began to be settled. Some went on to the old deserted farms, while others commenced new settlements in various parts of the town. The town was again organized in 1833, David Wilson town clerk and John C. Page representative to the General Assembly that year, being the first representative elected in this town. The population increased very slowly. There was no public road leading through the town and it appeared to be a back and out-of-the-way place, but occasionally there was a new comer. The towns north and south of this town had become much settled and there was a great demand for a highway leading north and south through this town. There was no practicable route except along the eastern shore of Lake Willoughby and there for several miles the land rose so abruptly from the shore and was so rough and rocky, the town was not able to bear the expense of building a road there. But the demand for the road was so great in 1850, the Court by their commissioners appointed for that purpose, laid out the road and assessed some of the towns north and south to help make it. Peter Gilman of this town took the contract to make the road and completed the same in 1852. The opening of the road made new inducements for settlements. The same year, Alonzo Bemis, of Lyndon, and company, built an elegant

and commodious public house at the south end of Lake Willoughby, known as the Lake House. It commands a splendid view of the Lake and mountains and the scenery is exceedingly picturesque and romantic; in the Summer season the climate is very salubrious and many people resort here for health, pleasure and recreation. Another Hotel was soon built on the East side of the Lake for the accommodation of the traveling public, by Peter Gilman. A little village soon sprung up on the east side of the Lake near the mouth of mill brook, a small stream that affords a very good water-power. There is a saw-mill, clapboard and shingle-machine, starch factory and a bobbin factory, and a manufactory of scythe-stones where they manufacture annually large quantities of scythe-stones of a very excellent quality. There was a Freewill Baptist church organized in this town in the year 18— and Mark A. Amsden was ordained and settled as a minister of the Gospel. There is no meeting-house in this town. The meetings are usually held in the school-houses.

SOLDIERS OF WESTMORE.

C. T. Aldrich, Chancey Allard, 9th Reg't; Ambrose Allard, 9th Reg't; Mark A. Amsden, 10th Reg't, wounded; Marshall Burt, 8th Reg't,—Walter Bickford, died May 14, 1863; William Bruce, 10th Reg't; Ebenezer J. Bruce, enlisted Aug. 6, '62, and served 34 months; Lyman Brown, 10th Reg't; Hiram Cummings, 9-months man; James M. Cummings, 9-months man; Leander Davis, taken prisoner, in Andersonville prison, died soon after his release; Joseph P. Dutton, 10th Reg't; James M. Craig, Loami C. Bean, W. C. Fogg, 9-months man, afterwards drafted, and *run to Canada*; Geo. R. Farr, drafted, and *run to Canada*; William Chappell, drafted and excepted, *run to Canada*; Ira Chappell, drafted and excepted, *run to Canada*; E. S. Gilmore, 10th Reg't; Joseph Gilmore, John Hunt, 4th Reg't; Bradbury Hunt, 10th Reg't, reported dead, wounded and carried from the battle-field—not heard from afterwards; F. W. Root, 10th Reg't; Morrill Shepard, died Oct. 20, 1864; William H. Silsby, 2 years in service; John C. Page, 2 years in service; David J. Orne, Wesley Hayward, Henry and Elijah B. Hayward, not for this town, but lived here; Ivory Goodin, 2 years in service; S. B. Duke, Harry Cheney.

E. J. Bruce, of Westmore, enlisted from Brownington, Aug. 6, 1862, in the 10th Vt. Reg., Co. K. and served 2 years and 10 months—discharged at the close of the war.

WESTMORE CONTINUED,

BY ALPHA ALLYN.

There were two Westfords in Vermont for a time ; but at length Westford in Orleans county was changed in name to Westmore. The first settlers, the Porters and some others, were from Connecticut. Benj. Varnum and Eber Robinson, Esq., might be called as good honest democrats as Mical Bly, an honest federal smuggler.

About 1818, a Mr. Holt of Holland was shepherd for Robert Ramsey, and took care of about 1000 sheep through the summer in Westmore, putting up sheep-barns.

In 1823, Joseph Gray and family, and two sons-in-law, lived in town. The story of there being 18 persons (as Thompson states) in town in 1820, the writer doubts.

The present road from Lyndon, past West Burke to Willoughby lake, is much used.

The first settlers of Westmore are thought to have been the most resolute men of any that settled in Orleans County. In 1823, there was to be seen in Westmore some of the largest two-story framed barns in the county—and that they could be seen showed signs of a set of brave men. There was a road called the old Westmore County Road. This came up 2 miles past Burke Hollow, towards Newark, past old deacon Wellman's house then turned westwardly through the corner of Sutton, over the hills from Burke Hollow, down to Willoughby Lake, at what was called Mill-brook, heading in Long Pond, and running into said lake. There was a saw-mill, and a plenty of sucker and other fish in the lake.

The County road did not follow the stream down to Brownington and Derby, but followed north-westwardly, through Charleston Centre and west of Echo pond and Seymore lake in Morgan, past Morgan Four Corners.

The first settlements were made from the said mill to Charleston line ; and the farms made narrow on said County road, and settled each way from said road. They had another hill road to Brownington, and the settlement of East Brownington was made so as to help Westmore settlement by the influence of Judge Strong of Brownington and old Col. Eaton, one of the first settlers of Westmore, a leading man in town. Beaver-brook headed in the easterly corner of Brownington near Westmore, running a short distance from the water that runs into Clyde river through Toad pond in Charleston. In high water some part of the water of Beaver-brook runs into Clyde river. The main

part of Beaver-brook runs into Willoughby river, and Willoughby river into Barton river, and Barton river into Magog Lake : here it joins with the waters of Clyde river. A proper deep ditch on the Winslow land would turn the water of Beaver-brook through Toad pond into Clyde river.

The Passumpsic road was not made here on the straight line to Derby, past West Charleston village, but the main road from Lyndon past the east side of the lake into the side of the mountain was made by different towns, according to their interest ; and this road past West Charleston village to Derby ; and after this road was made it was the main stage-road from Lyndon to Derby Line, till the cars came to Barton, and is now called the main road through the town. There is now a road from the outlet of the lake to the south side of Barton mountain, of some importance. There is some excitement about having the road from Barton extended through this town and East Charleston and Brighton, to Island Pond depot. This road, when made, will make a stage-road from the Lake House in this town to Island Pond depot, and also make a stage-road from Barton depot to Island Pond depot.

This township was granted Nov. 7, 1780—chartered Aug. 17, 1781—containing 23,040 acres. Willoughby Lake is about 6 miles long and 1½ miles wide : its waters are discharged by Willoughby river into Barton river. Some of the head branches of the Clyde and Passumpsic rivers rise in this township. The population in 1820 was 18. The settlement began before 1803—probably about 1797, the year the land-tax was granted by the State, in Westmore. The first settlement of this township was abandoned about 1813. Finally Mical Bly, one of the last settlers of East Brownington, a salts maker, moved to Westmore and made many tons of salts of lye. He was an honest man, a federal smuggler of salts. He was rough in his manners, and said Tom Jefferson's mean embargo robbed him of his hard earnings. He had, at different times, had three good wives, and a respectable family of children. He endured the hardships of living in the new settlements of Brownington and Westmore and Charleston. He died in Derby, leaving his third wife a widow. Two of his sons are now residents of Charleston.

The most of the names of the first settlers, and the history of them is known

by the town clerk, and the present settlers of Westmore know the old clearings by the names of the men that cleared them. A part of these are what is known as the old Westmore commons; but a share of these farms are grown up to a second growth of timber. Many acres of fine second growth

timber stand where this Mr. Mical Bly and sons, and hired help, made salts-of-lye.

This is a good town yet for new settlers, as this township is mostly wild land yet, and the part adjoining Charleston is excellent good land for hominy.

ORLEANS COUNTY PAPERS AND ITEMS.

REV. NATHANIEL RAWSON, JR.

Among those who, in an early period in the settlement of Orleans County, took a part in endeavoring to lead the minds of its inhabitants to love and obey the Gospel of Jesus Christ, may be named the Rev. Nathaniel Rawson, jr.; for, although his longest term of religious labor in any one place was at Hardwick, in Caledonia county, he spent more time in other parts of the State; and, as it is believed that Orleans was among the first to share his efforts, it is thought not inappropriate to give a short notice of him here.

He was born in Mendon, Mass., in the year 1780, and was the eldest son of Dea. Nathaniel Rawson of Milford, Mass., (which town was formerly a part of Mendon.) Of his other ancestors, the fifth in the line ascending was the Rev. Grindall Rawson, of Mendon, Mass., who, in the year 1709, was the preacher of the "Election Sermon" before the General Court of Massachusetts, and whose influence in public affairs was such, that it was said "he was complimented as being the General Court's Oracle." Cotton Mather, who preached his funeral sermon, said of him: "We usually took it for granted that things would be fairly done, where he had a hand in doing them. We honored him for his doing the work of an evangelist among our Indians, of whose language he was a master that had scarce an equal, and for whose welfare his projections and performances were such as to render our loss herein hardly to be repaired. Such services are pyramids."

The father of Rev. Grindall R. was Mr. Edward Rawson of Newbury, Mass., who was secretary of Massachusetts for 35 years, ending with 1686. He was the first of the name who settled in this country, and bore an important part in the early history of the colony. He came from England about the year 1637. His wife's maiden name was Rachel Perne, and was a grand-daughter of Edmund Grindall, who was Archbishop of Canterbury in the reign of Queen Elizabeth; and he was so faithful a

monitor of that energetic sovereign, that he incurred her displeasure by his boldness in exhorting her "to remember that she was a mortal creature, and accountable to God for the exercise of her power." Bacon styled Ahp. Grindall "The greatest and gravest prelate in the land." President Oakes of Harvard College spoke of him as "a most saintly man, and in the Archbishopric little else than a Puritan." This opinion of him is supposed to be owing to his unwillingness "to proceed to extremities against the Puritans," as well as to the evident sincerity of his piety. It may be supposed, that had his wishes been followed, a very pious class of the English people would not have found sufficient reason for dissenting from the established church.

These remarks respecting ancestors are not made with the idea that descendants are really entitled to any honor on account of them, unless by their own conduct they give evidence that they are deserving; but, on the contrary, I would express the opinion, that honorable lineage is a disgrace to those who do not strive to honor their parents by their own endeavors to become good and useful.

To return to the subject of this sketch. Rev. Nathaniel Rawson, jr., was not a "liberally educated" man, though it is believed that he acquired a better general education than was at that period usually obtained without a college course. The writer's youthful impressions in that respect were, that he was the wisest man that ever was, who never went to college.—This idea was gained from his readiness in imparting information on all subjects which the inquiries of his children brought to his notice, and the instructions which he was wont to give them unasked. He studied theology with the Rev. Dr. Crane, of Northbridge, Mass.—was licensed as a Congregational preacher by the Mendon Association.

He probably came to Vermont in 1809, as a sermon of his bearing that date seems to have been preached at St. Johnsbury, in September

of that year. In 1811, he was settled as the first Congregational pastor of Hardwick, and remained there over 6 years. Probably in 1811, he was married to Miss Betsey Fitch, daughter of the Rev. Elijah Fitch of Hopkinton, Mass., and sister of the Rev. John Fitch, formerly of Danville, Vt., and later a preceptor of an academy at Thetford. After leaving Hardwick, Mr. R. went to Waterbury, where he probably lived during the most part of 1820. He is believed to have been a consistent maintainer of sprinkling as a valid mode of baptism; yet on one occasion he is remembered to have administered immersion, with acknowledged good results. While in Waterbury, the house he occupied was near a small stream of water, and the children of the neighborhood were wont to carry on their sports on its banks. His children had been forbidden to go near the water. His eldest son, then being about 7 years old, in company with other children, had forgotten the prohibition, and went so near the bank that he slipped in and wet his feet. The father happening to see this, came and took his son and plunged him into the water. That prohibition was afterwards well remembered and observed by that boy.

He next moved to Bristol, and for a time preached at that place and in Starksboro: during the latter part of his residence in Bristol he gave up preaching, on account of a weakness of his lungs, and employed himself in various ways to procure a livelihood—principally in tilling land, and in going about the country to repair clocks, (in which he was an expert.) In this latter employment it is most likely that he improved the opportunities presented to impart religious instruction, warning and consolation.

In 1823 he moved to New Haven, where he worked a farm. While in this place he took a novel mode of celebrating the "Fourth of July." He had a poor neighbor who was sick at the time, and unable to hire his work done. Knowing this, Mr. R. called on his two eldest sons to get their hoes and go with him—they all went to the sick man's house, and the father accosting the woman of the house, said to her: "As others are having a day of pleasure, I thought that I and my boys would have the pleasure of hoeing out your garden." This was proceeded with, and no doubt enjoyed by him at the time with as much satisfaction, as was that day experienced by any other individual in the community; but the boys had to wait till afterward to realize their pleasure resulting from it. At this time one of them remembers

that day's exercises with more satisfaction than that of any other Independence day which he has yet experienced.

The next Spring, 1824, he moved to Middlebury, where he lived till the death of his first wife, which occurred during the ensuing summer; after which his children became scattered among their friends.

The character of his first wife seems to the writer to make it proper to say something of her, as she is believed to have been, in her position, a model Christian woman. Her aid to her husband is believed to have been very efficient, not only in the matter of carrying out his plans of labor, but also in important suggestions which made his efforts more successful; and this was done with a modesty which gave evidence that she had no desire to obtrude her advice or opinions when not needed; but was only anxious to do all the good she could, and aid others in good works. Her faithfulness in the duties of a mother makes it evident to one who experienced her care, after mature years have enabled him more fully to understand the loss he sustained in her death, that had all mothers been as careful and judicious in the religious culture of their children, there would have been little need of Sunday Schools; for her own private daily training was better than the once-a-week, and often inferior teaching of these very useful institutions, which are so much relied upon to perform the duties of parents, in these later years.

In this connection I desire to state an opinion that I feel there are good reasons for believing is well founded, though I cannot at this time verify the fact. It is, I believe, well settled, that to Col. A. Washburn, then (1814) of Greensborough, is due the honor of first establishing a Sunday School in Vermont. From the intimate friendship which ever existed between Col. W. and Mr. and Mrs. R., I feel very sure that they were consulted as to the management of this first beginning of a great work: and I also have little doubt that Mrs. R.'s suggestions contributed not a little to the success of the undertaking.

Family worship was never omitted on account of her husband's absence, when her health allowed her to perform the leading part. Her patience in suffering was such as to call forth the surprise of all who observed it. She was buried in the burying-ground at New Haven, East-mills.

In 1825, Mr. Rawson again commenced preaching in Peru and Winhall—half the time in each

place. In 1827 he married for his second wife a Miss Sarah Piper of Weston, who was a sister of the Rev. C. W. Piper, who, in 1844, and for some years after, was both a teacher and a preacher in Orleans county. While he lived in Peru, the Temperance movement, so called, began to show itself in the community, and I believe he made the first public address there on that subject. It was at a barn-raising, when, after the neighbors had come together, he made some remarks on the subject, the effect of which was that most of them went home without partaking of any spirituous liquors, while a few remained and partook of such beverages as a good Methodist man thought his duty to provide for such an occasion.

In connection with this incident I will make a few extracts from a sermon preached by him at St. Johnsbury, towards the close of 1809, (which may be called a temperance sermon of 60 years ago) from Ecclesiastes ix. 7, 8—which text would not be likely to be chosen by the preachers on that subject at this period:

EXTRACTS.

"Those who rank themselves among the really virtuous, must be under a great deception, if their lives do not habitually correspond with purity—that morality and charity which seeketh not her own. Such as eat their bread with joy and drink their wine with merriment, unless it be done with a view to the honor and glory of God, will not be accepted; for although these are the pleasures of human life, yet when not received and improved as the mercies of a beneficent parent whom we admire and love, our joy—our merriment is not good; it is of a delusive kind and will terminate in discontent and woe. But, endowed with the spirit of pure virtue, and a sensibility of our dependence and responsibility for the right use of earthly as well as heavenly gifts, instead of living to eat and drink, and consume the riches of his bounty upon our lusts, we shall only eat and drink to live that we may spend the eventful days of life in preparation for the event of a certain and approaching death." * * * "Unless the benefits of human life, the enlivening pleasures of social friendship lead us in the path of bounden duty, in all the system of virtue, in all the restraints of pure morality, and all the rigid requirements of revealed religion, have we not great reason to fear and tremble, lest all our spirit, joy, merriment and gaiety, is preparing for us an exceeding great disappointment, when we, too late, shall learn that our works are not 'accepted?'" * * *

There is not a pleasure to which the rational and virtuous mind can aspire, that is not left in full possession of the real Christian.

"Moral and Christian mindedness forbids not, but recommends, all that decency of dress and improvement of manners, which can re-

sult from the principles of pure innocence or refined taste—"Let thy garments always be white, and let thy head lack no ointment." Pure whiteness is, in Bible phrases, indicative of purity and innocence; and in the text is, no doubt, meant to prefigure the moral state of those who are to eat and drink with such joy and gladness, for their works were accepted.

* * * We should make liberal and proper use of the bounties of God's providence, for this life is the only scene in which they can yield us any benefit; soon—very soon they will be of no use to us. If we would that our garments should always be white, and free from the blood of all men, then let us be careful that our whole deportment and behavior towards God and man, as well as ourselves, shall be a practical compliance with the great rule of love,—expressive of the most pure and impartial goodness. Possessed of these characteristics, our bread will be received and eaten with the most filial love and gratitude and joy, and our wine will be used as an overflowing good from Heaven, and not abused by brutal excess and riot and drunkenness.

This decorum and purity of character alone can fit us for the right reception and improvement of human life and its various blessings. With this temper we shall have no desire to eat our bread and drink our wine, without first craving a blessing on its use; we shall not leave our full-stocked board without offering our unfeigned thanks for the bounty, and this tempered with that joy and merriment which the text enjoins. With this temperament of grace, we shall not forget our morning and evening tribute of thanksgiving and prayer for all good, and the pleasures of this transitory life." * * * "The season now begins to advance, when the cares and labours of the year in some measure slacken, and some of our days and many of our evenings will be devoted to our pleasures. * * * It is natural for the young to make gratifying calculations for pleasure for the autumnal and winter months. My friends, will you not allow me to aid you with the advice of this subject, in your plans for happiness. To those of us who have obligated ourselves, let me say, renew our engagements and put them better in practice: to those who have been unrestrained by conscience, reason and the holy scriptures, I would say, make every possible amendment in your behavior; let the youth consult their Bibles, reason, conscience, each other, and friendly, experienced persons on the subject of their behavior before God. God now accepteth thy works, only if they are good. The importance of this advice is enhanced by the consideration that this short life bounds the scene of preparation for our future destiny. Whatsoever thy hand findeth to do, do it with thy might, for there is no work, nor device, nor knowledge, nor wisdom in the grave."

About the year 1830, Mr. Rawson went to the western part of New York, and preached in the town of Newfield, Tompkins county; but

the water of that region did not agree with the health of some of his family; so, after remaining there about a year, he moved back to New England.

He finally settled on a small farm in Hampton, Ct., which had descended to his family through his first wife's mother. Here he relied on the products of farm labor for the support of his family, though he was frequently called on to assist neighboring ministers in the work of preaching. "He seemed to live a quiet life in Hampton: but it is thought that he tried to do some good, and very likely he succeeded quite as well as some in a larger circle. He was called a peace-maker." He was a ready and efficient helper of those in distress and trouble.—"the sick and friendless seemed to look to him as their friend. He always liked to have the children enjoy themselves, and have innocent amusements, and I believe they always felt as though he was their friend, when they tried to do right."

He was killed by a stroke of lightning while at work in the hay-field of a neighbor, on July 19, 1845, aged 65 years.

As a preacher he was one who relied for success on calm and dispassionate appeals to the judgment and conscience, rather than impassioned efforts to excite the feelings to a degree which is likely to lead individuals to take a religious stand, which their future lives are apt to fail to carry out. While, therefore, it may not be claimed for him that he was prominent for eloquence or remarkable energy, among his fellow-laborers, he may be regarded as one who faithfully improved his abilities to induce all who came under his influence, to live as becomes the children of God.

His habits of living and dress were, much more than is usual, guided by the Saviour's directions in Matt. vi. 35—in these matters his actions seemed to indicate that, in his opinion, they were not worthy of much thought or strenuous exertions to secure: indeed, it may have been the case, that he impaired his influence on some minds, by his lack of "thought for raiment." His children were:

- 1st, Elijah, a printer—formerly publisher of the Yeoman's Record, at Irasburgh; and for the last 17 years a resident of Burlington.
- 2d, Obed, a powder-manufacturer; killed by the blowing up of a powder-mill at Canton, Ct., in 1836, at the age of 20 years.
- 3d, Cyrus, a silversmith and seaman; drowned in California, in 1850, at the age of 32 years. He was never married.

4th, Dennis C., a cabinet-maker and farmer, of Hampton, Ct.

5th, Elizabeth F., wife of Mr. H. E. Rice, of Barre, Mass.

6th, Mary Jane, wife of Mr. A. Moore, of Weston, Vt.

The last two were the children of his second wife.

Rev. N. Rawson, jr. was married to his first wife July, 1811, and to his second, March, 1827. He preached at Morristown in 1819, in Watertown in 1820, and in Bristol in 1821.

WILLOUGHBY LAKE.

BY HIRAM A. CUTTING, A. M., M. D.

We read of the Highlands of Scotland and the Alps of Switzerland. Contemplate almost at home the White Mountains of New Hampshire, and now let us look for a day among the mountains of our native State for recreation. Reader are you a friend of mountain scenery? Do you love to stand beneath a rock which measures a thousand feet perpendicular and gaze up its awful steep, or view a beautiful lake from a height of two thousand feet from its surface? If so allow me to describe the scenes pendant upon a visit to Willoughby Lake. Just imagine you see with my eyes and hear with my ears, and I will safely conduct you through. It was a beautiful day the last of July, 1853, that I started from Burke, Caledonia Co., for Willoughby Lake. I had visited other mountains in the State, and expected the same scenes which I had witnessed elsewhere. That is, mountains enough, but not water enough to make it pleasant. But I was happily disappointed. The first 5 miles of my journey lay through a farming country unsurpassed in beauty, and unrivaled in fertility by any section of our Green Mountain State. Wherever I turned my eyes I could see the luxuriant growth of wheat and corn waving in the breeze, while the hills were spotted with cattle and horses which surpass in beauty of form and elegance of movement anything beyond the borders of our glorious New-England. The West may boast of its boundless prairies and its luxuriant growth of grass, of its bison and wild horses: yet when you are thirsty would you not fain drink of our crystal fountains?—and when you have traveled many a long mile upon the level surface and as far as the eye can reach you can see no change, would you not sigh for a New England home, where all is romantic, all is

beautiful? No dull monotony to tire the eye and no atmosphere tainted by the bogs and fens of a level country. Reader, cast a thought upon this contrast, and then return. The next 3 miles brought me to the Lake House, and is most of the way through a luxuriant growth of foliage interspersed with an occasional farm-house, which gives a change to the scene and renders it one of surpassing loveliness. The last mile, as if to give a foretaste of what is coming, is a growth of cedar, American larch, and fir, interspersed with an occasional spruce. While I was admiring this scene and growing more and more absorbed in its romantic situation, I beheld the top of Mt. Pisgah, towering almost directly above my head. I had occasionally seen its blue summit for miles, but now I first realized its grandeur and before my amazement had subsided, the Lake House burst upon my view, and was quickly followed by view of the rightly and far-famed Willoughby Lake. Have you ever stood in the White Mountain Notch and looked up a perpendicular rock for some thousand feet on either side? If so just imagine a lake 6 miles long, placed in the gorge between, and you have a Willoughby Lake scene. Justly can the mountains that rise from the side of the lake be compared with the White Mountains, in their perpendicular rugged structure, for in few places can the like be found. After passing a few minutes in the house I embarked (under the direction of an accommodating guide) upon the bosom of the lake. Its waters were scarcely ruffled by the breeze, and its purity was so great that its bottom was distinctly visible at a great depth, and being covered by a green moss, you could almost imagine it the resting place of fairies. After a ride of somewhat over a mile I discharged a pistol and heard its echo, at first sharp and distinct, die away in a dull and monotonous sound among the mountains. I then visited the "Devil's Den" which is a mighty mass of granite rock, partially rent asunder by some great convulsion. At a short distance it presents an entrance from the water's edge which does not fall behind the most romantic conception. It seems like the opening of a hermit's cell, or it may easily be supposed the real of some romantic novel. After discharging a pistol into the den of his Satanic Majesty I concluded he was not at home and so landed and bent my steps for the flower garden, or "Garden of Eden." After pursuing my way

up the steep acclivity for a short distance I found my road cut off by the perpendicular side of the mountain, which towered up to a great height. There were two ways for me then, and contrary to the teaching of Scripture, I took the left hand road, and after traveling a few rods at the foot of this tremendous steep which seemed almost ready to discharge a torrent of rocks upon my head, I came into the sunny-flower garden. My first thought was, how came the rose bush here high up the mountain-side? But before I thought of an answer, other flowers caught my eye and my amazement was increased by their number. I counted 20 species within the distance of a few yards, among which was the common rose, evening primrose, mountain mulberry, wild pink, grape-vine, and wood-aster. Also a beautiful little plant, I never saw elsewhere. The view of the lake from this place is also splendid, and I should not have been satisfied with my visit if I had neglected to visit this beautiful spot. Soon commencing my descent, I found it somewhat dangerous, as rocks loosened behind me and kept me continually on my guard, but it was amazing to see them roll into the almost fathomless depth below. In a short time I reached the lake and another pleasant ride brought me to the shore near the Lake House. After landing, as I looked back upon the lake I could but think of that splendid poem written by Scott, entitled "The Lady of the Lake" and imagine that I beheld the real Loch Lomond, as traversed by Fitz James. All, in fine, that was needed to make it real was the beautiful form of Ellen. After partaking of refreshments prepared for me at the house, I made preparations for the ascent of the mountain. It was a gradual hill at first but it soon assumed a more rugged aspect, and in the end it was steep and rugged as the mountains that belong to the far-famed White Mountain range which are everywhere noted for their steep ascent. I met nothing of interest save what is common to all mountainous scenery until I reached the summit, when a view broke upon my eyes which is not to be surpassed. Upon the southeast my view was only broken by the lofty White Mountain range, and upon the west by the principal eastern range of the Green Mountains. Upon the south lay spread before me the County of Caledonia, upon which I looked down as upon a map. While upon the north my view extended far

into Canada, taking into my retrospect Stanstead Plain and Memphremagog Lake. After enjoying the prospect for a while both with my naked eye and through a glass, I went to the top of the frightful precipice which overhangs the "Garden of Eden," from which a view of the lake is obtained which far exceeds description. Standing there, 2000 feet above its surface, gazing into its glassy waters, what description will suffice for it? I will only say, admirer of the grand and beautiful, here is the place where your eye can drink its fill. Long will a view from the top of Mt. Pisgah furnish reflections for a lonely hour, and while away a pleasant eve in narrating it to friends. The sun had already begun to wane in the heavens and warned me not to stay, so I made haste again for the Lake House, which is elegantly constructed for the place, and, to render it still more pleasant, there is a large fountain in front in which the numerous fish sport,—taken from the lake and placed there for the convenience of catching when wanted. Having another hour to spend, I took a carriage and rode up the side of the lake. It would have seemed to the common observer to have been a thing impossible, to construct a road between Mt. Pisgah and the lake, so abrupt does the mountain rise from the water, yet it has been accomplished, and the stage connecting Island Pond with St. Johnsbury, runs daily through this wonderful pass. As I looked at the rugged mountain and the smooth, calm lake, the road seemed nothing in comparison, yet it shows the energy and perseverance of man. As we see the mighty rocks cleared away by him, the fearful chasms crossed, ground at an angle of 45 degrees rendered level, and in fine a road made where it was almost impossible for the footmen to pass, we can but ask what will not man yet accomplish. As the declining sun was about passing behind the mountain upon the west of the lake, I lingered a few minutes to witness a sunset scene.

I have read of beautiful sunsets at Palestine and other places, have seen them represented on canvas with the imagery of life, yet I can say that a sunset scene at Willoughby Lake surpasses any thing I have witnessed, and if described by a graphic writer, or portrayed by a master of the pencil, it would be as far-famed as the sunsets of Italy or any other land of genius and fine arts. I had now seen all I could see that day, and drove away

from those pleasant scenes richly paid for my trouble. Foreign scenes and descriptions generally engross our ideas, yet I think that home scenes ought to claim a part, especially when they can only be equaled by foreign sights.

ALBANY.

DOCTOR DYER BILL,

the present M. D. of Albany, came from Cabot into town in 1819, when the country was new; since which time he has been the only permanent physician in town. Several have tried their skill for a short time in this place, and left. The Doctor has raised a large family, and laid up some money. The Doctor was very poor, as to money, when he came here. He bought a small farm at the center of the town, cleared it up, and built a fine set of buildings there, and lived there until about 4 or 5 years ago, he sold out his farm and bought a residence in Albanyville. He rides more or less every day, and is hale and hearty now. The Doctor's family consisted of five daughters and one son by the first wife, and 5 sons by the second. Two of the daughters married and lived in town. One is dead, and the others and their husbands are all in other parts. Of the 5 younger boys, all are in the mercantile business, except Curtis and Dwight. The latter is in Pennsylvania, while Curtis chose the profession of his father; and many hoped he would stop in town and take his father's place. Instead, he is in Tennessee.

[To the Doctor the writer acknowledges his indebtedness for assistance and encouragement in getting up the history of this town.]

"ALBANY—35 Catholic families; a neat frame church has been erected this Summer, (1869) by Rev. Mr. McCauley of Stanstead Plain, from which place the church is attended once every month, on a Sunday.

LOUIS, Bp. of Burlington."

BARTON.

The promised biography of General or Colonel Wm. Barton not having been, to this date, received, and yet expectant of an interesting paper on this old heroic captor of Prescott, we shall defer the partial sketch, we only now have, till we can give hereafter the complete one.—*Ed.*

THE ORLEANS COUNTY JUBILEE CELEBRATION was held at Barton, Sept. 7, 1870. The members of the several churches, to the number

of 120, gathered at 10 o'clock, A. M., upon the Fair Ground, and, after the election of officers of the day, music by the Derby Band and a choir, and prayer by Rev. Dr. S. R. Hall, a number of brief addresses were made by the following gentlemen: L. H. Thompson, Craftsbury; Dea. Benj. Comings, Greensboro; Rev. Wm. A. Robinson, Barton; Hon. E. A. Stewart, Derby; S. K. B. Perkins, Glover; Rev. A. C. Childs, Charleston; Capt. O. H. Austin, Barton Landing; Geo. A. Hinman, M. D., West Charleston; Rev. S. Ranney, Holland; Rev. John Rogers, Derby; Dea. West, Charleston; Rev. E. P. Wild, Craftsbury; Rev. Geo. H. Bailey, Newport; Rev. A. W. Wild, Greensboro: then prayer by Rev. J. P. Demeritt, Albany. Dinner followed, upon the ground—each town had a table. Rev. J. P. Otis opened the afternoon session by prayer, after which President Angell, of the Vermont University, delivered the memorial address. Altogether, the occasion was declared, by those present, highly interesting.

JAMES MAY, PAGE 1229.

Thomas May, son of James, says that his father, on his way to settle in Barton, stopped at Lyndon, and staid till after sugaring—probably about the last of April—while his mother went on April 1, (1796) with the family of Asa Kimball, to Barton. There were only two families in the town earlier than Mr. Kimball and Mr. May, viz. David Pillsbury and John Ames, who commenced the first of March, or about 3 weeks before the arrival of Kimball's family and my mother.

The settlement was commenced in Glover in 1795, for my father in that year had been to Westfield, and came out through Craftsbury, by the Hazen road, and passing through Glover, came out into Vance's felled trees in that town.

The first marriage in Barton was that of John Brown, jr. and Polly Foss, June 2, 1803, by Jona. Allyn, justice. The first natives of the town married were Eben'r S. Allen and Anna Boynton, October, 1823, by justice.

The wife of Dr. Lee taught the first school in town.

Barton has an inhabitant, a Canadian, who bears the simple name of Joe. By no other cognomen is he called, and his wife is mentioned only as "Mary." They live happily together in a little house on farmer Saulsbury's estate, and claim to be 100 and 90 years old, respectively.—*Free Press and Times*, (1860.)

PENSIONERS FOR REVOLUTIONARY AND MILITARY SERVICES IN 1840.

Merrill Pillsbury, aged 44;
Samuel Russell, aged 43;
Joshua Johnson, aged 76;
Ebenezer Watson, aged 42.

U. S. Census.

Hon. Samuel A. Willard died suddenly at his residence in Barton the 14th ult. Judge Willard was many years a practicing lawyer in Lamoille county, and was generally and favorably known throughout the State. For the last ten years or more he resided at Barton. He has held many offices of honor and trust—always enjoyed the confidence and esteem of all who knew him. At a ripe old age, in the confidence of a Christian faith, he has gone to his rest.—*Freeman*, (186—.)

"At the recent muster of the 5th Reg't of militia at Barton, there were present doing duty as private soldiers, three clergymen in regular standing as such, and at the present time preaching the gospel, the three selectmen of the town of Greensboro, the editor of the Newport Express, and a corporal reputed to be worth \$150 000, all volunteers, and all displaying a soldierly pride in the performance of their duty.—*Newspaper since the war.*

"BARTON—One of the priests of Stanstead comes every month to visit the Catholics living about this village. There are about 40 families, chiefly from Canada. As yet they have no church of their own.

LOUIS, Bp. of Burlington."

BROWNINGTON.

Brownington, Nov. 23, 1870.

MISS HEMENWAY:—

I have returned from a tour, to lecture in several towns, Johnson, Troy and Westfield. I have hardly time to look up the history and titles of the various books I have published at different times and places. Such a history has been given in a history of Croydon, N. H., my native town.

The first of much consequence was the *Outlines of the Geography and History of Vermont*, in 1827, published at Montpelier; and the next, my *Lectures to Teachers on School-Keeping*, published in Boston, 1829, of which 10,000 copies were purchased by the State of New York, and a copy sent to each school district in the State.

Lectures on Parental Responsibility and the Religious Education of Children, publish-

ed in 1834, at Boston, and republished in England same year.

Lectures to Female Teachers, History of the United States, Things Which Every Boy Can Do, English Grammar, Arithmetic, Child's Geography, were published at Boston or Andover, between 1836 and 1840.

Several small books have been published at different times, of which I do not retain a copy.

The School History and Geography of Vermont, you doubtless have.

Had I time, before this letter must go to the office, I would write a fuller account.— My age was 75 years, Oct. 27, 1870.

I was glad to learn that you are so near through with Orleans County.

In haste,

Yours, &c.

S. R. HALL.

DR. CURRIER'S LETTER ON THE ORIGIN OF THE BLACK-BOARD.

Newport, Vt., Nov. 15, 1870.

MISS HEMENWAY—

A few days since, Rev. S. R. Hall, LL.D., of Brownington, stopped at my house, and, during the visit, which was a very welcome one, as all his acquaintances testify, he gave me an outline of the history of the origin of the black-board now so commonly used in this county. He first used it in Rumford, Me., in 1816, to illustrate arithmetic; the first one was a large sheet of dark paper which could be marked upon and erased easily.

At first the inhabitants of the district ridiculed this novel method of demonstration, but he persisted in its use and to the entire satisfaction of all concerned. His object was to enable the scholar to have confidence enough in himself to demonstrate examples to others and thus become better qualified for teaching. He afterwards used this method of illustration in several other towns of Maine which made him successful and popular as a teacher.

In 1822, at Concord, he had the plastering painted black and used in the same manner as black-boards are now used. About this time this method was adopted in a large number of the schools of this County, using boards as well as painting the plastering.— Here you have the history of the black-board.

He also invented the eraser, made of a small piece of board of convenient size and tacking on a piece of sheepskin tanned with

the wool on. This, I believe, is now equally as good as any invention of more recent date. Here let me state that Dr. Hall was the originator of normal schools, but beyond this statement, I can give you no facts.

Dr. Hall has spent much of his time in geology and mineralogy, although by no means neglecting his theological duties, for I think he deserves the D. D. quite as much as he merits the LL. D.

He will now ramble over our ragged hills in quest of some rare specimen of rock, even to tiring out of some of the youngest of us who delight in the same sciences, but probably shall never arrive to his ripe age and enjoy it to ecstasies as he now does. He says it is great satisfaction to him to sit down and look over his cabinet, and fully believes he is 15 years younger than he would have been had he not these pleasures.

Yours very truly,

J. M. CURRIER.

THE PLEASURES OF MEMORY.

AN EXTRACT.

By Clara P. Joslyn.

See that aged, hoary-headed pilgrim,
Just now waiting at the river's side;
He has passed life's busy, rushing whirlpool,
And is resting at its eventide.

Scarcely can he recognize the faces
That but yesterday by him were seen;
While his childhood's early scenes and places,
In his mind are ever fresh and green.

So may we upon youth's verdant meadows
Plant a seed that shall in time find root,
And, when round us fall life's evening shadows,
It will yield abundant wealth of fruit.

All the richest stores of earthly grandeur,
Guard them with the fondest care we may,
Are exposed to loss, decay, and danger,
And on unseen wings will fly away.

But, within this wondrous, mystic store-house,
Rest our treasures, free from earthly soil;
If with care we always guard the doorway,
Never foes may enter to despoil.

Doubly sad, indeed, would be the parting,
When to loving friends we say farewell,
Could we not, on memory's pinions starting,
Backward fly, in thought, with them to dwell.

Then the heart o'er visions bright rejoices,
Viewing faces known in days of yore,
Almost can we catch their loving voices,
As we stand within the mystic door.

This will make the misty sunbeams brighten,
Make them linger round our onward way;
And, when gathering shadows darkly threaten,
Memory's golden lamp will light the day.

CATHOLIC.

"Brownington, Charleston, Coventry, Craftsbury, Derby, Glover, Irasburgh, Holland, Jay—the few Catholics who live in these towns attend Divine service at Albany, Stanstead, Lowell or Salem.

LOUIS, Bp. of Burlington."

"The first grog shop in Orleans county is said to have been kept in Brownington, near where Wm. Baxter built his large house—upon the same farm upon which Major Smith set out the great orchard.—A. ALLYN.

Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Rysly, of this town, celebrated their golden wedding Nov. 14, 1870.

Judge ELIJAH STRONG kept tavern, but did not keep liquor to sell. He and his wife were worthy members of the Congregational church. The father of the Judge was a wealthy Connecticut merchant—and it is said, gave the Judge \$60,000. He purchased Brownington and Brownington Gore, and lived and died here in his old age. He had 4 roads cut out. One was called the main road—the one from Newbury to Derby. The part he built was from the main road to Westmore, which caused quite an early settlement on the road to Westmore line. He also made a road to Irasburgh, and one to Coventry, and mended the poor muddy road to Navy, which was over wet land. He started a fine settlement, kept a nice tavern, and he and his wife helped the poor and needy, and kept the minister. In 1814, the settlement in the east part of the town was left for some years. He finally let the State of Connecticut have his wild lands.

ALPHA ALLYN."

BROWNINGTON GORE

was bounded by Charleston, Salem, Derby, Holland and Caldersburgh. To the southeast in old Caldersburgh is Seymore Lake, one of the finest sheets of water in Vermont.

From the beginning of the settlement the Gore people, and the people from the east corner of Salem, met together at Brownington to do their trading, and later at West Charleston, which accounts for the greater number of stores at West than at East Charleston. The first inhabitants of the Gore came in to make salts of lye. They also made birch brooms and trays, fished and dug wells, &c., for a living; and they carried their salts, brooms and trays 9 to 12 miles to Brownington, till after the embargo—and later to Stanstead, Canada, which they usually exchanged for whisky and provisions.

When the line was made between Essex and Orleans County, old Caldersburgh was cut

into two parts. The Island Pond depot now stands on the part put into Essex Co. This part was put on to the town of Wenlock Oct. 10, 1801, and remained in Wenlock till put on to a part of the town of Brighton and a part of the town of Wenlock being put on to the town of Ferdinand. The town of Ferdinand is situated upon the great railroad. The remaining part of Caldersburgh and Whitelaw's Gore, and Brownington Gore, were made into the town of Morgan, October 19, 1801.

Brownington Gore was granted to the same proprietors as the township of Brownington; 40 acres to each right—and this Gore was said to be the best land in the County. The settlement was caused by Judge Strong. The settlers, by paying an annual interest, had as many years as they wished in which to make their payments—but in the paying of their interest had as many hardships as any town in the county.

Among the first settlers of Brownington Gore were David Hamblet, David Hamblet, jr., Sam'l Kellam, Enos Bishop, Enos Harvey, Flint R. Foster, James Ingerson, Wm. and Ruel Cobb, Joseph Mansur, — Wellar, — Stiles, Samuel Elliot, — Hedge, James, and G. L. Varnum.

ENOS BISHOP, the first settler of Random, now Brighton, was also one of the first settlers of the Gore. A daughter of his married Emons Stockwell, of Lancaster, N. H. Stockwell, one winter, had two holes cut in the ice of the Connecticut river for his cattle to drink from. Driving down his cattle to this place one day, accompanied by Jerry Bishop, the young son of Enos Bishop, the first settler at the Gore, he saw the boy, to his great alarm, go down through one of the holes—but to his equal joy the next moment come up through the other.

This same Jerry, and his son Jerome, served in the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, and they are both alive at this date, (February, 1870.)

The writer had knowledge of the Gore people, as they used to put up with Abner Allyn,

The first reformation in the Gore was about 1810. It was Methodist and Christian. Elder John E. Palmer, from Danville, preached. One of the converts was Lotty Stiles, a fine young woman who was engaged to a Mr. Cobb, a worthy young man who lived on the Gore, and was well to do, but had no part in the reformation. Another young man, one of these new-turned converts, came to her and said that he had a message from God to marry her. The too credulous but guileless Lotty, in the fervor of her new

zeal, could not doubt the word of a convert, and, considering it would be more compatible for a convert to have a convert husband, consented, on condition that the young man to whom she was promised would release her. Mr. Cobb, on learning her wish, agreed—which no sooner done, this Judas convert refused to redeem his promise, and poor Lotty went crazy.—Her sister Polly married David Hamblet, and her father moved back to Danville, from whence he came, and for years Lotty traveled back and forth between her sister's at the Gore, and her father's at Danville, where she died.

David and Hannah Hamblet had 5 daughters. Their husbands were J. Richards, Seth Blodgett, Enoe Harvey, James Ingerson and Flint R. Foster. Pliny, son of Flint R. Foster, married Mary, sister of Joseph Kellam, one of the converts of the reformation, and one of the most powerful preachers of the Methodist circuit.—He was son of Samuel Kellam, a well digger, and one of the first settlers of the Gore.

In the time of the embargo, Benjamin Varnum, a Revolutionary soldier, stopped, in Old Caltersburgh, two men who were smuggling a drove of cattle into Canada, and made them turn back and take another road which led by Eber Roberson, and they were taken, as Roberson was a democrat.

ALPHA ALLYN.

CHARLESTON.

ADDITIONAL PAPERS FROM ALPHA ALLYN.

The 2nd div. draft of this township was made Aug. 28, 1809; the 3d. June 9, 1828. The 2d division was made on paper with proper corners, but the corners were made in some places on ponds, or bog-meadows where one could not stand without sinking out of sight. Time, however, which is hardening these flats, will enable the corners yet to be made, except in ponds. It was the design of the original proprietors that each should have at least one good 1st div. lot. Only good land was to be first lotted and the rest left for after division. General Whitelaw selected and marked 69 of what he called such lots, which were drawn by box and draft. Some however got poor 1st. div. lots and No. 88 was left out of the draft. In the 2d division were part of the meadows above the pond on Clyde river, too low for cultivation; but if the mills above the Great Falls were taken away and the bar of rocks cut down, these meadows might become cornfields which would

add many thousands to the value of the town, and these tracts can now be purchased at rates that offer a rare opportunity to capitalists.

ORRIN PERCIVAL,

wife and son Erastus, in 1805, moved on to 50 acres of No. 12, gift land, and built a log-house and framed barn—His son Olney was the third child born in town. Mr. P. afterwards sold out and purchased half of lot No. 11 where he built another log-house and log-barn. The barn was used for a school-house. In the summer of 1809, the school consisted of Mr Percival's three children and three children of Robert Hunkins. One day, this season, Mr. Percival went to work for Mr. Hunkins and Mrs. P. accompanied him to pay a visit to Mrs. H. The children were sent to school. The house of Mr. Percival was a mile from Mr. Hunkins and the same distance from the school-barn. The house of Mr. P. took fire in their absence, and was consumed. This was the first house burned in town. The writer remembers when he arose the next morning before daylight finding Abner Allyn and his wife, dividing bed-clothes with Mr. and Mrs. Percival who went to living again in the empty house on No. 12. Abner Allyn went to Judge Strong's and other places, also in Brownington, for help for Mr. P., and wrote to the proprietors in Rhode Island, who sent money and other things. Mr. Percival, however, went to work for Judge Strong in Brownington and before Spring moved his family to that town; and thus this town lost a firm friend of schools and roads.

JONATHAN RICHARDS,

one of the first selectmen, son of Bradley Richards, married Dolly Hamblet,—children, Ira, Jacob, Joseph, Lucinda, and Anna, who married John Swasey, a Methodist preacher here with Royal Gage in 1835. Mr. R. made a good farm out of lot No. 7. He is remembered for never having given any thing to rich or poor, never having voted for a school-house to be built, or for any thing that would not do him any good.

PHILIP DAVIS,

son of Jonathan Davis, married Susan Colby of Sutton, N. H., and moved on to lot No. 8 in 1807, near Salem, 1½ miles southerly from Abner Allyn, the nearest neighbor. The houses of Mr. Allyn and Mr. Strong were the nearest for 11 years. Mr. Davis was also 11 miles from any mill and 9 miles from

a store or post-office. But his progenitors were good farmers, and said Davis and his wife were hard-working and prudent. He had to encounter with the love of whisky but was a good provider for his family and probably no man in the township had more hardships to procure their corn and oat-meal. When Brownington had got a store, Davis had only 2 miles to go to make his purchases. It was however through the worst road for mud in the county. For 15 years he traveled this road, made a good farm and erected good buildings, and lived here 40 years. His children never had any benefit from schools in this town. The first school-house built on No. 14 in 1822, was 3½ miles distant, but Mr. Davis had to pay his tax on the school-house with the rest. In 1832, he, with several others in district No. 14, got set off into a new district, and the new Philip Davis school-district built their own school-house without aid from any other district. Mr. Davis had also the honor of helping kill the first bear in town. The wife of Mr. Davis was baptised in 1820. They had children who grew up, Roswell who had two wives and raised a large family; Sophia who married Ebenezer Scribner Jr., and has 3 children; Cynthia who married Enoch Colby and has two sons. They are all good Seventh-Day people.

SAMUEL HUTCHINSON

came from Concord, this State, in 1813, and settled, the eleventh family in town. He had one son and 7 daughters. Mrs. Hutchinson was a member of the Congregational church in Concord. Mr. Hutchinson was baptized in 1818. These old settlers saw the hardest times of the new settlers. Some of the East Charleston settlers, however, had the hardship of the ten-miles wood to be traversed between them and Newark and 14 miles to go to the post-office or store, and would have had the hardest time, but for the undivided right No. 88, which the East Charleston settlers had a right to cut wood in, by paying \$5, for the undivided share—which wood and timber being sold at Lyndon, the drawing of it kept the ten-miles road through Newark good through the winter and the men well employed.

IN 1819

grandfather David Senter started from West Charleston mill to go across the woods to his son Darius Senter's and was lost. The town rallied to search for him and he was found,

but by the kindness of drink and food given to him in his exhausted state was so injured he died. He was buried on the Dark Day, November 9, 1819. He was brother to Isaac Senter of Salem, an early settler of that town, and also to the wife of Dea. Jotham Cummings. He was the father of Zacheus and Derban Senter. Zacheus Senter moved into this town in 1811. He had a large family. They were good Methodist people. He died in 1843; his wife since. The family have sold out and left town.

'EPHRAIM BLAKE, OF SALEM,

was our wolf hunter in Orleans Co. He would build a pen in the woods of logs large at the bottom and small at the top, and place part of a sheep within for which the wolf would jump in and could not get out again.

WILLIAM GRAY,

who lived in Sheffield, in 1817, moved to Westmore and some time after to Charleston on to the Joseph Seavy farm. He was a Freewill Baptist, and while he lived in Sheffield had a dream. He had been indisposed for a few days before and had also had some difficulty with Elder Nelson, about some contract between them and had complained of him,—but he dreamed a doctor came to him and gave medicine that helped him and told him many things—the last one that in six years and two months, exactly, he would be with his God.

The next morning he started for Brother Nelson. He had been told in his dream also, he must not hold any hardness against him. He adjusted the matter amicably with Bro. Nelson and lived expecting to die in just the six years and two months, and had a meeting appointed at his house for the day and the night upon which he was to die. He lived in Charleston at this time. But Brother Joseph and the friends from Westmore came over and joined in the meeting. John Rogers was there from Canada, and the writer also. The morning came, he was as smart as common, but for some reason not known, lost his strength, and had to be helped on to the bed. He was happy. Finally, he revived up and a white handkerchief put on his head and set up in a chair the rest of the day. The meeting commenced in the afternoon and continued till supper time, when it adjourned for supper, and after supper was resumed and continued till after the appointed hour of 2 o'clock. In the evening the service was led by

Elder Jonas Allen of Charleston, and Francis Chase of Salem. Brother Chase prayed for the widow and the fatherless children.—After 2 o'clock the people were cared for the rest of the night, and returned home after breakfast the next morning. Mr. Gray said to the writer that God had promised him to live; tell your father, said he, I think I will purchase that land—(some land he had deferred purchasing on account of his expected death.) Mrs. Gray and her two young women daughters went about her housework as usual, and Mr. Gray with his six stout sons started for boiling salts of lye in the woods. This was in 1823. All unite in saying brother and sister Gray were Christians.

ELEAZER POMEROY,

wife Suky and 6 children, came from Irasburgh, where they were early settlers, to this town in 1823. They were honest Christian people. He died in 1863, his wife had died before. The children have removed from town and there are no headstones to mark the graves of this early settler and his wife.

Before 1822, Beaman Newel Esq., of Burke, carried the first mail. In 1833, Ira Parker was the first postmaster in East Charleston, and Ebenezer S. Allyn the first in West Charleston. The mail route was from Lyndon to Derby, past Charleston, Newark and Salem, once a week. This stage road was a pretty good road in 1823.

Esq. Cooley, another early settler, was a large and naturally bright man, but lost his reason, while writing against, or trying to correct the Bible. He was writing his remarks upon where the sheep and goats are to be separated, when he was struck down. He burned his papers, but his flesh shrank away. He might have been 40 years old when he died, but looked as old as a man of 100 years. His wife heard him say, when he began to burn his papers, "I will not be on the left hand with the goats."

JONATHAN BRIGGS

moved into Charleston in 1837. He was president of debating meetings at different times. He died before the rebellion, but left two sons who served in the late war and died in the service of their country. His widow and daughter live in town.

Dr John Sanborn moved into East Charleston in 1840.

Joseph Huntington and others built the bridge across Clyde River in 1819.

There were three kinds of smugglers in the embargo times. From 1808, one kind smuggled goods out of Canada, the other beef and pork into Canada to feed the British army, and most of the salts makers of all parties smuggled salts or sold them knowing they would be smuggled. This they did to save the lives of their families. No one was hurt by this. The Democrats smuggled some. Few Feds. did not smuggle. The Democrats lost votes by trying to rob the poor of their bread in this way. The town of Navy (Charleston) sent a Fed. to Montpelier in 1813. He voted not to give thanks to God for the success of our army. He went in 1814. The year anti-masonry broke out, this Federalist was candidate of the same party, when the town asked a Jackson man training day to read the Act of 1813, and he lost his election.

Our ministers have not usually been located long here at a time. Jonas Allen resided with us the longest. He preached here about 10 years. He was ordained here, but not settled. He was then a Freewill Baptist, but afterward became one of the three founders of the Christian denomination. Royal Gage, a Methodist, preached the next longest here. And Moses Norris, a Freewill Baptist, preached here several years. For sometime past East Charleston and Centre Brownington have had circuit preaching (Methodist) half the time at each place, and the Freewill Baptist in the same places half the time and also in West Charleston. And there has been Congregational and Universalist preaching also a part of the time. The Freewill Baptists, Methodists and Universalists have a Union meeting-house, which is the only one in the place. There were no Freewill Baptists in town till after 1810. Before that there was a little Congregational, Episcopal Methodist, standing Baptists and Christian preaching. Now the Freewill Baptists are the most numerous of any denomination in town.

The Christians in this place came first from Danville. I once asked Mr. Hill, who came here and started the order, of the origin of this church and he told me that it thus originated: Three ministers, who thought just alike, viz. John E. Palmer, Elias Smith and Abner Jones, formed the order and each gathered a church and the order flourished—the first two went over to Universalism and if living, the Dr. said, lived in Waterford, Vt.

Rev. James Knight came into this town in

1829, and staid one year. Rev. Moses Nerus, a Freewill Baptist, preached at the center of the town after Elder Joseph Allen had stopped preaching.

The first five settlers of this town were young men—Samuel Knight, who was one of the first selectmen—Lemuel Sturtevant, William Mason, Benjamin G. Teal and Joel Roberson—all of whom left in 1814. Samuel Mason and wife were very respectable young people, and had one child born in this town.

AMOS HUNTOON, of the first board of selectmen, had a wife, one daughter and three sons. The daughter was afterwards killed in Coventry by lightning. He did not remain long here.

The heirs of Asa Matherson got over \$1,500 for their claim, which was one of the 18 rights of Brooks, claimed by Farrington. After Farrington failed in the Phelps claim, he went the rounds after those who lost their claims at said vendue sales. This part of our history, those living in Charleston in 1828, well remember. Some are living now, in other States, whose fathers kept Farrington in jail at Danville several months. One of these was Winslow Farr, Esq., now Mormon Elder at Salt Lake City, who has two sons with him—one of which has a number of wives and scores of children.

Esquire Farr thus became a Mormon: his wife had been confined to her bed a long time, and was much pitied by her towns people as a confirmed invalid. In 1832, two Mormon elders, Pratt and Johnson, visited Charleston, and at this time came in and prayed with them, and laid hands on her in the name of the Lord. She believed she was healed, and arose and prayed with them that same night, and thanked God for it: and the next day she and her husband were baptized, and joined the Mormon Church. And, at different times, in the course of 3 years, quite a flock from this town started for "The Holy Land."

INDIAN ROADS.

The first from Canada, passed from Magog lake, up Clyde river, through Charleston, to Brighton, in Essex county, at Island Pond.—The second Indian route was from Sherbrooke up the Canada river to Norton Pond, which is the head of this river—thence N. W. to the Ferren River—thence down said river to Clyde River—thence up this river to the outlet of Island Pond—thence, probably, through Old Random—thence past Pall Pond, and down Pall

stream, to its junction with the stream from Maidstone Lake, past the saw-mill built on said stream by Mr. Beattie—thence to Maidstone Lake—thence to Moose River in Victory—thence down this river to the Connecticut in St. Johnsbury.

It has been reported the Moose River Indians were more cruel than the Connecticut River Indians. The Moose River Indians have been thought to been Quebec Indians. They did not travel through Charleston, but through Norton. The East Charleston Indians were friendly Indians. The writer thinks that it was the Charleston Indians that visited Lancaster, N. H., that Mrs. Stockwell took over the river in her boat, at different times, on dark nights.

EARLY COUNTY ROADS.

The first road from Newbury to Derby passed through Ryegate, Barnet, St. Johnsbury, Lyndon, Wheelock Hollow and Sheffield, where it received the travel from Danville Green, and from thence, via Sheffield, passed under Reuben Miles' shed, past Barton Mills, at which place it received the Montpelier travel, and from thence extended to Brownington, where it received the Albany travel, and proceeded west of Brownington Pond, to and through Derby, straight to Canada line.

The second road from Newbury line to Stanstead, Canada East, passed up the Connecticut River to Guildhall—thence through Brunswick, Wenlock, Brighton Dyke, at Island Pond, Morgan, Holland—receiving at Holland the St. Johnsbury road travel, and thence, past Westmore, and through Holland, and then through Derby street to Stanstead, Canada.

These two roads, with the Hazen road, give the reader a chance to see the situation of Orleans county, in 1815, as to roads. These two roads were turnpikes. The turnpike through a part of Caledonia county, and Orleans to Stanstead, was "killed" by a free road from Sutton to Barton. This road was built in 1815, and having no toll-gates or bridges, took all the travel to Derby.

We have in East Charleston a lodge of Good Templars numbering from 80 to 100 members, and in West Charleston a lodge of Freemasons.

The town meetings are held alternately at the East and West village. There is no village at the Centre, but from here the Clyde River runs both ways through the town and enters Salem less than a mile from the north corner of the town.

Mrs. Susan Goodwin is the oldest woman in town—91 years old, February, 1870. Of the old settlers, the only one now living is Esq. Stephen Cole, aged 89 years. Major John M. Roberson, who moved into town in 1832, died last week (first week in March), aged 70, February 21, 1870.

[The name of John Palmer is also on the U. S. pension records of 1840, for this town, aged 84.—*Ed.*]

The diamond wedding of Stephen Cole came off on the 19th of May, 1870. There were about 200 guests present. Mr. Cole is in his 90th year. Three of his children were present, one 69, one 66 and one 50 years of age. Nearly all of the oldest inhabitants of the town were present. The exercises were conducted by Rev. Mr. Peckham, and consisted of opening with prayer by the Rev. Mr. Clark, of Morgan, singing, etc., by the choir,—introduction of the bride and groom. An historical essay of the life and adventures of Mr. and Mrs. Cole, by Doctress Allyn, of Lowell, Mass., speaking by Rev. Mr. Childs, Rev. Mr. Bracket and Mr. Charles Carpenter, interspersed with singing—after which a diamond gift was presented by the guests, of about \$55, when all repaired to the vestry and partook of a bountiful repast set by the ladies.—*Newport Express*.

[We had thought to give the interesting paper by Miss Rachel Allyn, M. D. ; but as we are much crowded for room near the close of our volume, and it has been already published in the *Newport Express*, and we have already in the history of Charleston a considerable notice of Mr. Cole, we must defer it till another time.—*Ed.*]

COVENTRY.

We have from the newspapers since the war, the deaths of Charles C. Coles, son of Seth F. Coles, of Co. I, 1st Vt. cavalry, who died of disease occasioned by starvation in rebel prisons, aged 22—and Parker Greely, of Vt. cavalry, aged 48.

Dea. Thos. Wells, of Coventry, died Oct 16, 1869, aged 48.

CRAFTSBURY.

BENJAMIN CONNER, Esquire, died in this town, at the age of 84. He was formerly of Wheelock, to which place his remains were conveyed for interment. The deceased was the representative in the Legislature from Wheelock for the sessions of 1832, '33 and '34, and

several years since was one of the assistant judges of the county court.

EZEKIEL SMITH, another esteemed citizen of this town, lived to a good old age, and was buried with Masonic honors.

JACOB NOBLE LOOMIS

was born in Lanesborough, Mass., Oct. 8, 1790. He graduated at Middlebury in 1817, and at Andover Theological Seminary in 1820—was pastor of the Congregational church in Hardwick 1820—'30 ;and afterwards engaged in agriculture until in or about 1833, in Hardwick; in 1853 in Craftsbury.—*Pearson's Catalogue*.

DERBY.

Of the men that acted with the government against smuggling in the war of 1812, and were true to their posts, were Col. Corning of Derby, Hon. David Hopkinson of Salem, Parmenas Watson of Holland, and Erastus Chamberlain of Barton,—Capt. Rufus Stewart of Derby, also, though he did not assist in the suppression of smuggling, did as much as any other man of Orleans county to save the people from destruction.

ALPHA ALLYN.

DEATH OF LIEUTENANT CHASE.

Lieutenant George W. Chase from Derby Line commanding Co. M, of the First Vermont Cavalry, died suddenly, Aug. 23, 1863, at the Georgetown Hospital. He left his command on the 20th, with fever. Lt. Chase has for sometime been the only commissioned officer with the company, and was on continual duty and in every scene of toil or danger through Kilpatrick's campaign—a campaign whose history will always be read with wonder and admiration. The Capt. of the Company was shot some time ago, and the 2d Lt., Enoch B. Chase, brother of George, was compelled to resign by disability, and even his hardy constitution and unbending will were not able to sustain the labors that had been thrown upon him. Lt. Chase was a model officer, wonderfully calculated to control men brave, energetic, determined, scholarly, gallant, and quiet in thought and action. both beloved and feared by his command. He never knew what it was to fear danger, and he could lead when any could follow. He always had a passion for military life, and when the country called he came home to Derby Line from California for the purpose of enlisting. His voyage from California was in the ill-fated Golden Gate which was wrecked. Chase was

one of the few who by presence of mind and great strength succeeded in escaping death by swimming against current and tide to shore. He escaped this death to die the noble and more glorious death of the patriot soldier.

We extend our sympathy to his widowed mother, and all his relatives, and also to his bereaved command. He has died young, but more lamented and with a nobler record of achievement than often falls to the lot of those who live out the full measure of three score years and ten.—*From the Green Mountain Express.*

THE SOLDIER'S MONUMENT AT DERBY

is located in the upper end of Derby Centre village, on a little knoll 15 feet high, and about eight rods back from the road. The foundation is $12\frac{1}{2}$ feet square, and four feet deep. First upon the foundation are placed two tiers of granite steps 12 inches thick and 18 inches tread. Then comes the first base, 6 feet square and 2 feet thick, with the outer edge beveled. On this stands the second base, 5 feet square and 18 inches thick, with "O G" moulding edges. Next comes the die 3 feet square and 5 feet high. The front (West) side of this contains in heavy raised letters, the following inscription: "*In Memory of the Volunteers from Derby, who Lost their Lives in the Great Rebellion—1861-5.*" The South side contains the names of the four officers, and underneath is a sunken shield, with the raised letters "U. S." On the east side are the names of 24 privates and on the north side the names of 25 privates, which completes the list of 53 men whom Derby sacrificed in the rebellion. On the die is to be placed the cap, 5 feet square and 8 inches thick, with "O. G." moulding on the upper edge, and the reverse on the lower edge. Next is the shaft, 31 inches square at the base, 16 feet high, and finished at the top with a ball 16 inches in diameter. On this ball is placed a bronze eagle,* with wings extended, as if making ready for flight. The monument ground contains between one and two acres, which will be surrounded by a suitable fence, and also ornamented with shrubs, walks, &c. The monument is all granite.

*There is no eagle on the top, though it is the intention to put on one. Since this description was written, the monument has been surrounded by a basement of mason work $18\frac{3}{4}$ feet square, and 3 feet high. The top of this basement is reached by 5 granite steps between 2 posts, 4 feet high to the apex. E. A. STEWART.

GLOVER.

REV. REUBEN MASON

died in Glover, June 29, 1849, aged about 70. Father Mason, as he was familiarly called, was a native of Grafton, N. H. He was subjected to the privations and scanty privileges of his day and place. But these did not suppress his desire and determination to be both good and useful. He came into the ministry late in life—when laden with the cares and charge of a family.

His first settlement was at Waterford, in 1820—his second at Glover, in 1827, and his third at Westfield. As a pastor he was faithful and sympathetic: as a preacher, sincere, urgent, doctrinal. While thoroughly Calvinistical in his theological views and preaching, he was still kind and liberal in his intercourse with other evangelical orders. He was ardent in feeling, and entered with his might, and with indomitable perseverance, on what he conceived to be his duty. In addition to his labors as pastor he performed missionary work in various places, but mostly in the north of the State.

His last illness was distressing—proceeding, as was supposed, from a large tumor in his left wrist. In hopes of relief, he suffered amputation of his arm between the elbow and the shoulder; but his decline became more rapid, his disease more complicated—but all were endured with that patience and faith he ever preached as the fruits of Christian experience, and sum of Christian character. He died as he lived—believing, resigned.—*Yeoman's Record.*

MAJOR C. W. DWINELL.

In the list of wounded at the battle near Charleston, Va., August 21, appeared the name of Maj. C. W. Dwinell, of the 6th Vt. Regiment. His wound was not at first supposed to be dangerous, being merely a flesh wound below the knee, but unfavorable symptoms soon appeared, and he died Wednesday, 24 August. His remains were conveyed to Glover, where funeral services were attended, 30 August, by a very large assembly.

Carlos William Dwinell was a son of Ira and Dorcas (Ford) Dwinell, and was born in Calais 8 Sept. 1838. In his boyhood his parents removed to Glover, and that was his residence till he entered the army. Both at Calais and Glover his father was an innkeeper, and thus being brought into constant contact with men, acquired an affability and knowledge of human nature which were of good service to him

when he became a soldier. His academical studies were pursued at the Orleans Liberal Institute, where he had a respectable standing as a scholar.

He entered the service of the country in Oct. 1861 as a member of Co. D in the sixth regiment, recruited at Barton. Upon the organization of the Company he was elected 2d Lieutenant 11 January 1862, became Adjutant 1 November 1862, was promoted Captain of Co. C, 12 January 1863, and Major a few days before his death. In all these positions he acquitted himself and became a worthy son of Vermont. He was a soldier without fear and without reproach. He had a good deal of manly beauty by which he made a favorable impression at first sight, and this prepossession was confirmed by his easy address, and the real kindness of his heart. To an unusual degree he was careful of his soldiers, never exposing them to any dangers which he was not ready to share. They were ardently attached to him for his bravery, and loved him for his kindness, and promptly went wherever he bade, or followed him wherever he led.

He shared all the hard fortunes of the 6th regiment, and participated in nearly every battle in which it was engaged, but escaped without a scratch till the battle of the Wilderness, 5 May 1864, when he received a severe wound near the spine which disabled him for six or eight weeks. The bullet was not extracted from this wound, and it is probable that the enfeebling effects of that prevented him from rallying against his final wound as he might otherwise have done.

He married, when home on a furlough, 27 Jan. 1864, Miss Amanda Smith of Albany, Vt.

P. H. W.

Coventry, 2 Sept. 1864.

CAPT. DAN. MASON.

Capt. Dan. Mason, of the 19th Reg't U. S. colored troops, died at Brownsville, Texas, Nov. 25, 1865. He was a native of Glover, Vt., aged about 26 years—and a member of the 6th Vt. Reg't from its organization till March, 1864, when he was promoted to a captaincy of the colored troops, after passing a meritorious examination before the board of which General Casey was president. He served in the army of the Potomac till after the surrender of Lee, when he went to Texas under Weitzel, serving there till his death. He passed through

the whole war without a wound and almost without a sickness, till the last sickness, which terminated his life. His friends were wholly unprepared to receive the shocking intelligence of his death, being in daily expectation of hearing he was discharged and coming home. He leaves a young wife to mourn that he is gone.

Capt. Mason was a brave, faithful and intelligent officer, and one who held the respect and esteem of all his friends and acquaintances—His remains are expected home, to be interred in the land of his nativity—*Vt. Record.*

An Orleans paper of 1869 says there has not been a grave made in the West Glover cemetery for 20 months, and but one death in the vicinity during the same time.

GREENSBORO.

DURING THE REVOLUTIONARY WAR,

scouts from Bedell—Regiment stationed at Haverhill—were constantly sent out to traverse the then uninhabited regions of Vermont. On one of these expeditions, Nathaniel Martin and four others came to Greensboro, which was the terminus of their route. They stacked their guns and sat down, at a little distance, to eat their rations, when they were surprised by an unseen party of Indians, who fired upon them and killed two. The survivors, ignorant of the number of their assailants, thought it the part of prudence to make no resistance, and did not attempt to regain their guns. A single Indian soon came from the woods, to whom they surrendered, and then learned, to their great chagrin, that the attacking party consisted of only seven persons. It was too late to make the resistance which they would have made had they known how small was the odds against them, and they went on their way to Lake Memphremagog, and thence to Quebec,—continually watching for the opportunity, which they never found, of escaping by flight, or by an encounter at small disadvantage with their captors. Martin was exchanged not long after, but the fate of the others is not known.

P. H. WHITE.

EDMUND HARVEY BLANCHARD,

born in Greensboro 1821; fitted at Craftsbury Academy; graduated at Middlebury, 1848; was preceptor of Lyndon Academy, 1848-9; studied at Andover Theo. Sem. 1849-52.—*Pearson's Catalogue.*

Col. James Morrill, formerly of Danville, which town he had represented in the legislature, died in this town, aged 81 years.

Alathear Church, of this town, reached the age of 89 years and 11 months.

HOLLAND.

THE VERMONT VOLUNTEER.

BY HEMAN L. P. MOON.*

When Father Abra'm called for men
To fill the "front and rear,"
Who answered him so nobly then?
Vermont's brave Volunteer.

And when our Leader called again
"Three hundred thousand more,"
He proved a valiant soldier then,
And kissed the flag he bore.

When in our own Green Mountain homes,
Who seems to us most dear?
And who in midnight vision comes?
Ah! 'tis "our Volunteer."

To whom in fancy do we cling?
From whom wish we to hear?
Of whom do we delight to sing?
'Tis our own Volunteer!

Who's won the name of "Patriot,"
Because he did not fear
So be in every battle fought?
The Vermont Volunteer.

He left his home and friends behind,
And "sweet-heart still more dear;"
They called him by "the name most kind"—
"My loving Volunteer!"

"Go then," said she, "my dearest one,"
(She paused a moment here),
"Whether you wield the sword or gun,
Be brave, my Volunteer!"

He left his loved one's blest embrace,
And, true to her advice,
He met the foemen "face to face,"
And drove them in a trice!

Then let us twine a wreath of fame
For him whom we revere;
For 'tis to "us a precious name"—
"The Vermont Volunteer!"

Eliphalet Littell, of this town, ate his breakfast, as usual, and went into the woods, where he was found in a short time lying on his face, dead. He was quite aged, and, it is supposed, died of disease of the heart.

In Holland, in the year 1866, a log-hut, occupied by a French family, named Gilmore, took fire and was burned. A little child, two years old, perished in the flames, while

one six years old barely escaped. The parents were absent at the time.

IRASBURGH.

MAJOR AMASA BARTLETT.

Amasa Bartlett, Major of Ninth Regiment of Vermont Volunteers, died near Newbern, N. C., on the 16 March.

He was a son of Seth and Asenath (Huggins) Bartlett, and was born in Bennington, Vt., 8 May 1835, but in early childhood removed with his parents to Coventry, where he was brought up. He was one of four brothers who became lawyers. After obtaining a suitable academical education, he commenced the study of law with J. L. Edwards, Esq., of Derby, continued it with Hon. T. P. Redfield, of Montpelier, and ended with Jesse Cooper, Esq., of Irasburgh. He was admitted to the Orleans County Bar at the June Term 1857, and in the following September removed to Kansas, where he established himself in practice at St. George.

Though young in years and in the profession, he was elected, early in 1858, State's Attorney for Pottawattomie Co., and, in the ensuing fall was elected to the Kansas legislature from the representative district consisting of that County and an adjoining one. In both these offices he acquitted himself creditably. In June, 1859, he returned to Vermont, and entered into partnership at Irasburgh, with his former instructor, Jesse Cooper, Esq. This introduced him at once into a large and very miscellaneous business, in which he proved himself "honest, capable, and faithful." He continued in practice at Irasburgh about 3 years, in the mean time receiving his brother, Leavitt Bartlett, Esq., into partnership in place of Mr. Cooper.

When the 9th Regiment was called for, he decided to abandon his practice and go into the service of the country. About the first of June, 1862, he received recruiting papers, and in the remarkably short space of nine working days he had recruited a company.— Upon its organization he was elected Captain. He shared the various fortunes of the 9th Regiment, was with it at the siege of Suffolk and the surrender of Harper's Ferry, endured the vexations of the long inaction at Chicago as paroled prisoner, and went joyfully to active service at Newbern. When the late Major Jarvis was killed, he was deputed to accompany the remains to Vermont, and was soon after promoted to the vacant office

* Mr. Moon, we are informed by a letter, "has issued a small volume of poems."—*Ed.*

His last sickness was very short. He was unwell a few days prior to 14 March, but was on duty till that day. He was then taken with brain fever, accompanied by convulsions, and survived only two days. His remains were conveyed to Coventry, where they were buried 27 March, on which occasion a discourse on "The Christian Patriot" was delivered by the writer of this notice.

Major Bartlett was eminently a Christian patriot. He did not leave his religion at home when he went into the army, as the manner of some is. It was a part of his daily life, as constant and conspicuous as the insignia of his rank. He looked after the moral and religious interests of his men as diligently as he cared for their health and discipline. His tent was the place of a regular prayer meeting of which he was the conductor, and his faithful endeavors for the good of his men were not without valuable results. P. H. W. Coventry, 28 March, 1864.

THE FIRST NEWSPAPER IN IRASBURGH.

In the Summer of 1845, E. Rawson came into the County and solicited patronage for a newspaper to be published at Irasburgh; and, after canvassing the larger portion of the County, issued the first number on the 13th of August. The particular encouragement, which led him to undertake the enterprise, was the post-office regulation which allowed newspapers to be carried free in the mails to all places within 30 miles of the place where published. The political department of this paper was conducted on a somewhat novel plan—one by which the readers were to be supplied with the ideas and arguments of each of the existing political parties, and which would seem calculated to give to each man a better opportunity to judge for himself what his political duties were, than by any other plan.

The purchase of printing materials for the office of publication, was made by a subscription, by a sort of joint stock operation, in which several of the leading citizens of Irasburgh joined.

The next year Congress altered the postage law, in the particular above alluded to, and, in consequence, the hopes of the publisher were somewhat dampened; but, by the aid of the friends he had acquired in the County, he struggled on, and sustained the publication under his discouragements. The paper was

first issued a small sized sheet—18 by 21 inches—but, at the commencement of the second year, it was enlarged to the size of 20 by 29 inches. In September, 1847, Mr. Rawson sold out his interest in the establishment to Mr. A. G. Conant, who published the paper till near the April following, at which time he failed, and Mr. Rawson resumed its publication, which he continued, with gradually increasing encouragements, till May 20, 1850.

The reason of the discontinuance of the "Record" was because the prominent men of the Whig party had encouraged another man to propose the establishing of a party publication; when the publisher of the "Record," thinking it unwise to try to sustain it, under the circumstances, discontinued it.

E. RAWSON.

Hon. Geo. Nye, for the last forty or more years, a resident of Irasburgh, died in that town, on the 24th ult., of congestion of the lungs, aged about 65 years (186—.)

Samuel Lathe—convicted of murder, at Irasburgh, Feb. 7th, 1852, sentenced to be executed after one year. Sentence commuted by the Legislature, in November, 1852, to 15 years imprisonment—pardoned by the Governor November 24th, 1856.

JUNIOR APPLIED TO FEMALE NAMES.—It is seldom that a mother and daughter having the same Christian name are distinguished otherwise than as Mrs and Miss; but a single instance of the daughter's being called junior has come to my knowledge. Among the grantees in the charter of Irasburgh, Vt. appear the names of Jerusha Enos and Jerusha Enos Jr., well known to be the wife and daughter of one of the early settlers.—*Historical Magazine, N. Y.*

ADMISSION TO THE ORLEANS COUNTY BAR. (name omitted in this paper, among introductory County papers)—LEAVITT BARTLETT June, 1859.

JAY.

OBITUARY.—Aug. 11, 1866, Mrs. Hopestill Chase, relict of the late Jonathan Chase, aged 87 years. She remembered distinctly the return of her father to his home, at the close of the old Revolutionary war. She lived to see five grandsons go forth in defence of their country, in the late Rebellion, and lived to witness their return.

LOWELL.

FROM THE TOWN CLERK.

I received these papers [the proofs of Lowell history given] in the absence of my son, D. Eugene Curtis. I have corrected his papers, which are few, as he had recourse to records in my office, and from inhabitants now living here, that first settled in town, viz. J. Harding, Abel Curtis, and Mrs. H. Metcalf, and Mr. Seely's papers. Eugene's version is the most correct, as my records will show; other places I do not know where he got his information. It must be from legends of old times.

What the Catholic Bishop put in, is correct—all but the number of families represented; not more than half of the number reside in town. I should think the rest represent towns around.

DON B. CURTIS, Town Clerk.

[The Bishop was asked to give the number of Catholics who attend the Catholic ministrations in Lowell, and so did. As Mr. Curtis supposes, many of the families belong to neighboring towns, where, as yet, they have no Catholic services, and, as the Bishop has already stated in another of his characteristic, brief, and correct papers, found in this department; in which he does not, however, count the large families always found among this people, and thus show so large a congregation as he might, but simply gives the number of families.—*Ed.*]

Alpha Allyn states that 9 persons only signed the petition for the change of the name of this town, from the original (Kellyvale) to Lowell.

“Mr. Burdick of this town, in digging a well, dug out a toad, five feet from the surface, and, three feet lower, found a second, the earth above and around being so hard as to need a pick to loosen it. They became lively soon after being released from their solitary confinement. The lowest one had a nest made of what appeared like grass of this years growth, (Oct. '69.)

NEWPORT.

NEWPORT HOUSE, at the head of Lake Memphremagog, is really a commodious and elegant hotel.

Among the hotel arrivals at the Memphremagog House, Newport, Vt., June 17, were the following:

His Royal Highness, Prince Arthur; Sir John Young, Gov. Gen'l. of Canada; Lady Young; Col. Elphenstein and Col. Earle, (Prince's Staff); Hon. Hugh Allan, Miss Allan, P. Q.; Mr. Pickard, Miss Storrs, and Mr. Turville.

The party came in a pleasure yacht of Hon. Hugh Allyn's and were finely entertained by Mr. Bowman of the Memphremagog House.”

This town has now a wholesale trade, and with its academy, printing-presses, churches, &c., is one of the finest growing towns in the State.

IN MEMORIAM;

MRS. D. M. CAMP AND INFANT SON.

BY MRS. MARY JANE PERKINS.

Mournfully the bell's slow peals were flung,
The sunny hills and waters o'er—
Sad requiem of the loved and young,
Gone to the silent, waveless shore;
Gone in the noontide of the gay Spring-time,
Blossom and bud, to that fairer clime.

For the “Angel of Death” o'er that home
Spread darkly his heaviest pall,
And love's sweet flowers, now shrouded in gloom,
Lie withered and desolate all;
As ye bear them away, away to their rest—
Fair young mother, sweet babe on her breast

And these are thy benisons, Oh! Earth,
The blighted heart, and the broken dream,
Hope's fairy mirage that fades at its birth,
Love's meteor flash o'er the dark stream;
But, beyond this home of the shroud and pall,
Lies the land of the palm and coronal.

Mourner, hast thou not in thy sorrow here
Visions of that immortal shore?
Comes not to thy listening ear
Voices of loved ones gone before?
Giving thee strength for the battle of life,
Cheering thee on, 'mid its wearisome strife.

Why should ye weep for the early gone?
Why should ye mourn for the early blest?
They sweep the harps of heavenly tone,
In that land of pure and perfect rest;
Then trustfully leave, 'neath the dark mould,
Hearts tender and true, now pulseless and cold.

For the soul freed from sin shall awake,
Awake in that emerald city of light,
O'er whose skies no tempest-clouds break,
O'er whose splendor cometh no night;
By them its peaceful streets shall be trod,
There is life for them by the throne of their God.

BEREFT.

BY MISS M. L. SMITH.*

O God! it is a long and weary way!
At every step thorns pierce our bleeding feet!
Our hearts grow faint with longings, all the day,
O'er vanished love-light, and the faded clay;
O Life! how much of bitter with the sweet!

* A young lady who has been residing in Newport the past two years.

Pity us, Father! for the darksome night
Droops like a pall o'er all the coming years!
Stretch forth Thy hand and lead us to the light,
And, as we climb the rugged mountain height,
Help us to look upward thro' these falling tears!

Death, Death! how stern thy teachings! oh how brief
How insignificant our toil and care!
Thou reap'st our treasures in thy garnered sheaf;
And, in the shadow of the mightier grief,
All else vanishes in viewless air!

O stricken, suffering, loving Son of God,
All, all the agony to Thee is known!
The path we tread *Thy* weary footsteps trod!
O let Thy love uphold us 'neath the rod,
Till morning breaks and earthly shadows flee!

* * * * *

Sleeping, sleeping—sweetly sleeping,
Where the weeping dewdrops fall,
And the gentle winds are breathing—
Beauty wreathing over all!

Sleeping! oh that restful slumbering,
Thro' the numb'ring, gliding years,—
While *we* wake in arms of sorrow
To the morrow steeped in tears!

Sleeping! daylight's golden glim'ring,
And the shimmering silent stars,
Whisper of a deathless morning,
Dawning thro' heaven's shadowy bars!

Sleeping! thro' the gleaming portal
Of immortal, fadeless day,
May we with our lost ones gather,
Loving Father, ne'er to stray!

“VERMONT FARMER—Royal Cummings,
Proprietor; T. H. Hopkins, Editor. New-
port, Saturday, Dec. 9, 1870. Vol. 1., No. 1.
Terms \$1.00 per annum. Published every
Saturday at Newport, Orleans Co., Vt.”

ADDITIONAL ORLEANS COUNTY PAPERS AND ITEMS.

[The foregoing was stereotyped before Volume II was issued. We give the following items and papers gathered since.]

BARTON.

Among the men indented with the history of Orleans County, now removed, who should also be remembered, is

ARAUNAH AUGUSTUS EARLE,
formerly, and till of late, identified with the Orleans Independent Standard published at Barton—now of St Johnsbury—A. A. Earle, born at Hyde Park, Lamoille Co, Feb, 25, 1826, removed to Chateaugay N. Y, at the age of 4 years; was apprenticed to Wendell Lansing in the office of the Essex County Republican, Apr. 8, 1842; remained nearly 3 years: came back to Vermont in 1845; after working as journeymen in several offices in Burlington, Montpelier and other places and itinerating at the West and in the South several years, crossed the Continent on foot in 1852; setting out from Kansas City, Missouri, April 28, with a company of Mississippians, with whom he started from Holly Springs, Mississippi, the same month.

Arriving at Portland, Oregon, in August, worked in the office of the Oregonian, Times, and Standard, in that City, afterwards in Oregon City in the office of the Statesman, then at Salem and at Olympia in Washington Territory, returning to Vermont in the fall of 1854, when he was for a short time one of the editors of the Gazette at Irasburgh: that paper being sold out, he established the Orleans Independent Standard, in Irasburgh, Jan. 4,

1856, where he published it ten years, when the paper was removed to Barton Jan, 1, 1866, where it was published by him until (Nov. 14, 1871). He established the National Opinion at Bradford, June, 1867, and published it 18 months; is at this time editor and proprietor of the *Times*, at St. Johnsbury, which Mr. E. thus announced: *

“We have been so long connected with the Standard and so closely identified with the interests of the people of Orleans county that we have come to regard it as the Eden of our state. But circumstances in which we are now placed makes it advisable to sell.

We want the money we get for our first love to buy a blanket to cover the nakedness of our St. Johnsbury elephant. The Standard is the first paper we ever were connected with for any great length of time, and we have been so long its editor that it is like rending the heart strings to give it over to another; but in doing it we are pleased to know that it is transferred into such excellent keeping as our Newport contemporary. Both Mr. Camp and his paper are well known to our patrons. By diligence and industry he has made the Express second to none in the State as a general and local newspaper, while its list stands well up toward the head in point of numbers—as it now does by its union with the Standard stand at the head of republican papers in Vermont. We hope it may prove beneficial to both Mr. Camp and our old and long tried patrons—those who have seen us victorious in ninety-nine of our hundred fights. Some

* Since this was written Mr. E. has sold out the *Times* to Mr. F. J. Dalton.—*Ed.*

will be incensed at the change, while others will be pleased. It is not possible to please all. That the paper will be more satisfactory by the union of the two there can be no doubt. The county can better support one than two. By concentrating our energies upon a given point, we are better able to carry that point, and if an editor has the united support of the whole county he will be better able to furnish a more newsy and readable sheet than he can with a divided patronage."

Mr Earle, as an editor, is spicy—sometimes caustic—with friends and enemies plenty.

But we intend not to give biographies of living men—the following will give an idea of his poetic talent.

BY THE CONNECTICUT.

BY A. A. EARLE.

'Twas harvest eve when last adown thy winding stream
I strayed;

Each silver star was shining far o'er hill and grassy
glade;

The pale round moon, effulgent, poured her rays of
liquid light,

As slowly, proudly up she rolled, the peerless queen
of night.

The whispering winds that sadly sighed the sultry
summer day,

But wantoned with thy limpid drops, then sped them
on their way;

Thy winsome waters caught the strain, and sweeping
grand and free,

Together sang an anthem old as angel minstrelsy.

The husbandman with weary feet had to his home
returned;

To shun the labors of the day, his manly soul had
spurned;

The frugal meal—toil sweetened—o'er, and care and
sorrow fled,

His household all in unison breathe blessings on his
head.

While pond'ring, wond'ring thus I strolled, my soul
in pensive cast.

I dwelt upon the future years and sorrowed o'er the
past;

I saw Oppression's iron car where Terror rears her
throne,

Move mournfully yet surely on, and heard her victims
groan.

In mem'ry, saw I once again the Indian's birchen boat
Skim softly o'er from shore to shore, lightly as fairies
float.

The Indian climbed the mountain's cliff and scaled its
craggy crest,

That like a giant, old and grim, lay mirrored on thy
breast.

The eagle in her eyrie on Monadnock's rocky height,
In craven fear at his wild cheer her pinions plumed
for flight.

The fierce Algonquins of the north—unconquered
kings in fray,

Swooped grandly down in untamed pride to Narragan-
sct Bay.

The Micmacs and Pokonokets, Pequots and Iroquois,
In warlike trim each marshaled him in reaper Death's
employ,

And Metamora, Massasoit, King Philip's tireless
braves,

Have reached their happy hunting grounds—they sleep
in glorious graves.

From where St. Lawrence's frantic floods meet wild
Atlantic's sands,

To Champlain's calm and crystal depths roved free and
happy bands.

Ah, nevermore shall streamlet's shore give greeting
to their tread.

A grim and spectral cavalcade moves through the
realms of shade.

Kind spirit of the dreamy past, whose truths unceas-
ing flow,

Pray tell how passed from carth away—and speak in
whispers low.

Each breath that fans the fevered brow, the west
winds' solemn sigh,

With pen of sadness on my soul engrave this stern
reply:

The *Christian* came with sword and flame—farewell
peace, honor now!

With hands uplifted high to heaven, I hear his solemn
vow;

Like some foul bird's ill-omened wing that flaps in
empty air,

I see the treach'rous Mayflower's sails—I list the pil-
grim's prayer.

I see that despot band kneel low on Plymouth's hos-
tile shore,

While mingling their ascriptions grand with ocean's
wintry roar;

No deep-toned organ's thrilling notes, nor quaint ca-
thedral bell,

Keeps time or tune in harmony with their rich an-
them's swell.

The prayers are said, the songs are o'er, the Indian in
amaze

Now hears the deadly rifle ring! his wigwam sees
ablaze!

He yields him to the Pilgrim steel as sands yield to the
wave!

He lived an untamed nobleman and died no lordling's
slave.

Farewell, bright stream! still dost thou roll thy mur-
m'ring floods along

Where wave rich fields of golden grain and rustic reap-
ers throng.

No poet pencil ever traced sublimer scenes than thine!
None, save the golden streams of heaven, than thee are
more divine.

OUR DARLING.

A down the old and winding street,
She went but yesterday;
And chased the hours with busy feet,
That now are stilled for aye.

Close folded are the dimpled hands
Upon a snowy breast,
Like opais plucked from silver sands,
Or rose-buds, angel-pressed.

Rare ringlets clustered on her brow,
 For bribe, nor gold might win;
 The angels asked for her, and now
 Our all is garnered in.

Two eyes that shamed the stars above;
 She breathed the balm of flowers;
 And this is why our bud of love
 Blooms in the heavenly bowers.

A. A. EARLE.

OUR DARLING SLEEPS.

Soft, softly and low the warm breezes blow,
 And the solemn old pines are sighing,
 But softer and low runs the brook below,
 Where the pride of our soul is lying.

By the brooklet she sleeps,
 Where it eddies and leaps
 In many a wild cascade,
 And the swinging stars,
 Drop their silver bars
 On meadow and glen and glade.

Not lonely and sad are the hearts once glad—
 Though the cuckoo now calls to her mate,
 For our sparkling gem in God's diadem,
 Sits and shines by the Beautiful Gate,
 By the brooklet she sleeps, &c.

And she sleeps—yes, sleeps, where th' wild willow
 weeps,

And its arms clasp the cold mossy stone;
 Where the song birds sing glad welcome to spring
 Till the song and the sunlight are one.

By the brooklet she sleeps, &c.

An echo, I know, is this streamlet's flow,
 Of the waves of that Golden River,
 By whose sun-lit marge floats an angel barge,
 And her soul dwelleth there forever.

By the streamlet she sleeps,
 Where it lughingly leaps
 In many a wild cascade,
 And the swinging stars,
 Send their silver bars
 On meadow and glen and glade.

A. A. EARLE.

CHRISTMAS HYMNS.

I.

On Judea's plains once rose the song,
 All nature joined the choir;
 A Saviour's birth employed each tongue,
 And struck each angel lyre.

Our Saviour came! Our Christ was born!
 High alleluias sing!
 Blessed then the night, and blessed the morn'
 Let Heaven's high altars ring!

Father, for this we bless Thy name;
 'O make our hearts sincere!
 Lo! In the dust to hide their shame,
 Thy children now appear.

Like mountains, Lord, thy mercies are;
 Like shoreless seas thy love;
 Watch, watch us then, with tend'rest care,
 Thy sure compassion prove.

Lost! Lost! O God—but Thy dear Son
 Can save such worms as we;
 Then Saviour—Prince of David's line!
 Take—take us home to Thee.

A. A. E.

II.

Let all who love the Lord, proclaim
 The crucified Redeemer's name,
 Till every land shall own his sway,
 And nations learn the wond'rous Way.

Bend low the knee to Bethle'm's child,
 Whose peaceful banner rules the world,
 His name, his power, his righteousness,
 All lands shall own—all lands shall bless.

When ev'ry nation, tribe and tongue,
 In accents sweet his name have sung,
 In power and glory shall he come
 To bear earth's ransomed children home.

O praise the Lord! Shout—shout his name,
 And set the heavenly choirs aflame!
 Lift high to Him each thankful soul,
 Nor cease the song while time shall roll.

High raise his banner then on earth,
 And shout that name of matchless worth,
 Strike lute and lyre, his praises swell,
 Who conquers death, the grave, and hell.

A. A. E.

CAPT. ENOCH H. BARTLETT OF BROWNINGTON
 AND COVENTRY.

BY REV. P. H. WHITE.

Among the sons whose death Coventry was called in the late war to mourn, there is none whose loss was more keenly felt than that of Capt. Enoch H. Bartlett of the 3d Regiment, who was killed May 3d 1864, while gallantly leading his company against the rebels.

Capt. Bartlett was a native of Brownington, born Apr. 20 1833, a son of Seth and Asenath (Huggins) Bartlett, and a brother of the late Major Amasa Bartlett* of the 9th Regiment. He spent his minority, except a few terms at Derby academy, on his father's farm in Coventry. Upon coming of age he went to Peoria, Ill., where he spent a year as clerk in a store; then returning to Vermont, he attended the academy at Morrisville 2 years, after which he entered upon the study of law with Henry H. Frost, Esq., of Coventry. He was admitted to the Orleans County Bar at the June Term 1860, and immediately took the office and business of Mr. Frost who had died some months before.

He was actively and successfully engaged in business when the war broke out, but he

* See account of Major Amasa Bartlett, page 384.

could do no business after that. His whole soul seemed to be absorbed in thoughts of his country and of the duty he owed to it. A recruiting office was soon opened at Coventry, and he was one of the first to enlist, and one of the most active to induce others to do the same. It was a great disappointment to him that the company was not filled in season to enter either the first or second regiments. It was at length organized as Company B, of the 3d Regiment, 24 May 1861, and he was elected first Lieutenant. He was promoted to the Captaincy 22 Sept. 1862. He Participated in all the fatiguing marches and desperate fightings in which the 3d Regiment was engaged, having been in the thickest of the fight at Lee's Mills, Williamsburgh, the seven days before Richmond, Antietam, Fredericksburgh, Chancellorsville, and other bloody fields. He fell at last in the Wilderness, and received a soldiers burial on the spot where he fell.

CHARLESTON.

MARY'S GRAVE.

BY F. C. HARRINGTON.

The sea pulse beats, where Mary sleeps,
 Along the whiteened sand;
 And o'er her grave the woodbine creeps.
 Trained by a spirit-hand,
 The sighing willow sadly weaves
 A curtain o'er her head,
 And oft the dark magnolia's leaves
 Weep 'round her lowly bed.

The white rose blooms upon her grave,
 Bathed by an angel's tear;
 And orange blossoms sweetly wave
 Above that form so dear;
 But when the blast from Northern land
 Sweeps cold across the main,
 Sweet tears shall water, sighs shall fan
 The bud to bloom again.

West Charleston, May 1, 1858.

P. S. I am a Vermonter by birth and residence.

F. C. H.

[There is also the poetical vein in the Allyn family. From a graduating poem, we think, occupying 115 lines, by Rosetta H. Allyn, daughter of Alpha Allyn, we give the following sample—not having room for the whole.—*Ed.*]

A thousand flowers of Summer,
 Rich, gaudy, modest, fair—
 Exhaling sweetest perfume,
 With fragrance filled the air.

The Summer breezes was blowing;
 The flowers it gently swayed,
 And with the graceful branches
 It ever softly played.

* * * * *

"Now let us sing together
 Before the twilight close,"
 Then, borne by evening zephyrs,
 Enchanting music rose.

My soul was wafted upward
 To gates of heavenly bliss,
 Wondering if angel songs
 Could be more sweet than this.

* * * * *

The silent stars above me,
 Had peeped out—one by one—
 And now the moon in splendor
 Her silvery radiance flung.

DERBY.

ADDITION FOR CONGREGATIONAL HISTORY.

BY HON. E. A. STEWART.

During the year 1870 the meeting-house Society voted to repair their house of worship as a memorial offering, it being the 5th Jubilee year since the landing of the Pilgrims. The young ladies had previously raised about \$ 250. and this added to the amount raised by the society, and the gifts of former residents swelled the aggregate to \$ 3000. which being faithfully expended rendered it one of the most unique and attractive houses of worship in this section of the state. It was re-dedicated Feb 24, 1871, Mr. Rogers, the pastor, preaching the sermon.

While the repairs were in progress the society worshiped with the Methodists by their invitation and a very deep and pungent revival of religion was enjoyed, of the fruits of which 26 persons have already (July 1871) united with this Church, nearly all of them being heads of families, and more than doubling its working power.

HENRY KINGSBURY

and his wife Susannah, ancestors of Charles Kingsbury, one of the early settlers of Derby, came from England, about the year 1650, and settled in Haverhill, Mass. In 1656 their son Joseph was born, and in 1679 he married Love Ayres, also of Haverhill. They had two sons, Joseph and Nathaniel, who married sisters, Ruth and Hannah Dennison, of Ipswich, Mass. Joseph was born in 1682, and married Ruth Dennison in 1705, and in

1708, being harassed by the Indians, they removed to Norwich, Ct., where Joseph, known as "Deacon Joseph," has a numerous posterity. Nathaniel settled in Andover, Ct. Joseph and Ruth had a son, Joseph, born in 1714, who lived in Pomfret, Ct.; and in 1738 had a son Sanford, who was educated at Yale College. He married Elizabeth Fitch, and lived in Windham, Ct. In 1780, he removed to Claremont, N. H., where he died in 1834. His wife died several years previous. They are buried in the western part of the burying place, at Claremont Center Charles Kingsbury, eldest son of Sanford and Elizabeth, was born in Windham, Ct., in 1773. He was one of the early settlers of Derby, and shared in all the hardships and privations of a pioneer life. His first deed was dated in 1797, and was for a piece of land situated about half way between the center of the town and Canada, and about 80 rods east of the present main road. The first 3 years that he worked at "his clearing," he returned to Claremont to spend the winter, which, in those days, was a long and tedious journey, such as those who ride in "palace cars" can hardly appreciate. Returning in the spring, he commenced his preparations for a home, living in a bark shanty, which was of sufficient size for parlor, dining-room, sleeping room and kitchen. He was "monarch of all he surveyed," and made himself very comfortable on his "bedstead" of basswood bark. He would turn it "bottom upwards," and his "chamber-work" was done, and the votaries of black walnut and rosewood might envy such sleep as came to the occupant of the bark shanty. "Old Joe Indian" had his wigwam on the shores of Salem pond, and formed an early attachment for the young farmer, which he manifested by frequent visits to the shanty. The violin pleased the red man, so also the pork and beans. As soon as he began to raise some small crops, the fight with the bears and wolves commenced, which was sometimes quite fierce. In June of 1800, he put up frame buildings, and the 17th of September of that year, he married Miss Persis Stewart, daughter of General Stewart of Brattleborough, Vt. They lived on the farm till it "blossomed like the rose." They had the first apple-trees in town, and made the first cider. The old "Kingsbury orchard" is still yielding fruit. In 1812, the road hav-

ing been moved, they came down to a place half a mile east of the village, and in 1820, the year the "old meeting house" was built, they moved up opposite where the new Congregational church now stands, and where they both died, in 1843. They are buried in the old burying-ground near the center of the town.

"ESQ. KINGSBURY."

was an Episcopalian, but never made any public profession of his faith. His religion manifested itself in his every-day life. To do right was his highest aim, and the governing principle in all his business transactions. He led in singing several years, and was a constant attendant at church as long as he lived, and many who read these lines will remember him in the corner pew of the old meeting-house, a plain, unassuming man, of sound sense, with a frank, open countenance which won respect and confidence. His clear perception of right and wrong eminently fitted him for the duties which he was often called to perform. His services were often solicited in settling estates and adjusting difficulties. He was free from deceit, and possessed a kind and forgiving temper, was liberal in assisting in all public enterprises, and generous in relieving the distressed; but it was in his family that his character shone brightest. All were made to feel they were in their father's house. There was no display, but a love that was felt. He became early identified with the interests of his chosen home, and, although he could not be called a public man, he served his town in almost every capacity. He was the first representative from the town to the general assembly, and was elected the next 3 years. He also represented the town in 1828-29, and 1838-39. He had the office of town treasurer from 1812 to 1833, He was justice of the peace from the organization of the town to 1829. He was lister from 1806 to 1826, &c. &c. There are now nine generations of Kingsburys this side the water, in this line. A recent writer, speaking of the first five, said, "They were remarkable as a family for their fondness for agricultural pursuits from their first settlement in America; that they lived in the common temperate style of the New England farmer, that they were a noble hearted, industrious race of the strictest integrity, disdaining the low acts of dissimulation, and spurning the ways of

vice, and walking in the paths of virtue and piety." And Charles Kingsbury, of the sixth generation, has brought no shame or disgrace on his ancestors, but has handed the name down to his posterity fair and unsullied as he received it.—MRS. LUCIUS KINGSBURY.

IRASBURGH.

JUDGE JAMESON'S WORK ON CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTIONS.

The Constitutional Convention; Its History; Powers and Modes of Proceeding; Royal Octavo, 564 pp.; By Hon. J. A. Jameson, Professor in the Law Department of Chicago University; New York, Scribner & Co.; Chicago, Griggs.

Desiring some account of Judge Jameson's work on Conventions, we sent to him for it and received a package of notices of the Press from which we extract the following;—

From the Chicago Legal News, for Oct. 3, 1868.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION—We take pleasure in calling the attention of the profession, to the work of the Hon. John A. Jameson, of our Superior Court, upon Constitutional Conventions. It should not only be in the hands of the profession, but be read by every man interested in the formation and change of our government. This volume, to the organic law maker, is indispensable. The next legislature having to provide for a Constitutional Convention, its members would be aided much in their laborious task by the careful reading of Judge Jameson's book.

From the Chicago Journal of Oct. 16, 1869.

Judge Jameson first gave this volume to the public three years ago. It attracted considerable attention at the time. It was something of a novelty, in legal literature. The field, as a whole, had never been harvested before. The erudition of the author and his profundity gave to the volume considerable notoriety and sale. There was, however, no immediate use for a treatise, as the author modestly calls his work, on this subject; but since then a demand has sprung up for it. The Southern States all had to be re-constructed, and consequently were obliged to adopt new organic laws. Then, too, not a few of the States which never seceded, found their Constitutions illy adapted to their present wants. Changes, in whole or in part, have been made, or are now contemplated. There has then been developed a demand for which Judge Jameson had most opportunely made provision. We are not at all surprised, therefore, that a second edition was called for. In our own State, the sale of this second edition will, doubtless, far exceed that of the first, for the reason that, the subject has now passed from the domain of abstract specula-

tion to that of practical reality. Three years ago the history, powers and modes of proceeding of Constitutional Conventions, had no vital interest to any of our people, but now they have to every intelligent, public spirited citizen. The Legislature has taken steps for holding a Convention for the purpose of framing a new foundation for the civil institutions of our State. At the approaching election, the people will choose delegations to that body. The candidates are already in the field, and the campaign, as a whole, is mainly important from the constitutional stand-point.

BY JAMES T. MITCHELL, *one of the Editors of the American Law Register.*

In no other country could such a book have been produced, and certainly at no other time, even here, could it have been produced so opportunely. Constitutional Conventions are a peculiar feature of the political institutions of the United States, and at present, of all times in our history, their "powers and modes of proceeding" are of the most vital interest. The principles of popular government occupy the conversations of nearly all men in this Country, and from the foundation of the government, there have never been found wanting, men of master minds who have given to political science a profound study. But the conflict of interests, and the discussion of principles has generally been upon the construction of written constitutions and the practical powers of the government, and the officers under them. Judge Jameson, however, has gone deeper, and, in the present work, has examined the legal powers of the people themselves in the formation of their governments, and the principles by which they are to be guided in the establishment or change of constitutions under the forms of law. In one sense this may be called an inquiry into the precise limits of the ultimate right of revolution, and the proper or justifiable occasion for its exercise. In the course of this inquiry many topics of the most vital and permanent political interest, from the foundation of American governments, down to the changes of fundamental law now in process, come under discussion.

Chicago Post, December 29, 1866.

The chief value of the book lies in the discussion and (passing over the chapter on "Constitutions") in the related inquiry "the requisites to the legitimacy of conventions and their history"—after setting forth the two sole legitimate modes of initiating or calling conventions the historical *resume* is entered upon, under the two classes of such as were held during the Revolutionary period—1775—1789, and those called since the Federal Constitution went into operation, in March of the latter year. The very full and exhaustive review here given beginning in Boston in 1775, and ending in Montgomery in 1861, supplies a want long felt by political writers and most keenly felt, during the discussions of the past five years. All the Federal, State and Territo-

rial Conventions of these periods are described, and the arguments of Statesmen, and the decisions of Judges bearing upon them are collated and reviewed.

A congenial labor too has been performed with more than mere industry; it embodies large views and exhibits judgment and discrimination in their exposition,—especially in the relative attention given to many distinct topics of fact and argument, some of them very large and remote, so as to keep the treatise within not only voluminous but readable limits. The style of treatment is in keeping with the gravity of the subject, serious and studied,—aiming at condensation, correctness, and luminousness, rather than at brilliancy or power. It is the elevated legal style, of which our early Statesmanship presents us many models, not always formal and dry, but warming and becoming animated and earnest under the inspiration of momentous events, under the sense that what has so long been, even in the discussions of Calhoun and Webster, matter of opinion, has now become matter of fact, embodying concrete principles to be applied, rather than abstract theories to be talked about.

Chicago Republican, Dec. 19, 1866.

"It examines with that care and thoroughness, which characterize the entire work, the important question whether, if a Constitution provides one mode of amendment, another can be pursued. It is one upon which the people of Illinois are vitally interested as upon it depends the question whether our own State Constitution can be easily and speedily amended. The question has never before been so comprehensively and thoroughly discussed."

Chicago Evening Journal, Dec. 8, 1866.

Next to the *Federalist* not excepting even Story on the Constitution, must be ranked Jameson's Constitutional Convention, its History, Powers and Modes of Proceeding.

"A writer in *Blackwood*, some time since, admitted that the American historians, Bancroft, Motley and Prescott, were unequalled in their chosen field; and what they are in ordinary history, Jameson is in constitutional history.

From Mons. Edward Laboulaye, member of the Institute of France, translated from the "REVUE DE DEUX MONDES" for Oct. 15, 1871.

"For the richness of its documents and the solidity of its judgments, it may sustain a comparison with the commentary of Story upon the Constitution of the United States."

N. Y. S. W. Tribune, Dec. 4, 1866.

The questions discussed in this volume are of the gravest importance, and the Author has treated them with the political learning, thoroughness of research, and comprehensive statement, which challenge the attention of scientific publicists.

N. Y. Evening Post, Jan. 15, 1867.

A complete history of constitutional conventions in this country, one of great interest to a political student. It gives, with great precision of detail, the history of the methods of constitutional changes in this country.

Chicago Tribune, Dec. 5, 1866.

The subject, which is one of great, and, in many respects of surpassing interest, has never before, we believe, been treated in an independent work.

The Nation, Jan. 3, 1867.

To a lawyer this work is almost as entertaining as light reading; and no one who cares to study the theory of our government can fail to be interested, as well as instructed by it.

This work is one of the most valuable contributions, which have been made to political or legal literature within the last few years.

Wisconsin State Journal, Jan. 7, 1867.

Judge Jameson considers a variety of questions which are now prominent subjects of discussion, in Congress, and throughout the country, and throws upon them the light of a careful and diligent investigation. This book is, therefore, of peculiar interest at this time, and supplies a most convenient work of reference, where all the facts and precedents bearing upon many mooted points of constitutional history and procedure, are clearly and concisely set forth.

Round Table, Jan. 12, 1867.

A work of solid and permanent value, and at the present juncture in our State affairs it has a peculiar interest

Vermont Watchman and State Journal, Dec. 21, 1866.

It contains a vast deal of history and law, gathered from sources inaccessible to those who do not make its subject a special study, and therefore it will be very valuable to statesmen, and to all professional men who would grasp this field of constitutional law. Now, when Constitution making and mending, is the necessity of the day, this book is well-timed.

Hours at Home, Jan., 1867.

One of the most important and characteristics of the political institutions of the country is the Constitutional Convention. A work on this subject has long been needed; and the want is at length supplied by a stately octavo, from the pen of one competent to do ample justice to this important subject.

In the appendix a careful and accurate list is given of all the Conventions held, thus far, in the United States. A brief synopsis of this work will give only an inadequate idea of its scope, but its value will at once be recognized by all who have to do, even indirectly with public or political affairs.

Burlington (Vt.) Free Press, March 4, 1867.

The book is the work of four or five years of study and research on the part of the author, and none who know his industry, high scholarship and legal ability, need to be told that it is a most valuable contribution to the text books of Constitutional learning. It is especially timely and valuable, at a time like this, when Congress is calling on the people of eleven States to form new Constitutions, by means of Constitutional Conventions, under which they may regain their lost representation, and share in the government. The work has no preface, but with characteristic directness, and without a wasted word, enters on the discussion of the subject, which is continued through eight chapters. In the first, Judge Jameson treats of the different kinds of Constitutions. He divides them into the Spontaneous Convention, or public meeting, the Legislative Convention, or general assembly, the Revolutionary Convention, and the Constitutional Convention. He insists on the distinction between the last two. He tells us:

"The Constitutional Convention, I consider as an exotic, domesticated in our political system, but in the process so transformed as to have become an essentially different institution from what it was as a Revolutionary Convention. In the following pages an attempt will be made to vindicate the accuracy of that view by inquiring into the institution in all its relations to the public as well as to the Government in its various departments, connecting with the theoretical considerations necessarily involved in the discussion, historical sketches of all such Conventions as have thus far been held in the United States."

Before addressing himself to this question, the author, in some preliminary chapters, defines the terms "Sovereignty" and "Constitution." Maintaining that the people of the United States constitute a *Nation*, he finds the right of sovereignty residing in the "Nation," as supreme above all divisions. He holds, even, "that the States ought to be regarded as expedients subordinate to the Nation, subservient in all respects to its interests; and therefore, if the Nation so will, temporary."

The remaining chapters are, Of Requisites to the legitimacy of Conventions, and of their History; Of the Organization and Modes of Proceedings of Conventions, Of the Submission of Constitutions to the people; and Of the Amendment of Constitutions. In reference to the submission of constitutions to the people, the author shows that of one hundred and eighteen constitutional conventions held in the United States, "seventy-eight have submitted their labors to the people, and forty have not;" but among the forty are counted the secession conventions in the Southern States in 1861, and the reconstruction conventions, called by Mr. Johnson, in 1865. If these are excluded, as they ought to be, it will be seen, as the author remarks, that "the prevailing sentiment of this country from the earliest time, has favored the submission of constitutions to the people." In reference to the amendment of constitutions, he reaches the conclusion that

"It is not enough that a Constitution provides a mode for effecting its own amendment; it is necessary that there should be developed a political conscience impelling to make amendments to the written Constitution, when such as are really important have evolved themselves in the Constitution as a fact. Our courts can, in general, recognize no law as fundamental which has not been transcribed into the book of the Constitution. When great historical movements, like those which have lately convulsed the United States, have resulted in important political changes, and they are so consummated and settled, as to indicate a solid foundation in the actual Constitution, they should be immediately registered by the proper authorities, among the fundamental laws. Why embarrass the courts and fly in the face of destiny by refusing to recognize accomplished facts?"

The author gives, in his appendix, a list of no less than 152 Conventions, which have assembled within the last 90 years of our country, for making or amending constitutions. The number of these instruments is, of course, less numerous. Mr. Jameson says,—"A considerable number of constitutions known to exist, I have not been able, after much research, to find at all; but I have succeeded in ferreting out about eighty." We can of course, in such an article as this, but indicate the scope of the work. It is a storehouse of facts and precedents, not readily accessible, made more valuable by embodying the conclusions of a philosophic thinker, and covering ground not heretofore discussed with anything like the amount of research and care. Judge Jameson's book will be indispensable to the political student or American Statesmen, and must add largely to the high reputation of its author. A full index completes its value as a book of reference.

Illinois State Journal, Jan., 1867.

Judge Jameson's work has been extensively noticed, and favorably reviewed by the leading newspapers of the country; and it is, certainly, the most valuable contribution to a branch of knowledge which, though entirely peculiar to the people of the United States, has heretofore been so little understood or even discussed. The work exhibits great research and study, and, we doubt not, will at once take rank as a standard in the matters whereof it treats.

London Saturday Review, July 25, 1868.

The historical and descriptive portion of this work are especially interesting, as showing how the Constitutions of the States have been framed and manipulated, and explaining the interior working, as well as the legal character and position, of one of the most remarkable portions of the political machinery of America.

The London Spectator, Oct. 15, 1868.

Jurisprudence, in its various branches, has been the science in which America has accomplished the most solid and enduring success. The writings of Jefferson and Webster on political law have a lasting value, even to foreigners, and in the more strictly legal field the names of Story, Kent, and Wheaton, rank with those of our greatest English lawyers. Mr. Jameson's work is not unworthy of his country's reputation.

From George W. Curtis Esq.

It is an elaborate and exhaustive treatise, which discusses with great precision and clearness many political topics of vital importance, upon which it is easier to find rhetoric than right thinking. The question of sovereignty and state rights, of the power of the people and conventions, are considered in a candid and thoughtful spirit. And these discussions with the interesting historical details, make a volume of permanent interest and value to every American.

From Horace Greeley, Esq.

The work, as a whole, is one which all interested in the grave problem of Southern Reconstruction, or in the impending revision of our own State's fundamental law, may study with interest and profit. State Sovereignty, "the resolutions of '98" and other topics of permanent interest are calmly discussed, and the work fills a niche which has hitherto been empty. We commend it to general attention.

Hon. Amasa J. Parker.

At a time like this, when so many of the States are remodelling their fundamental law, it cannot fail to be highly appreciated and eminently useful.

John Norton Pomeroy.

Particularly am I delighted with your chapters and sections which define "Sovereignty" and "Government" and "Constitution." Plainly, you have got down to the bottom—to the fundamental ideas upon which constitutions and governments rest. I know of nothing more important for the American Citizen, at the present day, than a correct understanding of "Sovereignty." I think your work will be of great value in this respect. I would say, in conclusion, that it is not a work designed particularly for the lawyer. It is a work for the citizen, the legislator—for all who are interested in their country and its government.

Vermont is always proud of her successful sons. No work sprung from our hills commands more largely our respect.

JOHN ALEXANDER JAMESON was born in Irasburgh, Orleans County, Vermont, Jan. 25, 1824; his father was Thomas Jameson, his mother Martha Gilchrist Jameson. He fitted for College at Brownington, Orleans County, under Rev. Mr. Twilight; entered the University of Vermont at Burlington, September, 1842; graduated August 1846; commenced the study of law, in the office of Hon. Levi Underwood, Burlington, Vt., 1852; attended Law School at Cambridge, Mass., fall and winter of 1852; commenced practice in Chicago, Ill., October, 1853; the winter

of 1854 removed to Freeport, Ill.; returned to Chicago, April, 1866, where he has since remained. Judge Jameson has only practiced law in these two places, Chicago and Freeport. He became Professor in Chicago Law School in September, 1866; married, Oct. 11, 1855, to Eliza Denison, daughter of Dr. Joseph Denison, Jr., of Royalton, Vt., and has four children.

The scholarship of Mr. Jameson, in college, was very honorable. He received the degree of M. A., August, 1849, at that time delivering the Master's Oration; August 1867, he received the degree of LL. D.—*Ed. Vt. Hist. Gaz.*

SALEM.

Salem District No. III., which contains territory in three towns, a few years since had the honor of having, at one time, three representatives to the State Legislature in the House:—G. Parlin, of Salem, Edson Lyon, of Charleston, and Oliver Warren of Morgan.

TROY.

Lt. L. R. Titus, first of the 8th Vt., afterwards of the *Corps D'Afrique*, was taken prisoner on the 20th of June, 1864, at Port Hudson. He was sentenced to be shot because he belonged to a negro regiment. This sentence was remitted, but he was taken round for exhibition through North and South Carolina and afterwards committed to prison, and, with two other officers, fastened to six negroes with a ball and chain. In turn he was carried to nearly all the Southern prisons, but was finally paroled.

WESTFIELD.

DIED—April 23, 1869, Olive Coburn, widow of Chester Coburn, aged 93 years

Only three deaths were reported in the town, this year.

Not five years since, the Orleans County Newspaper reported the visit of two Mormon elders to this town, and the baptism by them of eight of its inhabitants.

WESTMORE.

The Good Templars in 1869 had in their lodge nearly all the adult inhabitants of the west and north parts of the town.

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VERMONT HISTORICAL MAGAZINE.

RUTLAND COUNTY.

RUTLAND COUNTY

IN THE NEW YORK CONTROVERSY.

BY HON. HILAND HALL, OF NORTH BENNINGTON.

When Lieut. Governor Colden of New York issued his proclamation of the 10th of April, 1765, announcing the fact that the king, by an order in council of the 20th of the preceding July, had made Connecticut river the eastern boundary of that province, more than two thirds of the land in what is now Rutland county, had been granted by New Hampshire in sixteen different townships, viz Brandon, (by the name of Neshobe) Castleton, Clarendon, Danby, Hubbardton, Mount Tabor, (by the name of Harwich) Pawlet, Pittsford, Poultney, Rutland, Sherburne, Skrewsbury, Sudbury, Tinmouth, Wallingford and Wells. All of these towns had been granted in 1761, except Sudbury, the charter of which bore date in 1763, and Hubbardton, in 1764.

The territory was at first treated by New York as belonging to the county of Albany, but in 1772 it was included in a new county by the name of Charlotte, which extended from Canada line south to about the middle of the present county of Bennington, and west from the Green Mountains beyond Lakes George and Champlain. When the Vermont state government was organized in 1778, the territory now comprising the county of Rutland was made to form a part of the county of Bennington, but with all that between the mountains and Lake Champlain northward from its present southern boundary to Canada line, it was by the General Assembly in 1781, formed into the new county of Rutland. The county has since been diminished by the legislature to its present limits.

Immediately after the date of the above mentioned proclamation of Lt. Governor Col-

den, he commenced issuing patents for lands in his newly acquired territory, and by the first day of the following November he had granted about 12,000 acres of *Military Patents*, within the present county of Rutland, principally in Benson, Fairhaven and Pawlet. The subsequent *Military Patents* in the county exceeded 26,000 acres, not less than 25,000 of which were made in direct disobedience of the order of the king in council of July 24, 1767, which forbid the New York governors from making any such grants, under the penalty of incurring "his Majesty's highest displeasure." These latter patents embraced lands in detached parcels in the several towns of Pawlet, Wells, Poultney, Castleton, Fairhaven and Benson.

These patents for military services generally for the benefit of speculators, included but a small portion of the lands which were granted in the county by the New York governors. They had a general authority from the crown to grant lands for purposes of settlement, in quantities not exceeding 1000 acres to any individual. The names of a number of persons were usually included in one patent, who were therein declared to be entitled to 1000 acres each, though in almost all cases the patent was really for the benefit of one or two of the number, the residue being inserted in nominal compliance with the king's instructions. These grants, by way of distinguishing them from those before mentioned, were sometimes called *civil grants*.

The following list of these grants is compiled from the records of the patents in the office of the Secretary of State at Albany. It shows the date of each patent, the name of the tract or of that of the leading patentee, the location of the land, and the number of acres granted. The land being generally

described in the patents without any reference to the boundaries of the New Hampshire towns, it is often difficult to determine their precise location. They frequently include parts of several townships.

NEW YORK CIVIL GRANTS IN RUTLAND COUNTY.

	acres.
1770.	
May 20, Kelso, Tinmouth,	21,500.
Aug. 1, Hulton, Shrewsbury,	12,000.
Sep. 8, To Wm. Farquahar, Benson,	5,000.
1771.	
Feb. 28, Adam Gilchrist, Poultney,	12,000.
Apr. 3, Socialborough, Rutland, Pitts-	
ford and Clarendon,	48,000
June 12, Halesborough, Brandon,	23,000.
" 24, Newry, Shrewsbury, Sher-	
burne and Mendon,	37,000.
" 28, Richmond, Wells and vicinity,	24,000.
1772.	
Jan. 7, Durham, Clarendon and Wal-	
lingford,	32,000.
Feb. 20, John Tudor, Danby,	1,000.
Nov. 6, Henry Vin Vleck, Ira,	5,000.
June 19, John Thompson, Pawlet,	2,000.
Making 222,500 acres in the whole.	

For every thousand acres of these lands the governors exacted a fee of \$31.25, and there was divided among six other government officials \$59 more. Thus the whole amount of government fees for these lands would be \$20,080.62, of which the governor's share would be \$6952.12, leaving \$13,127.50 to be divided between the Secretary of the province, the clerk of the council, the Auditor, the Receiver General, the Attorney General and the Surveyor General. Nearly all of the patentees were New York city speculators who were well aware that most of the lands had been previously granted by New Hampshire, and were fast being settled under that title. They had no desire to occupy the lands themselves, but only to dispose of them at a profit to the settlers and others. It will be perceived by the dates of the patents that they were all issued long after the order of the king in council of July 1767 forbidding any such grants, and it seems impossible to conceive of any motive for the making of them, other than the avarice and cupidity of the patentees and of the greedy government officials.

Many personal collisions occurred between the settlers under the New Hampshire title

and the New York patentees, the most violent and serious of which were with the claimants under the patents of Socialborough and Durham, in the towns of Clarendon, Rutland and Pittsford; but accounts of these conflicts appropriately belong to the histories of those towns, and will not be related here. A brief description of those two New York patents may not, however, be out of place.

The patent of Socialborough bore date, as has been already stated, April 3, 1771, and was issued by Governor Dunmore in violation of the king's order in council of July, 1767, forbidding any such grants. This prohibitory order, and the consequent want of authority in the governor to make the grant, was well known to the parties for whose benefit it was made, and it was therefore illegal and void. The land was described in the patent as follows: "Beginning on the East side of Otter Creek in a line of trees marked in 1767 by Archibald Campbell, when surveyed by William Cockburn that year, in the North bounds of Clarendon, thence South 86° East 209 chains, thence North 13° West 1052 chains, thence West 500 chains, thence South 13° East 1019 chains, thence South 86° East 299 chains to the place of beginning," containing 48,000 acres.

It will be perceived by this description that the tract was about 13 miles long from North to South by over 6 miles in width, and being bounded on the South by Clarendon would be nearly identical with the towns of Rutland and Pittsford. But it is said to be understood in the vicinity of the tract, that as claimed by the patentees, it reached some distance into the town of Clarendon, which perhaps may be accounted for by the supposition that the line of trees marked by Campbell in 1767 was not the northern bounds of that town, as stated in the patent, but a line to the south of such bounds. The nominal patentees were 48 in number, who were declared to be entitled to 1,000 acres each, but the real owners were a few government officers and land speculators of New York city. When the 30,000 dollars which was paid by Vermont on the settlement of the controversy came to be divided by commissioners in 1797 among the New York land claimants, it turned out that of the 48,000 acres, 12,000 belonged to the Clerk of the council and other government officials, 15,000 acres to James Duane, and 6,000 acres to John Kelly,

two leading city land speculators. The remaining 15,000 were unclaimed, having probably been owned by one or more New York Tories who had been either attainted for treason or had fled the country.

The patent of Durham, which was issued by Governor Tryon, bore date January 7, 1772, and like that of Socialborough was issued in violation of the king's order in council of July 1767, and also of the 49th article of his standing instructions, by which he was forbidden "upon pain of our highest displeasure," to make any grants whatever "within that district heretofore claimed by our province of New Hampshire." It purported to grant 32,000 acres in shares of 1000 acres each to 32 individuals by name, and was bounded and described as follows:

"Beginning at a black birch tree in the South line of Socialborough formerly marked Clarendon and now marked Durham, being the north-east corner of a tract of land known by the name of Kelso, and runs thence along a line of trees marked for the said south bounds of Socialborough and the bounds of a tract known by the name of Newry granted to Charles McEvers and others, S. 86° E. 540 chains, thence along the bounds of Newry S. 4° W. 315 chains, and S. 86° E. 50 chains, thence S. 240 chains, thence N. 80° W. 252 chains and 2 rods, thence N. 176 chains, thence N. 80° W. 300 chains to Kelso, thence along the East line of Kelso N. 4° W. 322 chains to the place of beginning."

From this description of the tract it would seem to include either the whole or a large portion of Clarendon, with a notch about 3 miles in width from east to west, that extended southerly into Wallingford. At the time of the making of this grant of Durham a portion of the lands in Clarendon was occupied by persons who had settled under a spurious title from one John H. Lydius, and they had been persuaded to accept the New York title as a defence against the claims of the previous grantees under New Hampshire, and to associate themselves in such defence with the leading New York land speculators. This excited the strong displeasure of the Green Mountain Boys, and occasioned controversies and conflicts, for an account of which readers are referred to the history of Clarendon. It appears from the report of the New York commissioners under whose

award the sum paid by Vermont was distributed, that of the 32,000 acres included in the patent of Durham, 14,225 acres belonged to the city claimants, one third of which was to be the property of James Duane.

From statements published in behalf of the colony of New York in 1773, it has since been taken for granted that a patent made by the governor of that colony to one Godfrey Dellius in 1696, included a large tract of country lying on the east side of Lake Champlain, in the present counties of Rutland and Addison. It has since been thus referred to in several historical works, and among them in the account of the town of Addison in this Gazetteer (Vol. 1, p. 2), and by Judge Swift in his valuable history of Middlebury (p. 49). An examination of the patent itself shows clearly that not an acre of the land could possibly have been on the east side of Lake Champlain or in any part of Vermont. See Early History of Vt., 488-494. For more about the Lydius title, see *ibid.* 495.

BENSON.

BY LOYAL C. KELLOGG.

The boundaries of the town of Benson, according to its Charter, are as follows:

"Beginning on the east bank of Lake Champlain, six miles south from where the English Flag-staff stood at Tyconderoga Fort, it being the south-west corner of the township of Orwell: thence east about seven miles, until turning south, ten degrees west, will run in Hubbardton and Castleton west lines: thence south, ten degrees west, seven miles: thence west, ten degrees north, eight miles and twenty-six rods, to Lake Champlain: thence northerly, by the side of said Lake, at low-water mark, to the bounds first mentioned; containing by estimation twenty-five thousand two hundred and fourteen acres, be the same more or less."

On the "Land Register" kept in the office of the Surveyor-General of the State, the town is stated to contain "nearly 28,340 acres," or nearly 42 3-4 square miles.

The grant of the townships of Benson and Fairhaven (the latter town originally containing the whole of the present towns of Fairhaven and Westhaven, and adjoining Benson on the south,) was made by "the Governor, Council and General Assembly of the Representatives of the Freemen of Vermont," Oct. 27, 1779, and the charter of Fairhaven bears date on that day; but from some cause,—probably the inability or neglect of its proprietors to

meet the usual granting fees,—the issue of the charter of Benson was delayed until the 5th of May, 1780, and the charter of Benson accordingly bears date on that day. The grant in the charter was made to 75 individual proprietors, "together with *five* equal shares to be appropriated to public uses as follows, viz. one share for the use of a Seminary or College within this State, one share for the first settled minister of the gospel, to be disposed of for that purpose as the town shall direct, one share for the County Grammar Schools throughout this State, and one share for the use of a school or schools in said town."

The charter omits to name the public use to which the *fifth* share was to be appropriated only four of the five being enumerated. There were four divisions of lots made by the proprietors to each of the 79 proprietary shares, the lots of the first and second divisions being 100 acres each, and of the third and fourth divisions 50 acres each.

Those of the original proprietors who were active in procuring the charter, were residents of Williamstown, Massachusetts, and its immediate vicinity. The book of records of the proprietors does not show where either the first or the second meeting of the proprietors was held; but, from these records, it appears that the first meeting of "the proprietors of Benson" was held 16th March, 1779, and that at this meeting it was voted "to raise £108 18s on the proprietors by equal assessment," and "that £40 2s. of said money be paid to Jonathan Meacham and Absalom Baker for looking out said town," and "that £68 16s. be paid to the surveyor and chainmen for running out said town,"—the money "voted to be raised to be paid by the fifteenth of April next,"—and "that Jonathan Meacham, Matthew Dunning and Ezekiel Blair be a committee to carry a petition to the General Court of Vermont for a grant of said town; likewise to take care of the money voted to be raised—[that it] be laid out for the use it was raised for, and to give orders on the Treasurer for the money voted to be raised,"—and a collector and treasurer were appointed at the same meeting.

At the second meeting, held the 10th of June, 1779, votes were passed appointing a committee to lay out the first division lots, and directing "that said committee begin to lay out the said division the first of October next, and make a return of their doings to the proprietors by the 15th of December next."

The third meeting of the proprietors was held at Pownal, Dec. 15, 1779; and subsequent meetings were held at Bennington, Pownal, and Poultney. The fifth meeting of the proprietors, which was the first held in Benson, was held on the first Wednesday in April, 1785, at the house of Allen Leet.

In a note to the account of Benson, in Thompson's History of Vermont, (part 3, Gazetteer, p. 21,) it is stated that "the name of the town was given by Mr. Meacham, in honor of a revolutionary officer by the name of Benson, for whom he had great respect;" but this statement is an error. The town was named in honor of the Hon. Egbert Benson of the State of New York, an eminent lawyer, and one of the most prominent public men of that State in the Revolutionary era, who, in 1789 and '90 was one of the six commissioners on the part of the State of New York, who conducted the negotiations with the seven commissioners appointed on the part of the State of Vermont, which resulted in the establishment of the boundary line between the two States, and the relinquishment of the New York titles and claims of jurisdiction within the State of Vermont. He was also a delegate to Congress from 1784 to '88, and a member of Congress from 1789 to '93; and was also, from 1794 to 1801, one of the judges of the Supreme Court of the State of New York. He was one of the judges of the United States' Circuit Court, for the second circuit, embracing New York, Connecticut and Vermont, appointed in the expiring hours of the administration of President John Adams, (and hence called the "midnight judges")—but he held this last office only for a single year, as the law by which that court was created was repealed by the Congress which came into power with President Jefferson's administration.*

Judge Benson was interested, as owner, or as agent for the owners, in New York patents or grants, which covered the territory now embraced within the limits of the town of Benson; and, as Vermont at the time when the charter of the town was applied for was an infant State, struggling for existence against the claims of

* He was born in the City of New York, June 22, 1746—a graduate of Columbia College in 1765; resided at Red Hook in Dutchess County during the Revolutionary war, and was a representative of that County in the State Legislature; and died at Jamaica, L. I., Aug. 24, 1833, aged 87 years. He was also the first President of the New York Historical Society.—[See biographical notice in Street's "New York Council of Revision," pp. 181—188.]

New York, and not recognized by the confederation, those who were interested in "looking out the town" as a place for settlement were apprehensive that the State-organization and authority of Vermont might be overthrown, and that their titles under a grant from Vermont would thereby become worthless and lost. To avert any such result, and to secure themselves from any hazard of that character, a committee of the proprietors went to Albany, and called on Judge Benson, and stated to him their desire to make a settlement in the proposed new township, and their embarrassment arising from the conflicting and contested titles, and their anxiety to be relieved from any interfering claim or title arising under the New York grants, in case they should procure a charter from Vermont, and make a settlement in the township. He assured the committee, that if those they represented should procure a charter from Vermont, and make a settlement in the township, they should never be interfered with or disturbed by any claim under the New York title which he represented; and he encouraged them to proceed in making a settlement in the township, and intimated to them that it would be a personal gratification to him, if they would call the new township by his name. Accordingly, in grateful recognition of the generous treatment which they received from him on this occasion, those interested in the application for the charter gave the name of BENSON to their proposed new town. This account of the origin of the name of the town was given to the writer in 1838, by his maternal grandfather, Reuben Nash, who was one of the original proprietors of the town named in the charter, as well as one of its earliest settlers. At the date of its charter there was no road leading into the town of Benson, except the unfinished military road leading from Castleton, through Hubbardton, Benson and Orwell, to Ticonderoga, which was constructed about 1776. That road passed from the west line of Hubbardton across the home-farm now (1871) occupied by James H. Gleason, and the home-farm now occupied by John Balis, in a westwardly and north-westwardly direction; and the American army under the command of General St. Clair passed over it in their retreat, after the evacuation of Ticonderoga on Sunday, July 6, 1777, the day previous to the Battle of Hubbardton.

The first person who made a settlement in Benson was Walter Durfee. He was originally from Freetown, Massachusetts, but removed to

Benson from Poultney. In 1780 he purchased the entire right of Isaac Clark, one of the original proprietors of Benson; and also the entire right (except the first division lot of 100 acres,) of John Grover, another original proprietor; and he came to Benson in the spring of 1782, and made a clearing, and erected a log-house on what was afterwards known as the home-farm, on which his son-in-law, Heman Barber, now resides; and he continued to reside on that farm from that time until the spring of 1835, when he removed to West Chazy, N. Y., where he died in the summer of 1843, aged over 90 years. When he removed to Benson, there was no road north of Carver's Falls in Westhaven, and he found his way through the woods by a "bridle-path" made by the surveyors, and by their marks on the trees. During the summer and autumn of 1782 he was the only person who had a settled habitation in the town. In the spring of 1783 Jonathan Meacham and Capt. James Noble and his son, James Noble, jr., came to Benson, and made preparations for settlement; and it is believed that they removed here with their families in the autumn of that year. In 1784 came Abijah Holibard, Thomas Hale, Daniel Barber, Capt. William Barber, Lieut. Solomon Martin, Asa Farnam, Allen Leet, Allen Goodrich, James Howard, Amos Root, John Dunning, John Shaw and Benjamin Shaw. Daniel Barber, shortly after he removed here, erected a saw-mill, and, subsequently, a grist-mill, near the present mills of Salmon M. Needham, and these were the first mills erected in the town.

In 1785 came Simeon and Josiah Goodrich, Timothy Watson, Deacon Jonathan Woodward, Stephen Olmstead, Samuel Howard, Abijah Hinman, Simeon Barber, Asahel Smith, Esq., Lewis Wilkinson, Ozias Johnson, Calvin Manley, Solomon Chittenden and Charles Belting.

Among those who came in subsequent years were the following, viz:—in 1786 John Barnes, John, Jonah and Jabez Carter, Deacon Stephen Crofoot, Jacob and Beoni Gleason, Othniel Goodrich, James Parkhill and Lemuel Standish:—in 1787, Benjamin Holton and Reuben Nash;—in 1788, Capt. William Ford, Deacon Joseph Clark, Thomas Goodrich, Reuben Parsons, Elijah Wilcox and Samuel Higgins. Only eight of the 75 proprietors named in the charter settled in the town, viz. Abraham, Isaac, Jonathan and William Meacham, Ruben Nash, Stephen Olmstead, James Parkhill and Deacon Jona-

than Woodward. Tradition reports that Abijah Holabird, who came to Benson in 1784, and settled on the farm afterwards occupied by his son-in-law, Henry S. Easton, for several weeks, while he was making his clearing and erecting his log-house, used a large hollow fallen tree on his farm for a shelter and sleeping-place. He died in Benson, Nov. 29, 1825, aged 79 years.

The first child born in the town was Thomas, the son of Thomas and Elizabeth Hale, who was born August 22, 1784. The first female child, and the second child born in the town, was Polly, the daughter of the same parents, who was born Aug. 11, 1785. About 1790-'91, Mr. Hale removed to Whitestown, in the present county of Oneida, N. Y. The third child born in the town was Roswell Barber, son of Daniel and Ruth Barber, who was born Aug. 19, 1785. He resided in the town during his whole life, and died June 19, 1849, aged nearly 64 years.

The first marriage in town was that of Levi Barber and Rebecca Hinman. He was born in Worcester, Mass., April 6, 1783, and died in Westhaven, Jan. 13, 1856, aged 93 years. She was born in Woodbury, Ct., Feb. 15, 1768, and died in Westhaven, March 4, 1857, aged 89 years. Both were buried in Benson. The date of their marriage is not known. Their first child (Betsey) was born December 11, 1786.

The first death in the town is not now known. The first death recorded in the town record of deaths is that of James, an infant son of Benoni and Lucy Gleason, who was born April 5, 1789, and died on the next following day. The village burying-ground, the first place specially appropriated and set apart for the burial of the dead, was surveyed and laid out Oct. 5, 1790; but, previous to that time, there had been burials in the S. E. part of the home lot or farm now occupied by the widow of Edward S. Howard, and also in the N. W. corner of the school lot, near the present residence of Abiel R. Ladd. There never were any monuments placed to mark these burials, and no traces of the graves now remain. Excepting the death of the child above named, no inscription on any grave-stone in the village burying-ground records any death prior to that of Capt. William Barber, which occurred Aug. 11, 1789 at the age of forty-six years, and he is believed, so far as is now known, to have been the first adult who died in the town.

The town of Benson may be said to have been the child of Berkshire county,—Pittsfield

contributing the larger number of its early settlers, and Williamstown the next in number. From Pittsfield came Captains James Noble, William Barber and William Ford, Lieutenant and Deacon Stephen Crofoot, Deacon Joseph Clark, Daniel and Matthew Barber, Lieutenant Solomon Martin, Josiah, Othniel, Caleb and Thomas Goodrich, Amos and Oliver Root, Jacob and Benoni Gleason, and the families bearing the names of Strong and Belding. Asahel Stiles, who removed to Benson from Granville, N. Y., about 1790, was originally from Pittsfield. Daniel Root, who removed to Benson about 1806, was also from Pittsfield. From Williamstown came the families bearing the names of Meacham and Olmstead—Abijah Holabird, (who was originally, as is believed, from Canaan, Ct.) Dea. Jonathan Woodward, (originally from Plainfield, Ct.) Timothy Watson, Lemuel and Asa Standish, James Parkhill, Benjamin Holton, John and Benjamin Shaw, (originally from Brookfield, Mass.,) John Barnes and his son Aziel, (originally from Weathersfield, Ct.) Lewis Wilkinson, Jonathan Danforth and Stephen Sherwood. From Sandisfield came Thomas Hale and Calvin and William Manley. From Cheshire came Amos King, father of Dexter King. From Killingworth, Ct., came Allen Leet, Samuel Higgins, William Jones, David Le Baron, and the families bearing the names of Carter and Merritt. From Suffield, Ct., came Asahel Smith, Esq., and his son Chauncey, Reuben Parsons, (as is believed,) and Peletiah and Eli King. From Litchfield, Ct., came Friend Gibbs and Darius Gibbs. Asa Farnham, who removed to Benson from Fairhaven, was originally from Litchfield. Allen Goodrich came from Glastenbury, Ct., and Simeon Goodrich from Weathersfield, Ct. Samuel, James and Daniel Howard came from Hartford, Ct.—Elijah Wilcox (father of Martin and Philo,) came from Goshen, Ct. The families bearing the name of Stacy came from Salem, Mass.—Robert Barber came from Brookfield, Mass.—Francis Arnold was from Norwich, Mass.—Edward and John Aiken were from Londonderry, N. H. David Briggs and his sons Simeon and Arnold, were from Berkley, Mass.

The town was organized at a town-meeting held March 23, 1786—Capt. Asahel Smith, moderator, and Allen Goodrich town clerk; and at an adjourned meeting held March 30, 1786, Capt. Asahel Smith, Simeon Goodrich and Capt. James Noble were appointed selectmen, and Jonathan Danforth constable. No listers were appointed in this year, and it is probable that

there was then little, if any property within the town which was subject to taxation.

The record of the two first town-meetings, although stating that the meeting was "held in Benson," does not state in either case at what place in the town the meeting was held; and no notification or warning for any town-meeting held in the town, previous to Nov., 1798, is recorded in the town records. At a town-meeting held Sept. 28, 1786, it was voted "to raise six pounds," and "to raise it by the Pole," [poll] and "that there be six days' work per man done on the roads, with what has been done this year;" and also "voted a petition to the General Assembly for a tax on all lands of [one penny] per acre." At the October session of the General Assembly, in 1786, an act was passed empowering the selectmen to levy a tax of one penny on each acre of land in the town, for the purpose of making and repairing public roads and bridges in the town.—(Slade's Vermont State Papers, p. 509.) At the same session the General Assembly passed resolutions providing for taking the sense of the freemen of the State on a proposed project for "emitting a small bank of paper-money on loan or otherwise," and in respect to the tender acts, so called.—(Thompson's Vermont, Civil History, p. 79.) In reference to these resolutions it was voted at a town-meeting held in Benson Nov. 23, 1786, "to say nothing about paper money."

At a town-meeting held in Benson June 13, 1786, Capt. Asahel Smith was chosen the delegate from the town to the State Constitutional Convention, held at Manchester on the last Thursday of June, 1786, called by the Council of Censors to consider certain proposed amendments to the Constitution. (See Slade's Vermont State Papers, p. 531.)

The town was first represented in the General Assembly in 1788—Asahel Smith representative; and it has been represented in that body at every session since that year, up to the present time; though, in 1812 the election of the sitting member was successfully contested, and he was unseated.

At the time when the town was organized, the towns were, under the laws of the State, authorized to settle a minister, and provide for his support—and also to build a meeting-house, and to assess a tax on the polls and ratable estate therein for these purposes: and the laws practically made the town an ecclesiastical parish, as well as a political or municipal corporation; and, with some changes, this continued

to be, in substance, the law of the State until 1807.—(See the law of 1783, in Slade's Vermont State Papers, p. 472—law of 1787, in Statutes of Vermont, Haswell's edition of 1791, p. 202—and laws of 1797, 1801 and '07, in Laws of Vermont, Tolman's compilation, vol. ii. p. 173–180.) A large majority of the first settlers of the town were Trinitarian Congregationalists; and the providing for the preaching of the gospel, the building of a meeting-house, and the settlement of a minister, were among the first subjects which were considered in the early town-meetings.

At the annual town-meeting held March 19, 1787, "at the house of Ensign Stephen Olmsted," it was "voted to fix the house lately occupied by Solomon Chittenden, and now the property of Asa Farnam, so as shall be convenient to meet in on the Sabbath;" and also "voted to hire Mr. Ralph the space of one month, to pay in wheat after harvest, at a market price;" and it was also "voted that the committee appointed to hire Mr. Ralph are to hire him one half of the time for two months, if he will be hired for or under four dollars per Sabbath, to be paid in grain after harvest."

At a town-meeting held Dec. 29, 1788, it was "voted to hire a Minister one half of the time next summer, with Fairhaven." Mr. Levi Hackley was employed as a preacher in 1789–'90. At a town-meeting held on the 22d March, 1790, it was "voted to have Mr. Levi Hackley settle with us for our Minister,"—and "that the town will raise thirty-five pounds in necessary articles for building, to be paid to Mr. Levi Hackley for a settlement, exclusive of the right of land which naturally belongs to him as soon as he becomes our Minister"—and "to give Mr. Hackley seventy pounds salary for a year, to begin with forty pounds the first year, and to rise with the List of the town, until it amounts to seventy pounds, and there stand:"—but the vote to settle Mr. Hackley was reconsidered at an adjourned town meeting, March 30, 1790. The town-records also mention the names of "Mr. Noble" (Rev. Oliver Noble,) and "Mr. Hyde," as invited or hired "to preach" in the town in 1790.

THE CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH

in Benson, according to an entry in its book of records, was "formed at a meeting held in Benson March —, 1790, by the Rev. Matthias Cazier of Castleton, and his delegate, Mr. Sturtevant;" and, on its organization, Deacon Joseph Clark was appointed "Moderator of the Church," and Allen Goodrich, clerk.

The building of a meeting-house was a frequent subject for consideration in nearly every one of the early town-meetings. On Dec. 7, 1789, a committee of five was appointed "to draw a subscription-paper for building a school-house-meeting-house, and to see their subscriptions laid out for that purpose." In the following year (1790) a framed building of one story was erected on the school-lot in the village, a few feet in the rear, but north-easterly of the dwelling-house in which Byron A. Carter now resides—its north line being about 4 feet south of the north line of the house-lot connected with that dwelling-house. Major Ozias Johnson was the carpenter and joiner by whom this building was framed and completed. The frame originally was 24 feet by 20, to which an addition of 20 feet square was subsequently made, so that the building was 40 feet by 24. Its length, after this addition, extended north and south: but the building, shortly after it was first occupied, was turned around, so that its length extended east and west. About 1794, this building was removed about 20 rods north, to the site on the lot now occupied by the Methodist parsonage. The building was designed and arranged mainly as a school-house—the school-room being separated from the other room by a swing partition; but it was occupied as a place for public worship until the new meeting-house was so far completed as to be in a fit condition to be occupied for the same purpose. The house of Solomon Chittenden, which had previously been occupied as a place for holding religious meetings on the Sabbath, was a log-house situated on the east side of the main road leading through the village, on the farm now occupied by the widow of Benoni Ladd, and some rods north of the dwelling-house in which she now resides.

The Rev. Dan Kent, who became the first settled minister in Benson, was born at Suffield, Ct., April 10, 1758. His father, Cephas Kent, removed from that town about 1774, to Dorset, Vt., where he was inn-keeper. (Of him a notice is given in this work, *ante*, vol. i., p. 185; and see the genealogy of the Kent family in Goodwin's Genealogical Notes, p. 146.) He served as a volunteer, for short periods, in the war of the Revolution, at various times—in scouting-parties—as a minute-man, and in defence of the frontier: and, as volunteers, he and two brothers were attached to the regiment of Col. Seth Warner, and engaged with it in the second attack in the battle of Bennington; and for his military service he received a pension for a few

years before his death. After the close of the war of the Revolution, he studied law for a short time, and afterwards, for a short time, was in business as a merchant: but he finally determined to devote his life to the ministry of the gospel. He was licensed to preach by an ecclesiastical council convened at Dorset in February, 1789, and for 13 months thereafter he supplied the church in that town as a preacher.

His ministry in Benson commenced in the beginning of the winter of 1791-'92, he being then in the 34th year of his age. On the 4th of June, 1792, votes were passed by both the church and the town, giving him a "call to settle with us in the work of the ministry." At the town-meeting it was voted "to give him forty pounds settlement, to be paid in labor and materials for building, and to give him forty-five pounds salary for the first year, and to rise annually with the list, until it amounts to seventy pounds, and that to be his salary." This call was presented to and accepted by Mr. Kent, in town meeting, June 25, 1792—Aug. 22, following, was appointed for his ordination, and the selectmen were appointed a committee "to provide for the Council." A memorandum on the church records states that at a meeting of the church, Aug. 22, 1792, "the ordination of Mr. Kent was postponed to the 5th of September next, by reason of the sickness and death of Mrs. Kent, the wife of the candidate." Sept. 5, 1792, according to a memorandum on the church records, "Mr. Dan Kent [was] set apart and consecrated to the pastoral care and watch of the Church and congregation in Beuson."

This pastoral relation, thus commenced, continued until the 11th of July, 1828, when he was dismissed. At the time of his dismissal he was in his 71st year, and his service as the settled pastor in Benson had continued for nearly 36 years.

He was the preacher of the "Election Sermon" before the General Assembly, at its session at Rutland, in 1796, and this is believed to be the only one of his sermons which was ever printed. He received the honorary degree of Master of Arts from Middlebury College in 1807. He was tall and commanding in presence, and his preaching was marked by earnestness, originality and ability; and he was one of the leading ministers of his denomination in the State. During his ministry there were several seasons of unusual religious interest among the people of his charge, which resulted in large additions to his church, viz:—in 1793 the additions to the church were between 20 and 30;

in 1803 there were 103 added; in 1880 between 30 and 40; in 1814, 12; in 1816-'17, between 120 and 130; and in 1821, 151.

For nearly the entire period of his ministry, Mr. Kent was the only settled pastor in the town; and to no other man is the town so much indebted for the abiding features of its religious and social character. He was twice married—(1) to Abigail Sykes of Dorset, who died at Dorset, Aug. 18, 1792, aged 31 years; and (2) June 9, 1793, to Betsey Griswold, daughter of Daniel Griswold, Esq. (Yale Coll., 1747) of Sharon, Ct. Mr. Kent died at Benson July 22, 1835, aged 77 years. His widow, Mrs. Betsey Kent, born at Sharon, Ct., Sept. 15, 1768, died at Benson March 30, 1854, aged 85 years, 6 months. The inscription on the monument erected in memory of her husband and herself, at the place of their burial, justly says of her that, "Distinguished for her Christian wisdom and benevolence, sanctifying her eminently genial social nature, she contributed much to her husband's pastoral usefulness, and she has a hallowed remembrance in the hearts of all who knew her."

A minister having been settled with entire unanimity, the next subject which engaged the attention of the town was the building of a meeting-house. Oct. 3, 1792, it was voted "to set the meeting-house on the rise of ground on Mr. Farnham's land." Sept. 2, 1794, a committee of six was appointed "to agree upon a place to set the meeting-house;" and it was voted "to set the meeting-house on the place where the above committee had set a stake for the purpose," and "to raise £150 to be paid in materials for building a meeting-house;" and a committee of seven was appointed "to divide the town into classes, and to take care of the materials raised." Oct. 9, 1794, it was voted "to build the meeting-house 65 feet long and 45 feet wide," and "to allow the following prices for materials to build the meeting-house, viz.:

For 1½ inch plank,	£ 2	0s.	per M.
" 1¼ inch boards,	2	0	do.
" 1 inch boards,	1	10	do.
" good shingles,	0	12	do.
" pine slit-work,	2	0	do.
" oak do.	2	10	do.
" clap-boards,	1	10	do."

It was also voted that Daniel Barber, Oliver Root and Ozias Johnson be

"a committee to procure a draught of the meeting-house, and employ a carpenter for the purpose of building said house."

March 14, 1796, it was voted "to postpone

framing and raising the meeting-house till a year from the 15th April next," and "to raise £150, to be paid by the first of March next." July 17, 1797, it was voted

"to adopt some measure to cover the meeting-house, the present summer, and to raise one thousand dollars, 600 of which to be paid by the first of January next, and 400 to be paid by the first of October following—to be paid in neat cattle or grain, if paid by the times set; if not, to be paid in money,"

and that "Reuben Nash be committee for building the meeting-house, in lieu of Major Johnson, dismissed." Samuel Howard and Allen Goodrich were added to this committee on 4th May, 1801. Jan. 10, 1797, one acre and one-fifth of an acre of land on which the meeting-house was subsequently erected, was conveyed by a lease by Asa Farnam, Esq., to "the inhabitants of the town of Benson,"—"to be used and improved for a meeting-house and green, as long as the said inhabitants shall want it for that purpose," with a condition that the lease was not to be binding, "unless the frame for a meeting-house is erected within one year from the date hereof." The frame of this meeting-house was raised in the spring of 1797, and covered in the same year; but the building was not finally completed until the summer of 1803. It was erected on the site conveyed by the above mentioned lease, on the west side of the main road leading northerly and southerly through the village, fronting to the east, and extending east and west in length. The carpenter or master-builder who superintended the work of building and finishing this house, was Capt. Joel Dickinson of Westhaven. He was originally from Pittsfield, Mass., and had been the master-builder of the meeting-house erected in that town in 1790. Mr. Smith, in his recently published "History of Pittsfield," says that he was "a skillful mechanic," and that the designs, in accordance with which that meeting-house became one of the finest specimens of those well proportioned, cheery wooden structures, with Grecian ornamentation, which, very similar in their general character, were about that time scattered through the more thrifty villages of New England, were furnished by Col. Bulfinch of Boston, "an architect of repute."—(History of Pittsfield, p. 441.) In plan, model and style, (though of slightly reduced dimensions,) the meeting-house in Benson was almost an exact copy from that in Pittsfield, and it was constructed from the same working drawings, and by the same master-builder; and the view of the Pittsfield meeting-house given in the

History above referred to, (p. 444,) is almost an exact re-production of the appearance of the house in Benson. The building was well finished, and had a gallery on the north-east and south sides; and square pews with high backs, according to the usage of the time when it was erected; and it was highly creditable both to the town and the builder. There were very few, if any, structures of the same kind in this vicinity, which could be considered superior to it in proportions, taste and style.

The town records furnish no account of the expenses, or total cost of the house, and it is not probable that there are any sources of information in respect to these expenses now in existence. Dec. 4, 1798, the town voted "to sell the pew-ground in the meeting-house, for the purpose of finishing the house;" and the pews were sold by auction in town meeting—there being eleven adjourned meetings for this purpose, the first of which was held Jan. 1, 1799, and the last March 8, 1802.

At the meeting held May 4, 1801, it was "voted that the two pews as we go into the gallery, the one on the north side, and the other on the south side of the house, be reserved for the blacks to sit in."

The bids for the pews were to be paid "in neat cattle or grain, in three yearly instalments," and the amount of the sales of the pews was \$5,895.25. This sum, with the amount previously raised by the town, probably represented or covered the entire expenses of the building.

In the summer of 1824 a large bell, procured by private subscriptions at an expense of about \$450.00, was placed in the belfry of this house—and this was the first bell which was brought into the town.

A religious society was organized Dec. 10, 1799, under the provisions of the act of Oct. 26, 1797, as "the first Congregational society in Benson;" but this society was superceded by a new society organized under the same name, Nov. 30, 1814, agreeably to the provisions of the act passed Nov. 10, 1814; the organization of which has been maintained from that to the present time.

For a few years previous to the dismissal of Mr. Kent, the pulpit of his church was supplied, for a large part of the time, by other preachers. Among these are remembered the Rev. Willard Child (Yale Col., 1817,) now D. D., who preached here one year, ending in November, 1826; Rev. Frye B. Read, (Middlebury Coll., 1824.); Rev. Luther P. Blodgett, (Midd. Coll., 1805,) and Rev. Elijah Paine,

(Amh. Coll., 1823.) Rev. George W. Renslow was employed as a preacher for several months, in the fall of 1828, and the winter following. In the spring of 1829, Rev. Daniel D. Francis (Univ. of Vt., 1826,) was employed as a preacher; and, in June following, he received and accepted a call from the church to settle here as their minister. The succession of settled ministers in the Congregational church and society, since the dismissal of Mr. Kent, has been as follows, viz.

Rev. Daniel D. Francis, ordained July 29, 1829, dismissed Oct. 23, 1844; Rev. Azariah Hyde, (Midd. Coll., 1838,) ordained Jan. 29, 1846, dismissed July 8, 1856; Rev. Ebenezer Smith, ordained Sept. 16, 1857, dismissed Sept. 1, 1860; Rev. William S. Smart commenced preaching in Benson in October, 1860, ordained Jan. 23, 1861, and dismissed May 21, 1867. He was honored with the degree of D. D. by Union College at its Commencement in 1871. Rev. George P. Byington, ordained March 11, 1868, and dismissed May 12, 1869. The present minister in charge is Rev. Henry M. Holmes, whose services commenced Dec. 1, 1869. He was a graduate of Amherst College in the class of 1860.

Few clergymen ever secured the respect and affection of their people in a larger measure than did the Rev. Mr. Smart during the time of his ministrations. His service here covered the entire period of the war of the rebellion; and, at all times foremost in every good work, he rendered invaluable aid in promoting enlistments, and strengthening the hearts of our people for every demand made upon them by the exigences of the war. He served with the 14th Reg't of Vt. Vols. (Col. Wm. T. Nichols,) as its chaplain, during its service, (October, 1862, to July, 1863,) and with his regiment was in the battle of Gettysburgh. There were 22 volunteers from Benson in company D, of the same regiment. His application for a dismissal from the pastoral charge here, in order to accept that of the first Congregational church in Albany, N. Y., was the occasion of universal regret; and he left the town with the sincere respect, attachment and good wishes of all our people.

The Congregational society, in 1842, demolished the meeting-house which it had occupied as a place for public worship for nearly forty years, and erected a new and handsome edifice of wood for the same purpose in the same year. The new house was erected about its length east, or in front, of the site of the old one, and

was finished and occupied in the winter after its completion. The present number of members of the Church (1870) is about 150.

BAPTISTS.

A Baptist society was organized in Benson Oct. 1, 1796, the members then being Joseph Shaw, John Shaw, Benjamin Shaw, Cyrus Maynard, Lewis Wilkinson, Reuben Wilkinson, Hammond Wallis, Daniel Kenyon and Walter Durfee; and March 5, 1797, a Baptist church was organized, consisting of the following male members, viz. Sheldon Gibbs, Darius Gibbs, Ichabod Higgins, Jabez Carter, John Shaw, Rufus Bassett, Timothy Hinman, William Winter, Jonathan Hurlbut, Levi Belding, Abijah Fisher, Walter Durfee, Uri Curtis and William Jones.

There are many certificates recorded on the town records, of persons declaring themselves to be "of the Baptist persuasion," while the law requiring all persons to be taxed for the support of public worship remained in force.

The Baptist society had no regular preacher for many years; but the following are known to have been employed as its ministers, viz. Wilham Patterson, about 1797—1800; Jeremy H. Dwyer, about 1813 '14; John S. Carter, about 1817; Reuben Sawyer, about 1829—'33; Robert Bryant, about 1840, and Ransom O Dwyer, about 1847, '48.

In 1826 this society erected a stone meeting-house near the N. W. corner of the Standish farm, which was taken down in 1843, and the society erected another meeting-house in 1843, of wood, in the village, on the site of the present residence of Jonas Reed. This last house, after remaining unoccupied for many years, was sold and taken down in 1866, and the organization of the society has become extinct.

A FREEWILL BAPTIST CHURCH

was organized in "Carter Street," in the west part of the town, about 1825, consisting of a few families, most of whom were originally Baptists; but most, if not all of these embraced Mormonism about 1831-'32, and shortly afterwards removed from town, and joined that community at Kirtland, Ohio, and followed its subsequent migrations.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

The first Methodist Episcopal preacher who is remembered to have preached in Benson was Elder Tobias Spicer. He visited and preached in Benson in 1811, being then

of the age of 23 years. In 1837, Albert Champlin, then a young preacher of the same denomination, visited Benson, and preached occasionally during the year. In 1838 a Methodist Episcopal church was organized here, and Rev. Peter P. Harrower became its stationed preacher. From that time to the present this church has had a steady growth, and has regularly supported a preacher. In 1841 a meeting-house was erected in the village, of wood, and has ever since been occupied by this church. The succession of preachers in this church since its organization has been as follows, viz.

1838, '39, Peter P. Harrower; 1839 to '41, William Henry; 1841 to '43, Stephen Stiles; 1843 to '45, William P. Gray; 1845-'46, Newton B. Wood; 1846 to '48, Lewis Potter; 1848 to '50, Rodman H. Robinson; 1850 '51, James F. Burrows; 1851 to '53, Ward Bullard; 1853 to '55, Miner Van Auker; 1855 to '57, John F. Crowle; 1857 to '59, Peter H. Smith; 1859 to '61, Edward N. Howe; 1861 '62, Milo P. Coburn; 1862 '63, Washington I. Pond; 1863 to '65, John Fassett; 1865 '66, William C. Robinson; 1866 to '69, Chipman R. Hawley; 1869, Harvey F. Austin, who is the present preacher in charge. From the conference minutes of 1869 it appears that this church then had 110 members, exclusive of 5 "probationers."

The Congregational and Methodist are now, (1870,) and for many years past have been, the only organized churches in town.

POLITICS.

The first distinctive political divisions in town commenced about 1798, and the town was then strongly Democratic in its character—Simeon Goodrich, the candidate of that party being elected as the town representative to the General Assembly in 1798 and '99. The trial of Col. Matthew Lyon of Fairhaven, for an alleged offence under the famous "Sedition law," in the United States Circuit Court at Rutland, in October, 1798, and his subsequent imprisonment in the jail at Vergennes, excited a degree of feeling which has never since been exceeded in any political struggle. He was then the representative of the Western district of Vermont, in Congress, and at the election for Congress held in this district on the first Tuesday in December, 1798, (no choice having been made at the election in the previous September) he was re-elected by a decisive majority, although

then confined in jail at Vergennes, under his sentence. At this election the vote of Benson was 109 for Lyon, against 46 for his Federal opponent, Judge Samuel Williams of Rutland; and Benson was represented largely in the procession of over 400 citizens on horseback, who went to Vergennes on the expiration of Col. Lyon's term of four months' imprisonment, in February, 1799, and escorted him from the jail to his residence in Fairhaven. The Democrats maintained their ascendancy in the town until 1802, when, for the first time, the Federalists had a majority,—the vote for governor that year being, for Israel Smith (D) 74, and for Isaac Tichenor 86. From that time forward, while the old division of political parties continued, the Federalists had a majority—usually small—in every year, on the State ticket, at the annual elections in the town, except in the year 1807; yet the Democrats succeeded in electing the town representative in 1803, '10 and '11, as well as in 1807; and the nearly even balance between the two parties was the occasion of renewed struggles for success by each, at the successive annual elections.

Tradition reports that, at the election in 1810, two brothers, Asa and Lemuel Standish, were respectively the candidates of the two parties for town representative—the former being the Democratic and the latter the Federal candidate—and the latter being also, as first constable of the town, the presiding officer at the election—and that, of the 241 votes cast, Asa received 121, and his brother Lemuel 120; thus electing the former by a single vote.

In 1812 Chauncey Smith, the Federal candidate for town representative, who had in the previous year been dropped from the list of justices of the peace appointed within the town, was declared duly elected at the free-men's meeting; but his election was successfully contested, and he was unseated.—(Journals of the General Assembly of 1812. p. 38.) There were 284 votes cast at this election, which was the largest number ever cast at any election in the town. In this year Chauncey Smith was the only Federalist among the 9 justices of the peace appointed within the town—as Reuben Parsons had been the only one among the 7 who were appointed in the preceding year.

After the re-organization of political parties under the administration of President

Jackson, the majority of the votes of the town were almost without exception in harmony with the prevailing majority in the State. There has occasionally been an earnest contest in the election of town representative. There were 13 ballotings for that office in 1852—9 in 1853, and 5 in 1854, before a choice was effected; but the prevailing political preferences of the town were in each of those years clear and unquestioned.

POPULATION.

The population of the town at the several enumerations made under the authority of the government of the United States was as follows, viz:

Census of 1791,	658	Census of 1840,	1403
" 1800,	1164	" 1850,	1305
" 1810,	1561	" 1860,	1296
" 1820,	1481	" 1870,	1244
" 1830,	1493		

The number of children of school age, ("between the ages of four and eighteen years,") in the town, in each year from 1810 to 1820, inclusive,—the period in which the average population was the largest in its entire history,—as stated in the annual returns, was as follows;

1810, 692	1811, 694	1812, 726	1813, 716
1814, 726	1815, 725	1816, 769	1817, 674
1818, 623	1819, 580	1820, 575	

PHYSICIANS.

The first physician who settled in town was Chauncey Smith. He came to Benson with his father, Asahel Smith, Esq., in 1785, and commenced practice soon afterwards. The following is a list of the physicians who have resided in the town, together with the term of their professional practice, according to the best sources of information which now exist, viz:

Chauncey Smith, from 1786 to 1815; Ella Smith, (brother of Chauncey,) from about 1786 to 1801; Perez Chapin, from 1797 to 1807; Cyrus Rumsey, from 1808 to 1822; Rowland P. Cooley, from 1810 to 1850; Edmund Barnes, from 1812 to 1816, (removed to Leroy, N. Y.); Seth Ransom, from 1817 to about 1854; Edward Lewis, 1824 to 1825, (removed to Fairhaven, and subsequently to Jackson, Mich.); Abijah H. Howard, 1827 to 1846, (removed to Kalamazoo, Mich., where he died Dec. 29, 1859, aged nearly 56 years;) Charles S. Perry, 1846 to 1849, (removed to Poultney;) Seneca E. Park, 1848 to 1850, (removed to Franklin;) Dixon Al-

exander, (Wesl. Univ, —) 1849 to 1853, (removed to Poultney, and subsequently to Fayette, Iowa;) Henry R. Jones, from 1853 to the present time; Lucretius D. Ross (Midd. Coll., 1852,) 1865 to 1869, and Henry Burton from 1869 to the present time. Seth Sheldon Ransom and Erasmus Darwin Ransom, (Middlebury College, 1836,) sons of Dr. Seth Ransom, were each for a few years in practice as physicians in Benson; but the former removed to Burlington, Iowa, in 1837, and the latter removed to the same place in 1846. Doctor Ross was Assis't Surg. of the 14th Reg. Vt. Vols. during its service of nine months, in the recent war of the rebellion. In 1869 he removed from Benson to Poultney his native town. Doctors Jones and Burton are now the only practicing physicians residing in the town.

EPIDEMICS.

The town has rarely been visited by epidemic diseases. In the winter of 1795-6 the canker rash, or ulcerous sore throat, sometimes called scarlet fever, was very prevalent and malignant in this town and vicinity, and generally throughout the State. During the winter of 1812-13, there were cases of the spotted fever in this vicinity; and, in the latter part of February, 1813, these were followed by the *typhoid pneumonia*, or lung fever, which became a prevailing and frightful epidemic. Its principal ravages were in the months of March and April, and there were no new cases after the middle of May following. There were about 60 deaths from this disease in less than 3 months, of whom the larger part were adults. The *Rutland Herald* (weekly) for May 12, 1813, contains notices of fifteen of these deaths. The same disease prevailed as an epidemic, at the same time, generally throughout the State. (See Thompson's Vermont, Civil Hist. Part II, p. 220, *et seq.*)

LAWYERS.

The first lawyer who settled in the town was Albert Stevens, who remained here about 2 years—(1800 to '02.) He was admitted as an attorney in Chittenden county in September, 1799.

Samuel Jackson came here about 1807; but after a few months, went elsewhere, or absconded. Each was held in very poor repute when he left the town, though Stevens had a good education and respectable ability.

Ira Harmon settled in Benson in March,

1810, and remained in practice about 20 years.

John Kellogg settled in Benson in May, 1810, and remained in practice until 1840.

Marshall R. Meacham commenced practice in 1825, and continued in business until his death, Aug. 24, 1833, aged 34 years.

David L. Farnham (Midd. Coll., 1823) was in practice here from 1826 to 1828, and then removed to Enosburgh, and subsequently to Manlius, N. Y., where he died a few years since.

Richard W. Smith (Univ. of Vt., 1820) was in practice here about one year, (1830 '31) and subsequently was in practice in Wardsborough.

Milo W. Smith (son of Chauncey) was in practice from 1831 to 1852, when he removed to Plymouth, Ind., and is now deceased.

Loyal C. Kellogg (Amh. Coll., 1836,) was in practice here from 1839 to '59, when he was elected one of the judges of the Supreme Court of this State; and, in 1860 removed to Rutland.—Messrs. Meacham, Farnham, M. W. Smith and L. C. Kellogg were natives of the town.

IRA HARMON

was a native of Pawlet, and a son of Dea. Ezekiel Harmon, one of the early settlers of that town, who was originally from Suffield, Ct. He studied law in the office of his brother, Nathaniel Harmon of Pawlet, and removed to Benson in March, 1810, and was engaged in the practice of his profession about 20 years. He was long a sufferer from chronic hypochondria, and died July 17, 1837, aged 56 years. He married Miss Eudocia S. Kent a daughter of Rev. Dan Kent, who is still (1870) living.

JOHN KELLOGG,

the oldest son of John and Roxana (Mattoon) Kellogg of Amherst, Mass., was a descendant, in the fifth generation, from Joseph Kellogg, one of the first settlers of the ancient town of Hadley, (1659) of which the town of Amherst originally formed a part. He was born at Amherst, May 31, 1786. In April, 1805, he came to Vermont, and on the suggestion and advice of Capt. Silas Wright of Weybridge, (the father of the late eminent senator and governor of the State of New York of the same name, who had been an old friend and neighbor of his father at Amherst,) he determined to study law; and accordingly, on the 23d of April, 1805, com-

menced study in the office, and under the instruction of Loyal Case, Esq., who was then a leading and distinguished lawyer in Middlebury. After the death of that gentleman in October, 1808, he continued and completed the usual course of preparatory legal studies in the office of the Hon Horatio Seymour, in the same town, and was admitted to practice as an attorney at the February term of the Addison county court, in 1810. During the entire course of his professional studies he supported himself wholly by his own exertions.

About the middle of April, 1810, he first visited Benson, and while on this visit he determined to establish himself in business in this town, and made a contract for the building of an office. On the 24th of May following he removed to Benson, and immediately thereafter commenced the practice of his chosen profession, which he pursued for 30 years with diligence and success; and he soon acquired and long retained a large and valuable professional business. He became the owner of a farm in 1825; and, after retiring from the practice of his profession in 1840, he spent the remainder of his life in agricultural pursuits. He died Dec. 22, 1852, aged 66 years. At the time of his decease, he had been a resident of Benson for more than 42 years; and, during the entire period, he was one of its most prominent and honored citizens.

He was for 9 years (1813 to '22.) postmaster; and for 12 years (1822 to 1833, and '37-8,) town clerk: and he was the delegate from the town to the State Constitutional Convention in 1822, and the representative of the town in the General Assembly in 1822, '24, '25, '27, '28, '29, '30 and '31. During the last week of the session of the General Assembly in 1830, he was speaker *pro tempore* of the house of representatives. From 1825 to 1831, he was brigadier general in the State militia; in 1838 a candidate of the Democratic party for United States senator, and one of the delegates from the State at large to the National convention of the same party, for the nomination of President and Vice President of the United States, held at Baltimore, Md., in 1840 and '44.

His professional life was marked by great energy and industry, methodical habits of business, and clear and sound judgment; and, endowed by nature with remarkable firmness

and decision of character, he brought to the discharge of public and private duties great sincerity, uncompromising principles and inflexible integrity. He had great respect for the institutions of religion, and earnestly trusted in the consolations and hopes of the Christian faith. He was three times married, viz: (1) on the 27th Sept., 1812, to Harriot, daughter of Reuben and Abigail (Woodward) Nash of Benson, who was born Nov. 19, 1794, and died March 25, 1825; (2) on 31st May, 1826, to Julia Ann, daughter of Samuel and Jennette Howard, of Benson, who was born June 16, 1804, and died Dec 13, 1845; and (3) on 6th May, 1847, to Amie Stoughton daughter of John and Lydia (Eastman) Dickinson, and widow of Jonathan Dickinson, of Amherst, Mass., who was born April 16, 1796, and died at Holyoke, Mass., Aug. 11, 1860. and he had children by his first, and also by his second marriage.

GRADUATES OF COLLEGES.

The following graduates of Colleges were residents of this town while pursuing college studies, and at the time of their graduation, viz.

Of Middlebury College: class of 1808, Perez Chapin; 1817, Ethan Allen and Franklin Gillett Smith; 1823, David Latham Farnham; 1824, Mervin Allen and Cephas Henry Kent; 1827, Jedediah Clark Parmalee; 1828, Nathaniel Catlin Clark and John Goodrich; 1829, Pascal Carter; 1831, Edwin Munson Barber and Daniel Howard; 1836, William Dickinson Griswold, Josiah Wheelock Peet and Erasmus Darwin Ransom; 1838, Franklin White Olmsted; 1852, George Cushing Knapp, 1858, Daniel Meeker Howard; 1860, John Quincy Dickinson.

Of Amherst College, class of 1836, Loyal Case Kellogg.

Of Union College, class of 1837, Henry H. Bates.

Of the University of Vermont, class of 1845, Philo Beckwith Wilcox; 1846, Royal Daniel King.

Of the above Messrs. Chapin, Kent, Parmalee, Clark, Peet, Olmsted, Wilcox and Knapp became Trinitarian Congregational clergymen; and Mr. Knapp also became a missionary of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, and is now stationed at Bitlis, in Turkey. Messrs. Ethan Allen, (now D. D., and residing in Baltimore, Md.) Smith, Mervin, Allen and Bates became

clergymen of the Protestant Episcopal Church; and Messrs. Farnham, Goodrich, Griswold and Kellogg became lawyers. Mr. Griswold resides at Terre Haute, Ind., and is now the president and general superintendent of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company.

RUFUS W. GRISWOLD, D. D., who attained distinction as an editor, and as a careful compiler and critic of the standard literature of this country, was a native of Benson. He was born Feb. 15, 1815, and was a son of Rufus Griswold, who was a resident of Benson from 1812 to '22, and afterwards of the adjoining town of Hubbardton. He was for a brief period a preacher of the Baptist denomination; but he occupied the pulpit only occasionally, or at intervals comparatively rare; and his active life was mainly devoted to literary pursuits. An appreciative sketch of him from the pen of Mr. Edwin P. Whipple, one of the most accomplished of all American critics, is published in *Graham's Magazine* for June, 1845; and another and more extended sketch is given in the volume of "Literary Criticisms," by the late Horace Binney Wallace, of Philadelphia, pp. 227-43.—(See, also, the notice of him in *Appleton's New American Cyclopædia*.) His "Poets and Poetry of America," first published in 1842, is a work of great merit, and 17 editions of it were published within 15 years after its first appearance. He died in the city of New York Aug. 27, 1857, aged 42 years.

REVOLUTIONARY PENSIONERS.

A large number of the early settlers of the town served as soldiers in the war of the Revolution; but no pensions for this service were granted until after the passage of the pension act of 1818. The following is a list of the Revolutionary pensioners who resided in the town, so far as is now remembered, viz. Abel Bacon, Christopher Bates, Bristor Bennett, (colored,) John Carter, Jonah Carter, Solomon Chittenden, Walter Durfee, John Dunning, Solomon Gibbs, Allen Goodrich, Simeon Goodrich, Thomas Goodrich, William Jones, Major Ozias Johnson, (b. April 21, 1758, d. Feb. 27, 1841, aged nearly 83 years;) Rev. Dan Kent, Allen Leet, William Manning, (d. Jan. 8, 1847, aged 83 years;) Lieut. Solomon Martin, James Noble, (called *Junior* in the early records—son of Capt. James Noble.—(b. at Westfield, Mass., Jan. 24, 1761, d. at Benson June 30, 1843, aged 82 years,)

Timothy Prince, (colored, died Aug. 10, 1830, aged 73 years;) John Stearns, Asahel Stiles, (b. in Pittsfield, Mass., Nov. 29, 1759, d. in Benson, April 13, 1854, aged 94 years;) Jacob Thomas and Reuben Wilkinson.

LONGEVITY.

Residents of the town who died at an unusually advanced age, with date of decease, viz:

Abraham Adams, March 26, 1865, 97 years; Benjamin Hickok, May 5, 1862, 96; Asahel Stiles, April 13, 1854, 94; Solomon Martin, July 10, 1845, 93; Sarah, wife of Eliai Smith, March 23, 1862, 93; Anna, widow of Arnold Briggs, Aug. 17, 1869, 93; Simeon Goodrich, Feb. 7, 1852, 92; Rebecca, widow of Robert Barber, March 18, 1856, 92; Eliai Smith, May 10, 1867, 92; Othniel Goodrich, Aug. 12, 1853, 91; Fear, widow of Capt. Stephen Olmsted, Jan. 7, 1825, 90; William Jones, March 23, 1852, 89; Timothy Watson, Aug. 6, 1852, 89; Mary, wife of Robert Parkhill, Oct. 26, 1800, 89; Stephen Sherwood, Jan. 11, 1832, 89; William Manning, Jan. 8, 1847, 88; Susanna, widow of Rufus Walker, July 20, 1863, 88.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

ASAHIEL SMITH, Esq. was a native of Suffield, Ct., and removed from that town to Benson in 1785. He was a son of Ichabed and Elizabeth (Stedman) Smith, and was born Nov. 25, 1739—a descendant in the 4th generation, from the Rev. Henry Smith, the first settled minister of Weathersfield, Ct., (1636 to '48) according to the family genealogy in Goodrich's *Genealogical Notes*, p. 194—and was also a first cousin of Dr. Simeon Smith of Westhaven, well known in this vicinity for his bequest to that town for the support of a grammar-school. He was a farmer, and had probably been a representative in the legislature of Connecticut, and also a magistrate, before his removal to Vermont. He was the moderator of the town meeting at which the town of Benson was organized in March, 1786, and the first of the board of selectmen elected at that meeting, and the first representative of the town elected to the General Assembly, 1788, and re-elected each succeeding year to the time of his death. He was also the delegate from the town to the State constitutional conventions held at Manchester in June, 1786, and at Windsor in July, 1793, and also the delegate from the town

to the State convention held at Bennington in January, 1791, which, on the part of Vermont, adopted the Constitution of the United States. He was also the first justice of the peace in the town, (1788) and re-appointed in each succeeding year to the time of his death; and during that time the only person residing in the town who was appointed to that office, except one year (1790) in which two justices were appointed in the town. He died at Benson, June 26, 1794, in his 55th year.

His widow, Agnes (Gillett) was married Sept. 18, 1803, to Capt. James Noble, one of the first settlers of Benson, who removed to Orwell about 1790, and resided there at the time of his second marriage. She died Aug. 24, 1810, aged 70 years.

CAPT. WILLIAM BARBER

was from Pittsfield, Mass., where he had been one of its most prominent and patriotic citizens. He had been one of the town committee of correspondence, and a selectman in Pittsfield in the time of the Revolutionary war; and, as lieutenant, he was in command of a company from Pittsfield, in Col. Simonds' regiment, in the battle of White Plains, Oct. 28, 1776. He removed to Benson in 1784, and settled on the farm now occupied by his grandson, William C. Barber, and died Aug. 11, 1789, aged 46 years.

ASA FARNAM, ESQ.,*

was originally from Litchfield, Ct., and removed from Fairhaven to Benson in 1784.—He was a surveyor, merchant and farmer—the representative of the town in the General Assembly in 1795, and appointed a justice of the peace in 1795, and from 1797 to 1802 inclusive. He died at Benson, June 13, 1811, in his 48th year.

CHAUNCEY SMITH

was a son of Asahel Smith, Esq., and removed to Benson with his father. He studied medicine, and became a physician, and continued in active practice from about 1786 to 1815. In 1794, after the decease of his father, he was elected the representative of the town in the General Assembly, and received 15 annual elections to the same office, exclusive of one (in 1812) which was successfully contested—his last election being in 1819.

He was also the delegate from the town to the State constitutional convention of 1828;

* This name was afterwards written by his children Farnham.

appointed a justice of the peace in 1794, and in each successive year from that time to 1830 inclusive—with the exception of the years 1811 and '14—making 35 years in all.

In 1814 he was appointed one of the assistant judges of the county court for the County of Rutland, but held this office for only one year.

He was for many years an inn-keeper in Benson, and always, when in active life, a leading and influential citizen. He removed from Benson to Granville, N. Y. in 1833, and from thence, in the spring of 1836, to Leroy, N. Y., the residence of his eldest son, Dr. Chauncey P. Smith, where he died about Dec. 1, 1836, aged about 70.

REUBEN NASH, ESQ.,

was one of the original grantees or proprietors named in the charter of the town. He was born at Norwalk, Ct. March 12, 1768, and was the son of Isaac and Elizabeth (Abbott) Nash. His father commanded the company of militia from Lanesborough, Mass., in the battle of Bennington, and was there mortally wounded, and died in the night following the battle, in a barn near the battle-field. His mother subsequently married Col. Timothy Brownson of Sunderland. He was but 12 years old when his name was inserted in the charter of Benson, and he removed to the town in 1787, and was an inn-keeper, merchant and farmer. He married (1) Abigail, daughter of Deacon Jonathan and Desire (Williams) Woodward, who died Aug. 16, 1796, in the 31st year of her age: and (2) February, 1798, Lois, (Moore) the widow of Aaron Rising of Dorset. In 1813 he removed to Columbia, Bradford county, Pa., where his eldest son, Reuben, settled; but returned again to Benson, after an absence of one year.

He was the representative of the town in the General Assembly, in 1800, '03, '07 '20 and '21, and justice of the peace from 1803 to '13—'16 to '19, and from 1820 to '22. In the summer of 1836 he removed to Silver Creek, N. Y., and died there July 14, 1846, aged 78 years.

DEACON JONATHAN WOODWARD

removed to Benson from Williamstown, Mass., but was originally from Plainfield, Ct. He was a deacon in the church in Williamstown. He died May 9, 1802, in his 76th year. He came to Benson in 1785.

DEACON JOSEPH CLARK

came to Benson in 1788 from Pittsfield, Mass., where he had been a deacon in the Rev. Mr. Allen's church. He died April 28, 1813, aged about 70 years. Deacons Clark and Woodward were chosen as the deacons of the Congregational church in Benson, on its organization in 1790.

DEACON STEPHEN CROFOOT

removed to Benson in 1786 from Pittsfield, Mass., where he had been a deacon in the Rev. Mr. Allen's church in that place, and he died at Benson March 17, 1812, in his 85th year.

REUBEN PARSONS, ESQ.,

who came to Benson in 1788, was town clerk from 1794 to '99, and from 1803 till his death in '13. He was also a justice of the peace from 1808 to '12. He died March 22, 1813, a victim of the then prevailing epidemic of typhoid pneumonia, aged 47 years.

CALVIN MANLEY

was the second and last clerk of the proprietors of the town, and was also town clerk from 1799 to 1803. He was a surveyor and farmer, and died Aug. 25, 1831, aged 71 years.

LIEUT. SOLOMON MARTIN,

who came to Benson in 1784, was from Pittsfield, Mass. In April, 1775, he marched to Cambridge on the Lexington alarm, with Capt. David Noble's company of "minute-men" from Pittsfield, and was 2d corporal in that company; and, under the same captain, he served 8 months, or the remainder of that year in Col. Patterson's regiment at Cambridge. During the entire year of 1776 he was a lieutenant under the same captain, and served in New York and Canada. After the passage of the pension-law of 1818, he received a lieutenant's pension for his services in the Revolutionary war, which continued for the remainder of his life. He died at Benson July 10, 1845, aged 93 years, 7 days.

DR. PEREZ CHAPIN,

who was originally from Granby, Mass., removed to Benson in 1797, as is believed, from Whately, Mass. He was a physician, and continued in active practice for about 10 years after his removal to Benson. His brother Sylvanus was the first settled minister in Orwell (1791 to 1801) and was afterwards for many years a minister in Addison. Dr. Chapin was a man of blameless life and

religious character. He died at Benson April 26, 1839, aged 86 years. Two of his sons became Trinitarian Congregational clergymen, viz: Perez, (Midd. Coll., 1808) who was settled in Pownal, Me., and Horace B., who was settled in South Amherst, and subsequently in West Hampton, Mass., and Lewiston Falls, Me.; and Roxana, his eldest daughter, was the wife of the Rev. Caleb Burge, (Midd. Col., 1806) who was the first settled minister in Guildhall, Essex county.—(See *ante* vol. I, p. 1012.) Alpheus, another of his sons, a portrait painter, (who died in Boston, Mass., March 4, 1870, aged 83 years) was the father of the Rev. Edwin Hubbell Chapin, D. D., (born in Hebron, N. Y.) who is well known as the pastor of the Universalist "Church of the Divine Paternity," corner of 5th Avenue and 45th St, New York city, and as one of the most eloquent pulpit orators in America.

COL. OLIVER ROOT

from Pittsfield, Mass., was the son of Col. Oliver Root of that town. He removed to Benson in 1791—was justice of the peace from 1803 to '07 to '18, '19—and '22 to '26; was town clerk from 1813 to '15. In the spring of 1837 he removed to Castleton, where he died April 5, 1847, aged 80 years.

CAPT. JOEL DICKINSON,

who removed from Westhaven to Benson in 1809, was originally from Pittsfield, Mass., where he had been an active and prominent citizen. As a private he marched with the Pittsfield company of minute-men to Cambridge, on the Lexington alarm in April, 1775, and was subsequently a lieutenant and captain in the war which followed, and in almost constant service from the beginning of the war until after the defeat of Burgoyne in October, 1777. He was present at the assault on Quebec, in December, 1775, in which Gen. Montgomery fell; and also in the second battle of Bemus' Heights, Saratoga, Oct. 7, 1777. He was appointed a justice of the peace in 1812, and died at Benson, Jan. 18, 1813, aged 63 years.

SAMUEL HOWARD

came to Benson from Hartford, Ct., in 1785. He was chosen one of the selectmen from 1791 to '95, inclusive,—in 1800—and from 1806 to '16, inclusive, and was the representative of the town in the General Assembly in 1815 and '23. He died April 18, 1831, aged 70 years.

His brother, James Howard, who came to Benson in 1784, was a deacon in the Congregational church, from March, 1797, until his death, July 15, 1831, aged 68 years.—Another brother, Daniel, who probably came to Benson in 1785, or soon afterwards, died Nov. 16, 1848, aged 78 years.

These three brothers were settled on adjoining farms, on the "Howard Hill." Major Edward S. Howard, son of Samuel, (b. June 10, 1791,) was one of the most active and successful business men of the town, and the representative of the town in the General Assembly in 1842. He died June 7, 1863, aged nearly 72 years.

LEMUEL STANDISH

came to Benson from Williamstown, Mass., in 1786. He was elected constable of the town in each year from 1798 to 1815, inclusive, excepting 1799, and one of the selectmen from 1809 to 1815, inclusive, and was a justice of the peace from 1814 to '21, inclusive—and also in '23 and '26. In 1838 he removed to the residence of his son-in-law, Samuel Goodrich, in Du Page county, Ill.

ALLEN GOODRICH,

of Wethersfield and Glastenbury, Ct., came to Benson in 1784. On the organization of the town in March, 1786, he was elected town clerk, and re-elected each year to 1793. He was also one of the selectmen in 1791, and constable in 1793, '94. From 1804 to '14, inclusive, he was annually elected the first selectman—making eleven successive annual elections to that office. He was also a justice of the peace from 1813, '17—19 to '21 and '22 to '27. He was the representative of the town in the General Assembly of 1814. He was one of the 13 persons who formed the Congregational church, on its organization in 1790. He died March 15, 1842, aged 81 years.

SIMEON GOODRICH

was from Wethersfield, Ct., (1785) and one of the board of selectmen elected on the organization of the town in March, 1786, and was also the representative of the town in the General Assembly in 1798 and '99. He was born Sept. 11, 1759, and died Feb. 7, 1852, aged 92 years. He was the last survivor of the 13 original members of the Congregational church, and a deacon in that church from September, 1806, until his death. In the spring of 1776 he enlisted in Col. Baldwin's regiment of artificers, in the Massachusetts

line, to serve during the war—and served in that regiment till January, 1781; when, being severely wounded in his left knee by a blow from a broad-axe, while at work in building a block-house, he became disabled from further service, and left the army. He was then a sergeant in the company of artificers, to which he was attached.

For several years previous to his death he received a pension on account of his military service in the war of the Revolution.

JOSEPH BASCOM,

originally from Newport, N. H., came to Benson in 1815. His second wife was Lucretia, (Griswold) the second wife and widow of Asa Farnam, Esq. He was a deacon in the Congregational church, and the representative of the town in 1832 and '33. He died Feb. 12, 1852, aged 84 years.

DR. SETH RANSOM

came to Benson in 1817, and was a practicing physician in the town for over 30 years. He died July 8, 1857, aged 77 years.

DR. ROWLAND P. COOLEY,

a native of Granville, Mass., (b. July 5, 1784) removed to Benson in March, 1810, and was a practicing physician in the town for more than 40 years. He was the representative in the General Assembly in 1834 and '35, and the delegate from the town to the State constitutional convention in 1836. In 1860 he removed from Benson to Saratoga Springs, N. Y., and died there April 2, 1865, aged nearly 81 years.

PERE G. LADD

was born in Coventry, Ct., January 1, 1774, and came to Benson from Pittsford, in this State, in 1798. He was a blacksmith, and followed the business of that trade for 12 years after his removal to Benson, and then abandoned it to engage in agricultural pursuits. He was a man of little education, but was remarkable for the native energy and force of his character, and for his sound common sense and good judgment. He was very successful in business, both as a blacksmith and as a farmer; and, at the time of his death, he had larger wealth than any other person residing in town. He was a major-general in the State militia from 1818 to '24. He died without issue, March 23, 1838, aged 64 years. His widow, Mrs. Dolly (Whitney) Ladd, a native of Warwick, Mass., died April 2, 1850, aged 77 years.

ISAAC GRISWOLD

was a native of Norwich, Ct., born Sept. 26, 1779, and was the only son of Isaac and Abigail (Latham) Griswold of that town. He came to Benson about 1797, and became one of the most enterprising and prominent farmers of the town, and a leading citizen. He received the appointment of justice of the peace in each year from 1826 to the time of his death, excepting in 1834 and '35. He died July 14, 1844, at Vermontville, Mich., where he was taken sick while visiting a son residing at that place; and he was buried at Benson.

JESSE PARKHILL,

son of James, an original proprietor named in the charter, removed from Williamstown, Mass., to Benson, with the family of his father, in 1786. He was constable from 1817 to '27, inclusive, and was for 25 years a justice of the peace in the town—his first appointment to that office being in 1811, and his last in 1845. He died Aug. 22, 1847, aged 69 years.

ISAAC NORTON

was born at Berlin, Ct., Feb. 9, 1790, and removed to Castleton, Vt. with his parents.—He studied medicine, and was a practicing physician for a brief period, at Lisbon, N.Y.; but, abandoning that profession, removed to Benson in the latter part of 1815, and entered into business as a merchant, in which he continued for about 20 years. He was the town representative in the General Assembly in 1826 and '39, and one of the county senators in 1840 and '41. During the entire period of his residence in town, he was one of its most prominent business men. He died June 30, 1852, aged 62 years.

PHILO WILCOX

(son of Elijah) was born at Goshen, Ct., Jan. 22, 1783, and came to Benson with his parents in 1788. He became a successful and wealthy farmer, and was a useful and respected citizen. He frequently held responsible town offices, and was the delegate of the town to the State constitutional convention in 1843, and its representative to the General Assembly in 1845 and '46. He died Aug. 26, 1865, aged 82 years.

SIMEON AIKEN

(son of John,) was born May 1, 1808, and died March 6, 1865, aged nearly 57 years. For

the greater part of his life he labored under the infirmity of deafness; but was an intelligent, respected and most useful citizen, and no man was ever more universally esteemed by his townsmen. He was the first selectman from 1860 to '64; and, at the annual town-meeting in March, 1865, resolutions were adopted expressive of a grateful appreciation of his services to the town, and of a sincere respect for his character and memory.

The annals of an agricultural town are largely formed of "the unhistoric deeds of common life." Our honorable past, in its social, educational and religious character, was made by earnest and self-denying men and women—the fathers and mothers who here planted in hope, and bore faithfully the struggles and trials of life, and now "rest from their labors." To their industry, energy and enterprise—to their lives of toil, and sacrifice, and self-denial, how much are we indebted for the advanced culture and privileges of our times, and the multiplied comforts of our homes! In reviewing our more than four-score years of history, it is no less our privilege than our duty to hold in honorable remembrance their virtues, worth and example.

JOHN QUINCY DICKINSON,

son of Isaac and Cornelia (Coleman), Dickinson, was born at Benson Nov. 19, 1837, and was a paternal grandson of Capt. Joel Dickinson. Having pursued the usual preparatory studies in the academies at Poultney and Castleton, he entered the College at Middlebury, and was there graduated in the class of 1860. After his graduation, he was reporter and correspondent, at Montpelier, for the *Rutland Herald* during the sessions of the State Legislature in 1860 and '61; and in the winter of 1861-2 he was active in enlisting the company known as the Middlebury company for the 7th Regiment of Vermont Volunteers, and was appointed 2nd Lieutenant of that company, which was called Company C, in that regiment. This regiment left the State on March 10th. 1862, having been in camp at Rutland for about 6 weeks previous to that time, and it was sent to the department of the Gulf and the vicinity of New Orleans. He was present at the bombardment of Forts Jackson and St. Philip, below New Orleans, by the combined fleet

under Farragut and Porter in April 1862, and, in a letter published in the *Rutland Herald*, shortly afterwards, he gave an interesting and graphic account of that fierce and protracted combat. He served in that regiment during the remainder of the war of the Rebellion,—being appointed 1st Lieut. of his company on 9th Oct., 1862; Quartermaster of the regiment on 13th Sept. 1864, and Captain of Company F, in the same regiment on 22nd Aug., 1865. The two last offices he resigned on 10th Oct. 1865. The regiment to which he belonged participated in the expedition up the river above New Orleans in the direction of Vicksburgh, and also in the battle of Baton Rouge, in the summer of 1862, but was afterwards stationed at Pensacola, and in that vicinity, during the larger part of the time until the spring of 1865, though its re-enlisted men received the usual furlough as veterans during August and September 1864. The regiment was engaged with the troops sent on the expedition against Mobile in March 1865, and shortly afterwards was sent to Clarksville, Texas, and subsequently to Brownsville in the same State, where it was stationed when he resigned his commission in the army. At the time of his resignation, the war had for six months, been substantially closed. He returned to Vermont during his furlough in August and September 1864, and again in the summer and autumn of 1866, and, at the time of his death, was expecting to make another visit to his native State in the course of the then approaching summer.

Immediately after leaving the army he engaged in the lumber trade in the vicinity of Pensacola, in connection with Col. Peck of his regiment and another partner, but this enterprise was not successful, and was abandoned after it had been carried on for two or three years.

When the State government of Florida became newly organized under a reconstructed constitution, after the overthrow of the Rebellion, he was appointed Assistant Secretary of the Senate of that State, and he afterwards removed to Marianna, the shire-town of Jackson Co. and was appointed the County Clerk of that County, and he also became a colonel in the State militia. Having pursued legal studies, he was admitted to the bar as an attorney at law; and he was recognized as one of the most prominent, active,

and trusted of the leaders of the Republican party of Florida. His future seemed full of hope and promise.

As he was returning, at a late hour in the evening of Monday 3d April 1871, from his office to his house in the village of Marianna he was assassinated in a most cowardly manner, being shot down in the street when very near his house,—his left breast and side being pierced by thirteen buckshot and also by a ball, and his death being apparently the instantaneous result. The circumstances attending the transaction tend, with a force which seems irresistible, to the conclusion that the motive for his assassination was exclusively political, and that the deed was prompted by an implacable and fiendish spirit of revenge for his fidelity to his convictions of duty and to the principles which had been implanted in him by his New England nurture and education. He died unmarried. His assassins remain as yet unknown, and the guilt of blood unavenged rests upon the community in which he dwelt and died. He was buried at Marianna on the day succeeding his death, but his body was two days afterwards disinterred, and, under the escort of General John Varnum, the Adjutant General of Florida, was removed to Benson, and interred here, in the burial place of his kindred, on Wednesday 19th April 1871, in the presence of the largest funeral procession ever gathered in the town,—the attendance from the other towns in the County and vicinity being very large, and including the Governor of the State, the Rev. Mr Smart of Albany, N. Y., and many who had been fellow soldiers with him in the service. A funeral discourse was delivered on the occasion by the Rev. Mr. Holmes, from Ps. xxxvii., 12-15, followed by an address by the Rev. Mr. Smart.

Though the hopes of friends have been so sadly taken away, yet to them remains the pleasant memory of his manly nature and character, and the consolation that the ruling principles of his conduct were noble and upright, and that, in the stern trials to which his duty called him, he was always sincere, faithful, and true. The development of a completed and finished manhood rests not on length of days. "*Honourable age is not that which standeth in length of time, nor that is measured by number of years. But wisdom is the gray hair unto men, and an unspotted life is old age.*" (Wisdom of Solomon, iv., 8, 9.)

HON. LOYAL C. KELLOGG.

BY HENRY CLARK.

With deep sorrow the decease of the honored man whose name stands at the head of this article is announced. He died at the old homestead of the family, at Benson, on Sabbath morning, Nov. 26, 1872, after an illness of two weeks, in the 56th year of his age.

No citizen of our county could have passed away at his period of life, in the ripeness of his powers, enjoying the high regard of all classes of his fellow citizens, as does Judge Kellogg. He was esteemed as an individual of pure life, a friend considerate and faithful, a lawyer able and a judge commanding the confidence of all just men, as possessing an incorruptible honesty of purpose, which sought to declare correctly the law, and administer justice in accordance with its enlightened precepts. With such a pronouncement of his virtues and estimate of his character one might stop, for it expresses the eulogy of the man; but his public services and example demand a larger review of his public, judicial, and private life.

Loyal Case Kellogg, son of Hon. John and Harriot (Nash) Kellogg, was born in Benson, Feb. 13, 1816. His father was long a prominent citizen and able lawyer, in practice at the Rutland County bar, the associate of Rodney C. Royce, Charles K. Williams, Robert Temple, Chauncy Langdon, Jonas Clark, Gordon Newell, Robert Pierpoint, Rollin C. Mallory, Phineas Smith and others who made the Rutland County bar, in former years, among the foremost of the State. The son inherited the strong judicial mind and high qualities of character that distinguished his father, and in *personnel* strongly resembled him. Loyal received the education of the schools of his native town, and fitted for college, at Castleton and West Rutland. He entered Amherst college in 1832, graduating with honor in 1836. Among his classmates were Hon. Alexander H. Bullock, ex-Governor of Massachusetts, Hon. Ensign H. Kellogg of Pittsfield, Mass., Rev. Roswell D. Hitchcock, D. D., of New York, and Rev. Stewart Robinson, D. D., of Baltimore. Soon after his graduation he entered upon the study of law at Rutland, in the office of Phineas Smith, completing his studies with his father at Benson. He was admitted to the bar at the September term of the Rutland county court in 1839. He commenced the practice of law at Benson in 1839, and there continued until 1859, when he was elected a Judge of the Supreme Court, and removed to Rutland in 1860, and returned to Benson in 1868.

He represented Benson in the General Assembly in 1847, 50, 51, 59 and 71. In 1847 he was on the Committee on Banks, and in 1851 on the Committee on Banks and Revision. In 1859, he was placed on the able committee of that year on the Judiciary, which was composed of William Hebard,

Daniel Kellogg, Loyal C. Kellogg, George W. Grandey and John A. Child. He was also chairman of the Committee on Roads and of the special committee on the petition of Matthew Halloran for the commutation of the sentence for death to imprisonment for life.

At the session of 1871, Judge Kellogg made request of the Speaker that he should not be placed on any of the standing committees of the House, as the condition of his health would not allow continuous or arduous labor, which accounted for his not being at the head of the Judiciary Committee, to which he would very properly have been assigned. He was, however, on the Joint Committee on the Library, chairman of the committee on the bill providing for a general railroad law, and also on the committee on the purchase of an historical painting for the State House.

He was delegate from Benson in the Constitutional Conventions of 1847 and 1870. He was also one of the eight delegates from Rutland County to the Constitutional Convention of 1857, and was elected its President.

He has been a director in the Bank of Rutland and in the National Bank of Rutland for the past 10 years. While a resident of Rutland, he was one of the vestrymen of Trinity (Episcopal) Church. His last official acts were performed as chairman of the committee to build the Rutland County Court House, in which he took a deep interest, and gave much time to the preparation of the plans.

The degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred on Judge Kellogg at Amherst in 1869.

He was elected Judge of the Supreme Court by the legislature of 1859 and annually re-elected down to and including 1867, but declined to accept the last election on account of his health, in the following letter addressed to the Governor, and Hon. John Prout, of Rutland, was elected to fill the vacancy.

RUTLAND, November 4th, 1867.

To His Excellency, John B. Page, Governor:

SIR:—I hereby decline to accept the office of assistant judge of the Supreme Court, for the official year, to which I have recently been elected by the General Assembly.

This act, which is rendered necessary by the condition of my health, will sever relations which have always been pleasant to me, and I desire to accompany it with the expression of my most grateful acknowledgements for the honor conferred on me by nine successive elections which I have received to this office, and for the generous kindness by which I have been sustained in it.

Very respectfully, sir, your servant,

L. C. KELLOGG.

Since his retirement from the bench, he had interested himself in historical studies, and had written many valuable communications for the press on subjects connected with local history of towns and the State. His last published communication was in the *Vermont Standard*, proving from official records that

"Slavery had no legal existence in Vermont." He wrote a history of the town of Benson for Miss Hemenway's *Gazetteer*, probably one of the most perfect town histories that has ever been written in Vermont. At the time of his death he was one of the Vice-Presidents of the Vermont Historical Society, and President of the Rutland County Historical Society.

As a legislator, Judge Kellogg always stood in the front rank. His extended experience in the General Assembly for several terms, his practice at the bar and observation on the bench, and knowledge of the wishes and needs of the people, placed him in a position for presenting questions of importance and framing measures that were adapted to the common weal, and he added his earnest advocacy of every question to which his attention was directed, and generally with success. His value as a legislator was more apparent at the session of 1871. Under the biennial system the laws were to be adjusted to the existing condition of affairs, and he gave his attention to all statutes that were necessary to be amended to make them harmonious, and all the acts for that purpose were drawn and presented by him, which was a labor requiring great accuracy, and was a work that few could have undertaken and accomplished without a single omission. He had from observation, both on the bench and among the people, become firmly convinced that the time had come when the interests of the people demanded the enactment of a general railroad law, and he determined to become the champion of such a measure, and accordingly early in the session introduced a bill entitled "An act authorizing the formation of railroad corporations, and to regulate the same" which he deemed best in order that the scheme might have a fair and impartial hearing, untrammelled by any other railroad question, should be referred to a committee of seven members, and the speaker appointed the following committee; Messrs. Kellogg of Benson, Stetson of Enosburg, Graves of Bennington, Holt of Berlin, Walworth of Weybridge and Crosby of Brattleboro. The bill, although in its main features similar to the law of New York, met with the persistent and strong opposition of existing railway corporations, both within and without the State, who appeared in the hearing of the committee by their attorneys, and officers, and finally succeeded in influencing five of the committee to present a report (which had been prepared by the railroad lawyers) against the bill. Although Judge Kellogg did not present a minority report, yet he made a powerful argument before the house, reviewing the positions taken in the majority report,—which was perhaps the greatest speech of his life. He had to succumb before the powerful railroad influence of the State, and his favorite measure was lost. Had he lived, it would have been presented with more force at a future session, and become a law, for it was in the interests of the people and against monop-

olies. It is to be hoped that some man will be found who will have the same Roman courage he exhibited to take it up where he left it, and press it to enactment against all the combinations that may be arrayed against it, for it is a measure requisite for the welfare of the people.

As a lawyer, Judge Kellogg ranked high. From the commencement of his career as a lawyer he was remarkable for his studious and reflective habits. His mind was broad in its range, and very harmonious in its development. He examined a case in its bearings, with logical discrimination. He became a learned and sound lawyer. His arguments, though perhaps not as ready as some of his associates at the bar, were exhaustive, as well from his own deductions as from investigation of authorities. But the grandeur of his position rested on the uprightness of his mind. As a member of the legal profession he deserved and acquired an enviable reputation for ability, learning and unyielding integrity. When once he planted his foot on a principle or elaborated a doctrine, it was done with firmness and few could move him. His distinguishing characteristic was that he laboriously and faithfully devoted himself to the discharge of his duty to his clients. He never trusted to any temporary inspiration. He was well grounded in legal principles and was familiar with the adjudications of the courts, and always prepared himself for each trial and argument methodically and elaborately. His addresses and arguments were clear, logical and forcible, but without ornamentation. They were the results of a close and careful examination of his cases. There was no parade or ostentation about him. The simplicity of his manner, his habitual candor and laborious research, commended him to the attentive consideration of those whom he addressed. His last appearance at the bar was at the September term of the Rutland County Court, where he made an able and elaborate argument in reference to the title of the county to the land upon which the old court house stood. His argument attracted the close attention of the court and the bar, and was his last public effort.

As a judge, he discharged his varied duties with conscientious fidelity. He examined all questions which came before the court with judicial learning, dispassionate fairness and impartiality which should ever characterize him who would worthily aid in the administration of justice, and he has given on the bench an illustration of the qualities which make the upright judge. He was clear, calm, courteous and decided. All things were done in order and deliberately. He will be remembered among those who have worn the judicial ermine with honor. He was more widely known as a judge than in any other position. His opinions were clear, compact and forcible. They gave evidence of extensive attainments, great research and a clear perception of the principles involved, and are characterized alike by deep thought and sound

practical judgment, and his fame will rest upon his judicial character.

He was accustomed to read much outside of his profession. In the interests of professional labor he was a constant reader upon subjects that interested him, and of general literature. His general information outside of his profession was extensive and varied. In his conversation he was agreeable and interesting. In his relations to all classes of the community, he was social, kind and considerate. Although Judge Kellogg adorned various official positions, he never sought office. His fidelity, the simplicity of his manners, and his integrity, as well as the clearness and strength of his intellect inspired confidence and recommended him to his fellow citizens. They knew that whatever duty he accepted, would be discharged creditably.

His death was not unexpected. The solemn warning he received to be ready five years ago indicated to him that his earthly career was drawing to a close. Since that period his constitution steadily failed. When having passed an honorable life, in the midst of his years the summons came. In his last hours he enjoyed all the comforts wealth could furnish, and far beyond that, he was blessed with the tender and ever watchful care of kind and tender friends, whose regard for his comfort knew no bounds. He saw the day of his departure approach without fear, but with a faith anchored in the promises of his God.

He was never married, but resided at the old homestead, in the family of his brother, L. Howard Kellogg, Esq., who, together with two other brothers, Harlan P. Kellogg of Chicago, and Wilbur F. Kellogg and one sister, Joanna M. Kellogg, survive him.

Thus has passed from earth, one whose services shall live after him, whose private life was above reproach. He has gone in the prime of his years, and his name and memory will be cherished in all communities. It is honorable and fitting that we should lay this wreath on his honored grave. Professional fame is transient, judicial reputation is limited. The warrior and statesman receive public honor, while the jurist and judge may be unknown. But the victories of peace are not less valuable than those of war. But he departs full of honors. He leaves a legacy of a well spent life and an untarnished reputation.

His funeral services were solemnized at the residence of his brother, L. Howard Kellogg, Esq., which had long been his home, and the home of his father, the old homestead that he loved so well. The services were solemn, brief and appropriate. There was no attempt at ostentation or display, but everything was conducted with that simplicity and seriousness which so became his character, and which would have been his desire if he could have expressed his wishes.

We regret that so few were present from other parts of the county, to unite in the last sad tribute of respect to one so widely known

and so well beloved as Loyal C. Kellogg. But the extreme cold weather, the difficulty of access to Benson and the bad condition of the roads undoubtedly prevented many from attending who otherwise would have been present. Among the prominent gentlemen in attendance were Hon. John Prout, Frederick Chaffe, William Gilmore and John W. Crampton, of Rutland; Hon. Rodney C. Abell of West Haven, Hon. Daniel Crofoot and Hon. Martin C. Rice of Benson.

The relatives and friends of the deceased and gentlemen from abroad quietly assembled at the house. In a front room of the house amid the books he so constantly and carefully studied, enclosed in an elegant burial case was all that remained of him so lately instinct with life and thought. He looked but little changed from what he was when last we saw him—perhaps a little more sallow and somewhat tanner—but it was the same quiet, calm, dignified man, lying as if in sleep or repose. In looking at him it was difficult to realize it was for the last time. The coffin was surmounted by a silver plate on which was engraved the name, date of death and age of the deceased. In each corner of the plate were beautifully chased crosses emblematical of his faith in the Saviour of the world.

The funeral services at the house were, as we have said, brief and simple. Rev. Henry M. Holmes, pastor of the Congregational church, made a few very brief and appropriate remarks, followed by a prayer by Rev. H. F. Austin,* pastor of the Methodist church.

A procession was then formed under the direction of Hon. Daniel Crofoot, and the remains carried to the village cemetery. Hon. John Prout and Frederick Chaffe of Rutland, H. R. Jones, M. D., J. S. Griswold, Hon. Martin C. Rice and F. W. Walker of Benson, acting as pall bearers.

At the cemetery the body was "committed to the ground—"earth to earth" by the side of his mother and among his kindred, there to remain until the resurrection morn—the Rev. H. F. Austin repeating the beautiful ritual of the Episcopal and Methodist churches appropriate to that act.

At the close of the services at the grave the family, relatives, friends and citizens of Benson assembled at the Congregational church to hold a public memorial service, the desk being occupied by Rev. Messrs. Austin and Holmes.

The services were opened by the singing by the choir, Montgomery's beautiful hymn.

"Friend after friend departs;
Who has not lost a friend?
There is no union here of hearts
That finds not here an end."

* Rev. Mr. Austin is known as the reviewer of Rev. Mr. Morris' "Science and the Bible; or the Mosaic Creation and Modern Discoveries," Schaff's "History of the Christian Church," and other works.—Ed.

Rev. Henry M. Holmes read portions of the 19th chapter of Job and of the 15th chapter of 1st Corinthians.

An impressive prayer was offered by Rev. Mr. Holmes, after which, another Hymn was sung.

Rev. H. F. Austin then preached a discourse from Micah, vi. 8.

"He hath shewed thee, O man, what is good; and what doth the Lord require of thee, but to do justly, and to love mercy, and to walk humbly with thy God."

The context, he said represents a controversy between man and his Maker, in which God accuses him of ingratitude, which man admits and looks for the means of reconciliation. To obtain this, God requires something of man that is not beyond his comprehension, and which is for his best interest and that of society.

These three cardinal requirements embrace the whole duty of man. 1. To do justly. This is to give all their due. It is not confined to mere human creeds—they may be too exacting or too contracting, may require too much or too little. To do justly requires compliance with the higher law. There is a higher law, and when this conflicts with mere human law, the latter must yield. Human laws may be, and sometimes are unjust, and it would be wrong to submit to them; then we must resist them. As examples of obeying the law of God instead of man, he referred to Daniel and the Apostles. To do justly we must be just to ourselves. Most of us provide for ourselves, and procure clothes, food, gold, etc., but this is not enough we must also provide for our souls, we must also deal justly with others. There are too many Cains, who ask, "Am I my brother's keeper?" The golden rule covers the whole ground. We will do justly, if we obey the two great commandments, "Love God" and "Love thy neighbour as thyself." We must not only render unto Cæsar, but unto God. It is not enough to abstain from crime and immorality, but the heart must be right—must be pure. "Blessed are the pure in heart for they shall see God."

2. To love mercy. Mercy is kind, loving, tender. Mercy is great when it tempers justice. Justice requires the punishment of offenders, while mercy would grant them an unconditional pardon, if consistent with laws.

The difference between justice and mercy was explained at some length. A judge might be just and take pleasure in sentencing a criminal to the full extent of the law, while the judge, who tempered justice with mercy, would pass the same sentence because compelled to do so and would regret it.

3. Walk humbly with thy God. To walk humbly with God is to, with meekness of heart, modesty of soul and with an humble and contrite spirit, seek a reconciliation with and become a friend of God, and to love Him and cheerfully to obey him.

These three, "to do justice, and to love mercy, and to walk humbly with thy God,"

is all that is required of us. To fear God and keep his commandments is the whole duty of man.

He concluded with a sketch of the life and character of Judge Kellogg, as illustrating the teachings of the text.

Rev. Henry M. Holmes followed in brief remarks eulogistic of the character of Judge Kellogg and of the high appreciation in which he was held by the people of Benson, and the great loss they had sustained in his death, not only by them but by the people of the county and State.

After singing by the choir

"Mark the perfect man,"

the audience was dismissed with the benediction by Rev. Mr. Austin.

RESOLUTIONS ON THE DEATH OF HON. LOYAL C. KELLOGG.

At a meeting of the citizens of Benson, the following resolutions were adopted in respect to the memory of their honored fellow citizen, Hon. Loyal C. Kellogg.

WHEREAS, It has pleased an All-wise Providence to call, by death, from our midst, our revered and honored friend and townsman, Judge L. C. Kellogg;

Resolved, That in his death the town has lost one of its firmest and most devoted friends; the State a distinguished and honorable son; a wise and able legislator, and the Bar and Bench one of their brightest ornaments.

Resolved, That we recognize in the life and character of Judge Kellogg, a true nobility. Firm and undaunted in the pursuit of justice and right, no temptation could move him from the path of rectitude and honor.

Resolved, That we will cherish his memory in fond and grateful remembrance, as one who has honored us, in his example and life, and of whom it may be most truly said, "He lives long who lives well."

Resolved, That we tender to the deeply afflicted and sorrowing family, our warmest sympathy.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family, and to the Rutland Herald for publication.

IN MEMORIAM LOYAL C. KELLOGG.

David E. Nicholson, from the committee previously appointed for that purpose, presented the following report:

To the bar meeting in presence of the Hon. Court now in session:

Your committee to whom was referred the subject of the death of the late Loyal C. Kellogg, respectfully report, that having seriously considered the same, they recommend the following recital and testimonial:

WHEREAS, Our late professional brother, and associate member of this high Court, Hon. Loyal C. Kellogg, has by disease and

death been taken from the counsels of the one, and the companionship of the other; therefore—

Resolved, that with a chastened submission to Divine Providence, we now invoke the recognition and the records of this Hon. Court to emphasize and perpetuate the measure of our confidence and esteem for him who has representatively prolonged his useful life to us and to our successors, on the bench and at the bar, by the valued bequest, not only of his professional library, but by the richer inheritance of the fadeless example of a worthy and successful life.

Resolved, That, to the sundered family circle of the illustrious deceased, we send assurance of mingled condolence and congratulation—condolence for their great bereavement—congratulation for the priceless aggregate of surviving memories.

D. E. NICHOLSON,	} <i>Committee.</i>
M. G. EVERTS,	
C. H. JOYCE,	
D. ROBERTS,	
W. C. DUNTON.	

In presenting the resolutions, Mr. Nicholson paid a feeling and eloquent tribute to the memory of Judge Kellogg, which was appropriately responded to by Chief Justice Pierpoint, who ordered the resolutions placed on the records of the Court.

JUDGE KELLOGG'S BEQUEST TO THE COUNTY OF RUTLAND.

At a session of the Rutland County Court, the present term, the Hon. Hoyt H. Wheeler, Chief Judge, announced that he had received a communication from L. Howard Kellogg, executor of the Will of Hon. Loyal C. Kellogg, formerly a Judge of this Court, informing the court and bar of the bequest, by Judge Kellogg, of his Law Library to the County of Rutland, for the use of the bar, etc. He then presented the following

LETTER FROM L. HOWARD KELLOGG.

BENSON, Vt., March 15, 1872.

To Hon. Hoyt H. Wheeler, Judge; Hon. J. B. Bromley, First Assistant Judge and Hon. Bradley Fish, Second Assistant Judge, the members of the legal profession:

Gentlemen:—It becomes my duty as the Executor of the last Will and Testament of my brother, Loyal C. Kellogg, deceased, to place in the possession of the proper custodian, the Law Library of said deceased which he has bequeathed to the County of Rutland by the fourth Article of his Will, which reads as follows:

"I give and bequeath to the County of Rutland aforesaid, all of my books belonging to my Law Library, now at Rutland, to be kept in the Court House of said County for the use of the Judges of the Courts, and the

members of the legal profession who may attend the Courts in said County."

Said library is now in the office of the County Clerk, and is subject to such use as is designated by the said Will.

In discharging this trust, I do most fully rely that your Honors, and the members of the bar, will make such provisions for the safe keeping of said library, and such regulations regarding its use, as will most fully carry out the evident intention of the testator.

Faithfully yours,

L. HOWARD KELLOGG.

The foregoing communication having been read, on motion of David E. Nicholson, it was ordered and the Court appointed Warren H. Smith, John Prout and Rodney C. Abell a committee to present to the Court a suitable acknowledgement of the bequest therein mentioned.

The Committee, subsequently, (Monday, April 15th) presented a report which was ordered placed on the records of the Court and copy furnished to L. Howard Kellogg.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE.

STATE OF VERMONT, Rutland County, March Term, 1872.

To the Honorable County Court:

Your committee, to whom was referred the communication of the Executor of the last Will and Testament of the Hon. Loyal C. Kellogg, advising of the bequest of His Law Library to the County of Rutland, for the use of the Court and the members of the bar attending said Court, and that said Library has been delivered into your custody; for the purpose of suitably acknowledging said bequest, report:

That in this bequest by Judge Kellogg we have assurances of the high regard in which the testator held this, his native county, and the kind remembrances he had of his associates of the Bench and brethren of the bar. And this presentation of his very choice and valuable collection of books calls upon its recipients to provide a safe and suitable place for its deposit, that the beneficial objects of Judge Kellogg, in making said bequest, may be fully secured.

That the thanks of the Court and bar are due and are hereby tendered to L. Howard Kellogg, the Executor, for this early execution of his trust, with assurances that this legacy is highly prized and shall be properly provided for and safely kept in the place, and used, for purposes for which it was bequeathed, by his brethren.

W. H. SMITH,	} <i>Committee.</i>
J. PROUT,	
R. C. ABELL.	

RUFUS WILMOT GRISWOLD.

FROM "THE POETS AND POETRY OF VERMONT."

Mr. Griswold, the patron of American Poets, was born at Hubbardton, Rutland County, Vermont, February 15, 1815. A great

part of his early life was spent in voyages. He afterwards studied divinity, and became a Baptist clergyman. He has been associate editor of *The New Yorker*, *Brother Jonathan*, *New World*, and several Boston and Philadelphia journals. In 1842, he edited *Graham's Magazine*. In 1850, he projected the *International Magazine*. He had a more extensive literary acquaintance, probably, than any other man in the country. The "*Poets and Poetry of America*," he edited in 1842; "*The Prose Writers of America*," in 1846; "*The Female Poets of America*," in 1849; "*Washington and the Generals of the American Revolution*," and "*Napoleon and the Marshals of the Empire*," in 1847. His other works are "*The Poets and Poetry of England in the Nineteenth Century*," "*The Sacred Poets of America and England*," "*Curiosities of American Literature*," "*The Biographical Manual*," "*The Present Condition of Philosophy*," and a serial volume of miscellaneous poems, published in 1830. But few of his own poems have been preserved. He is best known as a biographer, critic and antiquary. Our literary annuals he knew by heart, and no man of letters has done more to present the claims of American literature to the world. Both his mind and disposition were complex. He alternated between the extremes of feeling; yet he possessed, with all his peculiarities, a most exact sense of justice, and though at times, as a critic, dogmatic and severe, still he was nearly always the friend of the weaker party. In 1842, he resumed his ministerial profession. His sermons were his finest compositions, and delivered with taste and eloquence. He died in New York city, August 29, 1857.

TO JANE.

WRITTEN IN THE ALBUM OF A NEAR RELATIVE.

Alone sat Hagar in the wild,
Alone with Ishmael her child,
And through the sultry mid-day air
Sent up to Heaven her earnest prayer.
Oh, lovely Hagar! keen thy woe,
Thine agony that few may know;
Yet, though forsaken and alone,
One star benignant on thee shone;
And, as thy gaze was turned on high,
Its light made all thy anguish fly.
Oh, lovely Hagar! keen thy woe,
But God forbade thy tears to flow.

Remember her example, Jane!
When comes, as come it will, the pain
Of broken faith and heart-felt wrong,
For these, alas! to life belong.
When dark thy sky, when woes assail,
Bend not before the chilling gale,
But upward turn thine eyes, to Him
Whose love nor change nor death can dim.
However dark thy way may be,
The same bright star will shine on thee
That turned to joy the bitterness
Of Hagar in the wilderness.

BRANDON.

FROM MANUSCRIPTS LEFT BY THE LATE HON. ANDERSON G. DANA, M. D., LL. D.

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

Neshobe, the charter name of this town, it retained 23 years; the patent being dated Oct. 20, 1761, while the Act of the legislature, confirming the organization of the town, and changing the name to Brandon, was passed, Oct. 20, 1784.

To avoid confusion, the name of Brandon will be adhered to, except in copying from proprietors' or other records.

The settlement of towns, in a wilderness region as extensive as was that of Vermont, is influenced in some measure by laws similar to those which govern contagious diseases. The proximity of neighbors, and distance to other settlements, are weighty considerations with him who seeks a home where "the war-whoop of the savage might wake the sleep of the cradle," and where great care and vigilance would be necessary to guard his little flock from destruction by the wild beasts of the forest. Hence, we see that the settlement of towns in this State, especially on the west side of the Green Mountains, which commenced at the southern extremity of the State, progressed northward from town to town, with considerable regularity in the order of time. A similar order of time is noticed, too, in the issuing of patents, with the exception of the town of Bennington, which was chartered in 1749; when there was an interval of 12 years before any town north of it received a patent.

It was during this interval that the French war broke out (1755) which extended in its operations from Canada to the adjoining colonies of New England, New York, and Pennsylvania, and which was finally terminated by the great battle fought on the plains of Abraham, near Quebec, Sept. 13, 1760, in which the British arms were victorious. The French, disheartened by their losses, were thrown into great confusion; and on the 18th of September the remainder of the troops and the city of Quebec were surrendered into the hands of the English." General Amherst, who had previously taken Ticonderoga and Crown Point, arrived before Montreal, Sept. 8, 1760, "which place with the whole province of Canada was surrendered to the British."

This event at once awakened attention to

the territory of Vermont, the adjoining province of which had been transformed from a hostile to a friendly neighbor. Applications for charters of towns were now made in rapid succession to Benning Wentworth, the Colonial governor of New Hampshire, who was disposed to grant them on the most liberal terms, so that the principal towns in the Counties of Bennington, (excepting the town of Bennington,) Rutland and Addison, were chartered in 1761. In most of these towns there was an interval, however, of several years between the time the patents were granted and the commencement of settlements. By the terms of the charters an ear of Indian corn was required to be paid annually by the grantees of each town until December, 1772; after which, one shilling proclamation money was to be paid annually for each 100 acres.

In 10 towns of Rutland County whose charters were granted between the 26th of August and the 20th of Oct., 1761, settlements were commenced at the following periods :

Pawlet, 1761; Danby, 1765; Clarendon and Rutland, 1768; Castleton and Pittsford, 1769; Tinmouth, 1770; Poultney and Wells, 1771; Brandon, 1772.

In this progression of settlements, Brandon, it is seen, was the last in the order of time compared with the towns south of it, whose charters were obtained as early, or during the same year.

The settlements north were, with very few exceptions, all commenced at a later period. Col. John Chipman made a "pitch" in the town of Middlebury as early as 1766; but left soon after, and did not return until the Spring of 1773, when he with Judge Painter, Benjamin Smalley and a few other families, commenced the first settlement, intended to be permanent, in that town. But they, with others who came before the Revolutionary war, all left immediately after its commencement, and did not return until it was over.

While the women and children, however, were thus compelled to abandon their new homes, and return for a season, from whence they came, the men generally joined the defenders of their country, substituting, for a time, the weapons of war for the implements of husbandry.

Brandon remained the frontier town on the north, where the settlement was not broken up by the war. In a few instances men

took their families to a neighboring town, or vicinity less exposed, to remain during the confinement of their wives. The record of births in the town, however, shows that there was no breaking up of the settlement by the war, these births having occurred at various periods of its duration.

"Pitching," before purchasing, was the common practice for several years. Indeed the purchase money, or consideration, was at that early day of such small account as to deter no one from coming into the town to settle, who had made up his mind to seek a home in the wilderness. Besides, the purchase of a proprietor's right, or any number of acres on such right, gave to the purchaser no advantage over any one else who had not purchased, of selecting any particular lot, until surveys were authorized to be made, which was not until September, 1774. It was the policy of the proprietors however to encourage settlements by the most liberal means, for at their meeting, when they first "voted to lay out 110 acres for a first division lot," they also voted, that "each man shall hold his lot by pitching until he can have opportunity to survey it." A committee was appointed at this time, with "full power to employ a surveyor, &c.," and who were directed "to begin on the business by the first Monday of September next," to which time the meeting was adjourned "to the house of Nathan Daniels, in Neshobe." That meeting was held at Williamstown, Mass., June 15, 1774, and was the first meeting held by the proprietor's when any action was had in relation to surveys.

Although many pitches were made before title could be obtained to any particular tract or lot, the settlers had no fears of being ousted or disturbed in their possessions as the whole town was open to new comers, with the exception of a few spots here and there, which were indicated by the smoke issuing from log-houses or the burning of a fallow of "new land."

Of the original proprietors, two only came into the town to reside, Josiah and Benjamin Powers, both of whom died before the close of the Revolutionary war.

The first tree felled in this town, with a view to settlement, was in the month of October, 1772, when Amos Cutler, then a single man, came from Hampton, Ct., made an opening, and built a cabin, which he occu-

pied alone during the following winter. It is doubtless true, as stated by himself and others, that he was the first white man that ever passed a winter in this town. April 5, 1773, John Ambler and Dayid June, his son-in-law, came into the town from Stamford, Ct., and made their pitch jointly, south of and adjoining Mr. Cutler, and extending, as it was afterwards surveyed, to near the north line of Pittsfield.

In the next class of settlers are included those who came here previous to, or during the Revolutionary war; who are named in the order of time, as near as could be ascertained, at which they came. These were Josiah Powers, Elisha Strong, Thomas Tuttle, Joseph Barker, John Mott, George and Aaron Robins, Benjamin Powers, Jonathan Ferris, Joshua Goss, and Samuel Kelsey. All but the last two are supposed to have been here before the commencement of the war.

In Thompson's History of Vermont, an error occurs, under the head of Brandon, where it is stated that the settlement of this town was commenced in 1775; whereas we have in addition to much record testimony, two living witnesses, to prove the correctness of the earlier period above mentioned, Dea. Ashael June, and Stephen June, his brother. The former was brought into town by his parents in November, 1773, his father having returned to Connecticut at that time for the purpose of removing his family. The other was born here, Sept. 11, 1774, and both have resided here since that time. See biographies elsewhere.

"Pitching," as we have said, was the uniform practice with the primitive settlers of selecting the lots which they designed for their future homesteads. For example, Mr. Cutler who made his pitch in October, 1772, did not purchase till June, 1774, when he bought the original right of Stephen Brown. In September after, he had his first division surveyed with which he covered his pitch, and soon after a second division, adjoining the first, thus bringing together 220 acres.

Such then was the mode in which these pioneer settlers and those who came to town at later periods selected their homesteads. When and where the original settlers on the principal farms in town commenced, will be seen under the head of personal notices.

Several settlements having been thus com-

menced before any action of the proprietors providing for surveys, it was thought proper to notice them in their order, before introducing the proceedings of the proprietors the first meeting of which, (except the one to organize, required by the charter, of which no record is to be found,) was held at Williamstown, Mass., the proceedings of which, with those of subsequent meetings, we copy from their records.

PROPRIETORS' MEETINGS.

By a provision in the charter, Capt. Josiah Powers was to give notice to the proprietors, of the first meeting for the choice of officers, which was to be holden on the last Tuesday of November, then next, of which meeting he was to be the moderator.

The next meeting of the proprietors, so far as the record shows, was not holden until 1774, and then in accordance with the following notice:

"According to a legal warning published in the Boston Gazette, to warn the proprietors of the township of Neshobe, on Otter Creek, to meet at the house of Benjamin Simonds, in Williamstown, (Mass.) on the 15th day of June, 1774, at one of the o'clock, afternoon.

Met, according to warning and opened sd. meeting.

1. Chose Elisha Strong, Moderator, and Abraham Hard, P. Clerk.

2. Voted to run out the town lines, map the corners, and scale the Creek.

3. Voted to lay out the town plat and acre lots near the centre of the town, to accommodate.

4. Voted to lay out 110 acres, for a first division lot, the 10 acres, as a reserve for highways, if needed, through said lots. Each man shall hold his lot by pitching, until he can have opportunity to survey it.

5. Voted that a Committee be chosen to lay out sd. town and lands. Doct. Benjamin Powers, Thomas Tuttle, Isaac Davis, Gideon Wheeler, and Robert Muzzy, chosen said committee, with full power to procure a surveyor to run out the town lines and the plat of acre lots.

6. Voted that the committee shall go into the town of Neshobe, and begin on the business of laying out the sd. lands, by the first monday of Sept. next.

7. Voted that all the Mill places on Neshobe river that runs into the Creek, shall be reserved for the public use and benefit of said town, with a small quantity of land to accommodate each mill-place, and that a committee, to be chosen by the proprietors, shall have power to dispose of the mill places.

Voted to adjourn this meeting to the first monday in Sept. next to the house of Naham Daniels in Neshobe." "Attest, ABRAHAM HARD, *Proprietors' Clerk.*"

The next meeting was the first the proprietors ever held in Neshobe, and was in accordance with the adjournment of the last, September, (first Wednesday,) 1774.

"1. Met according to adjournment, and opened sd. meeting at the time and place.

Voted to chose an addition to the committee for laying out sd. lands, &c. Amos Stone, John Wheelan, Noah Strong, and Benjamin Powers, Jr., were chosen.

2. Voted to raise 23 pounds, L. M. on the proprietors lands, to be by assessment on each right.

3. Chose Obadiah Wells to collect sd. tax.

4. Voted to lay out 110 acres for a 2d. division, 10 acres for highways if needed through said lots, if the proprietors shall allow it after this date. Said lots to be laid out in the same manner as the first.

5. Voted to lay out the 2d. Div., by pitches, and to begin on the first day of November next after date, Sept. 6th day, 1774.

6. Voted that Elisha Strong, and Roger Stevens, are to have the privilege of the lowmost falls on Neshobe river, to build a saw-mill and grist-mill on; the saw-mill to go by the first of January next, and the grist-mill to be built within two years from this date; and if accomplished within two years, they are to have the privilege given to them; but if the said Strong and Stephens do not complete and finish their mills within said time, they are not entitled to said vote."

This meeting is adjourned to the first monday in November next, at one of the O'clock in the afternoon, at the house of Nathan Daniels, in Neshobe.

Attest, ABRAHAM HARD, *P. Clerk.*"

"September 6, 1774. Then run for the town Plat in Neshobe. From the center of the town, run west, 60°, North, 100 rods Thence north, 40 west, 100 rods—thence west, 12 south, 6 rods, to the center of the plat—thence south, 82 rods—thence east, 42 rods, to a beach staddle to begin at, being the south-east corner—thence west, 84 rods, to a small beach—thence north, 164 rods, to a beach staddle—thence east, 84 rods, to a stake—thence south to first bounds began at, being a beach staddle. Four rods through the middle, north and south, east and west, laid for a highway.

THOMAS BALDWIN, *Surveyor.*"

The next meeting of the proprietors, of which there is any record, was held in accordance with the following notice :

"Whereas application has been made to me by more than one sixth part of the proprietors of Neshobe, in the County of Rutland, and state of Vermont, to warn a meeting of the proprietors, these are, therefore, to notify sd. proprietors that they meet at the dwelling house of Capt. William Gage, in Danby, on wednesday, the 7th day of June, 1780, at 10 of the o'clock in the morning. Then and there to act on the following articles, viz.

1. Choose a Moderator to govern said meeting.

2. Choose a Proprietors Clerk.

3. See if the Proprietors will lay a tax to defray the expenses of laying out said town lines and acre lots, and other necessary charges that have already arose.

4. Lay out the 3d. Div. to each proprietor's right, and transact any other business thought proper on said day.

Bennington, Feb. 5th day, 1780.

JONAS FAY, *Assistant.*

Test, SILAS WHITNEY, *Pr. Clerk*"

"Met according to the warning, on wednesday the 7th day of June, 1780, at the house of William Gage, in Danby; meeting opened and proceeded to business according to law.

1. Chose Gideon Horton, Moderator, to govern said meeting, and Silas Whitney, Clerk.

Voted to adjourn to wednesday the 4th day of Oct. next, at nine o'clock, A. M. to this place.

SILAS WHITNEY, *Clerk.*"

"October 4th, 1780. Met according to adjournment.

1. Voted to lay out the 3d Division, according to the method of the 2d Division.

2. Voted to appoint a Committee of three to make a plan of the town.

Thomas Tuttle, Noah Strong, and Nathaniel Sheldon, were appointed sd. Committee.

3. Voted to raise a tax of three dollars on each proprietor's right, to defray charges of laying out said town. Chose John Mott, Nathaniel Sheldon, and Thomas Tuttle, to make the assessment of said tax.

4. Voted that Nathan Daniels be the Collector of sd. tax.

5. Voted to choose a Committee of three, to take care of the mill-places in Neshobe, where Roger Stevens partly built mills, and dispose of the privilege, with five acres of land around the falls where Roger Stevens set a sawmill, to some person who shall undertake to build the mills.

Gideon Horton, Thomas Tuttle, and Nathan Daniels, were appointed sd. committee.

Voted to adjourn to the first Wednesday in June next, at nine o'clock in the morning, at this place.

SILAS WHITNEY, *P. Clerk.*"

"Met according to adjournment.

Chose John Mott, Moderator.

Adjourned to the first wednesday in September, 1781, to the house of Capt. Burt, in Danby, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

SILAS WHITNEY, *P. Clerk.*"

"Met at the time and place, the first wednesday of September, 1781—opened the meeting and made choice of Thomas Tuttle, Moderator for the day.

1. Voted that two of the former Committee shall be empowered to sign the old survey bills that are brought to their satisfaction from Thomas Baldwin's hand-writing, by the proprietors of said town of Neshobe.

2. Voted that the 3d Div. lots be laid out as they shall fall by draft, and to commence the first monday in April, 1782, and to be

two pitches a day, until they are all got through.

3. Voted that this meeting be adjourned to the last thursday of March next, at 10 o'clock in the morning, to the house of Solomon Bingham, in Tinmouth.

S. WHITNEY, *P. Clerk.*"

As some of the proceedings of the proprietors were afterwards revoked, they are here omitted.

"Tinmouth, March, (last thursday,) 1782.

Met according to adjournment, and chose Thomas Tuttle, Moderator, and Nathaniel Sheldon, Clerk *Pro tem.*

Adjourned to the first wednesday of October next, to the house of Elihu Smith, in Clarendon, to 10 o'clock, A. M."

"Met at the time and place, according to adjournment, Gideon Horton, chosen Moderator.

1. Voted to appoint a Committee of three to settle the accounts of the proprietors with the treasury of the three dollar tax. Gideon Horton, David June, and Silas Whitney, appointed sd. committee.

2. Voted that nine pounds be worked out from Pittsford line to the Mills in Neshobe, and that Nathaniel Sheldon be the man to see that the work be done, for which he is to have four shillings and six pence a day, for work on the sd. road.

2. Voted that Gideon Horton, David June, and Nath'l Sheldon, be a committee to carry the chain to lay out lands.

3. Voted that no Surveyors shall survey or lay out land in Neshobe before they are sworn to a faithful discharge of their duties, and that no Committee or chainmen shall carry the chain before they are sworn.

Adjourned to the last Wednesday in February next, at ten o'clock, A. M., to this place.

SILAS WHITNEY, *Clerk.*"

"Met according to adjournment. Chose Thomas Tuttle, Moderator.

1. Voted to reconsider the vote laying out 30 acres, and to lay out 50 acres for a third division, and five acres allowance for highways.

2. Voted to begin the pitches the 2d monday in March, 1783, and make two in a day, and that Thomas Tuttle, jr., receive the pitches and return them to the Clerk.

Adjourned to the 1st wednesday in June, 1783, to the house of Widow Spencer, in Rutland, at 10 o'clock in the morning.

SILAS WHITNEY *P. Clerk.*"

(Widow Spencer's house was kept as a tavern, and situated near the foot of Sutherland's Falls, on the east side, near the south line of Pittsford, on the old road to "Tie.")

"Met according to adjournment, at the time and place.

1. Voted to choose Capt. Tuttle, Nathan Daniels, and Noah Strong, as a committee to lay out the after drafts of the public rights.

2. Voted that the body of pine timber

be reserved for the view of the proprietors. John Mott was appointed a committee to carry the chain to lay out land. John Sutherland chosen proprietors' Clerk.

Adjourned to first wednesday in Nov. 1783, to the house of John Sutherland, in Neshobe, at the mills, at 12 o'clock at noon.

SILAS WHITNEY, *Pr. Clerk.*"

"November 5, 1783.

Met, according to adjournment, at the house of John Sutherland, in Neshobe, and opened the meeting.

1. Chose Gideon Horton, Moderator.

2. Voted that the 50 acre pitches stand good till the next meeting.

3. Voted that David June, Nathan Daniels, John Sutherland, Capt. Tuttle and Noah Strong be a committee to lay out the highways from Pittsford line to the Mills—thence to Capt. Tuttle's house, thence to the creek—4 rods wide. Then from Pittsford line on the creek, 2 rods wide to Sudbury line. Then from Pittsford line to Noah Strong's and Leicester line, 4 rods wide. Then on the west side of the creek, from Pittsford line to Sudbury line, 4 rods wide.

4. Voted that 3s. 6d. per day be paid for what work is done on the road from this time to the first day of April next, and from that time till the next meeting, 5s. per day.

5. Voted that John Mott, Noah Strong, and Ephraim Strong, be a committee to take account of work done on the road, and make return, &c.

6. Voted that a tax of 5 dollars be laid on each right for making highways through the town of Neshobe. John Mott was appointed Collector.

7. Voted that the former committee make out this tax-bill, and that Gideon Horton be the treasurer of sd. tax.

8. Voted that 5 acres of the third division of the school right be laid out on and around the largest falls above the mill falls.

Adjourned to the first Wednesday of October, 1784, to this place, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

JOHN SUTHERLAND, *P. Clerk.*"

October, 1784.

Met, according to adjournment, and made choice of

1. Thomas Tuttle, Moderator, and Gideon Horton, Pr. Clerk.

Test, John Sutherland, *Pr. Clerk.*

2. Voted to accept of three high ways through the town—that by Noah Strong's, through the east part of the town—the middle road by David June's to the mills and creek, west road by Ephraim Strong's, in the west part of the town.

3. Voted to excuse John Mott from collecting the five dollar tax, and chose Nathan Daniels in his stead.

Adjourned to the 5th day of Jan., 1785, at 1 o'clock, P. M., to the house of Lorin Larkin." (Larkin now resides at the mills, which he purchased of John Sutherland.)

"January 5, 1785.

Met, and the meeting opened.

Voted that the acre lots be drawn for and recorded. Finding that the Records of the proprietors were destroyed when the town was burnt by the enemy, therefore, to save cost of laying the town and lots over again, it is now Voted that Thomas Baldwin's Field-Book, shall be well examined and drawn off into survey bills, and such survey bills as the proprietors' Clerk and two of the committee shall attest and sign, are to be accepted as good surveys, and no surveys shall be accepted from Baldwin's Field-Book, except such as are signed by Baldwin, or the proprietors' Clerk and two of the committee.

Voted that Thomas Tuttle, Noah Strong, and Nathan Daniels be the committee to sign the survey bills from Baldwin's Field-Book, when they are examined.

Voted that all surveys by a sworn surveyor, and signed by two of the committee, shall be accepted by the proprietors.

Voted that the 50 acre pitches stand good until the next meeting, and that the proprietors' Clerk receive the pitches.

Voted that Jedediah Wunslow, Nathan Daniels and Nath'l Sheldon, be the committee to receive and examine the accounts for work done on the highway, and deliver them to the Treasurer of the five dollar tax.

Voted that this meeting be adjourned to the first wednesday in April next, at 9 o'clock in the morning, to the house of Lorin Larkin.

GIDEON HORTON, *Pr. Clerk*"

Although the proprietors continued to hold their meetings for many years, as their business after the organization of the town related solely to their private interests as land owners, it is not deemed worth the while to copy farther from their records, excepting extracts from two of their meetings at which they made the final divisions on their rights, as follows :

"Nov 1, 1786.

Voted to lay out 25 acres on each right, for a 4th division."

"GIDEON HORTON, *P. Clerk.*"

"December, 1794, first Wednesday.

Voted to lay out 20 acres on each proprietor's right, for a 5th division."

"GIDEON HORTON, *P. Clerk.*"

ORGANIZATION OF THE TOWN.

The organization, by the choice of the necessary officers, took place Oct 7, 1784. The law then in force required that such proceedings should take place at the time of the annual town meeting, which was then, as now, in the month of March, but the legislature, then about to meet at Rutland, soon after confirmed their doings by a special Act, the preamble of which sufficiently explains the reason of its passage, and the origin from which the town derived its name.

"AN ACT to establish the doings of a certain town meeting in the town of Neshobe, and to alter the name of the said town of Neshobe.

Whereas, the inhabitants of the town of Neshobe, in the month of March last, were not sufficient in number to organize themselves as a town and choose town officers, as the law directs, but upon the increasing of the number of said inhabitants, they did, on the 7th day of October instant, meet and choose town officers: And whereas, the inhabitants of said town have requested that the name of said town of Neshobe be altered to that of Brandon; Therefore,

Be it enacted, and it is hereby enacted by the representatives of the freemen of the State of Vermont, in General Assembly met, and by the authority of the same, that such proceedings in the choice of town officers, and other acts as were had by the inhabitants of the town of Neshobe, on the 7th day of this instant October, 1784, which would have been valid and according to law had they been had and done in the month of March, as the law directs, be, and they are hereby established and confirmed as legal and authentic as though the same had been had and done in the said month of March, and that the said town of Neshobe shall be ever hereafter called and known by the name of Brandon

Secretary's Office, Rutland, October 22, 1784.

The preceding is a true copy of an Act passed by the General Assembly of the State of Vermont, on the 20th day of October instant.

Attest, MICAH TOWNSEND, *Secretary.*"

CHARLES JOHNSON

came to this town towards the close of the last century. He married Nabby Holt, Sept. 11, 1799. He was by trade a tailor, which business he followed more or less for a great part of his life. He was constable of the town, from the year 1804, for a long period, and died Feb. 2, 1859, aged 85. In his form he was considerably below medium height, but well proportioned. He was erect, and remarkably quick in his motions. And though he lived to an advanced age, his death was hastened by a fall which injured his head, rather than by any disease or infirmity incident to a long life.

CAPTAIN JOSIAH POWERS

was originally of Littleton, but afterwards of Greenwich, Mass. His name is first in the charter, and he was authorized to call the first meeting of the proprietors, and preside until they were organized

He became by far the largest land owner

in the town, having commenced purchasing 'rights' of his co-grantees soon after the patent was issued, which he did for considerations merely nominal; some as low as 5s. a right. His first purchase was in November, within a month from the date of the charter. He was doubtless the prime mover in obtaining the charter, and as a sufficient number of names attached to the application, or petition, was all that was necessary to obtain a patent, the Colonial Governor, Wentworth, being desirous of encouraging settlement, he obtained the signatures of his neighbors to the required number, probably by an understanding with some of them to take their shares if a patent could be obtained. He owned at one time some 3,000 acres, but he continued to sell as he had opportunity, so that previous to his death he had disposed of most of his land.

He came here to reside in 1774. In July of that year he is named in a deed as "of Greenwich, Mass.," and on the 3d day of November after, he is set up as "of Neshobe," &c.

He resided on the place since known as the Daniel Goodenow farm, now in possession of Dea. Elijah Goodenow. His log house was some 50 rods south-westerly of the present dwelling. The place is indicated by apple trees still standing there. Mr. Powers was the first in possession of this place. He had two daughters, Susan, wife of Noah Strong, and Elizabeth, wife of Dr. Nathaniel Sheldon. Mr. Powers and his brother, Dr. Benjamin, were the only two of the original proprietors who came here to reside; they both died before the close of the war. Josiah was drowned in attempting to ford a stream on horseback, which was swollen by a flood, while on his return from Windsor, where he had been to attend the legislature, in October, 1778; this is partly presumed however, that is, that he was returning from Windsor, as all accounts agree that he was drowned in this manner, about that time, and when returning from abroad, where he had been on public business; and the Journal shows that he was a member, and in attendance on the legislature at that session at Windsor, and his name, although often occurring before in the town records, nowhere appears after that period.

DR. BENJAMIN POWERS,
brother to Capt. Josiah Powers, was also

from Greenwich, Mass. and is named in deeds to him, dated in September and November, 1774, as "of Neshobe." He was a physician, and said to be an intelligent and worthy man. He died near the close of the war. Deeds were executed by him in 1780, while deeds from the administrators on his estate were dated in 1783.

He is presumed to have been a single man, as his heirs named in a deed dated in 1783, were all children of his deceased brother, Josiah.

He was the first physician that settled in this town, but from the sparseness of its population, he could have had but little professional business, and his principal employment was that of dealing in lands, of which he was a large proprietor.

AMOS CUTLER

was the first white man ever known to have passed a winter in this town. He came here in the month of October, 1772, from Hampton, Ct., his native town, made an "opening" and built a cabin, which he occupied "solitary and alone" during the next winter, having no other companion than a faithful dog. He was then 23 years old and single. In the fall after, he returned to Hampton and was married to Amy, daughter of Jacob Simonds, Nov. 23, 1773; the father of the bride performing the ceremony, he being a magistrate.

Mr. C. purchased of Josiah Powers the original right of Stephen Brown, for the consideration of £10. On this right he had a first and second division of 110 acres surveyed, adjoining each other, and covering his "pitch," which was in the southerly part of the town, and comprised his homestead during his life.

He had served some time as an apprentice to the blacksmith's business in Connecticut, and was the first of that trade here, although his work was rather rough, having but few tools, and those made by himself. The work of the mechanic at that day, however, was very simple; that is, such as he was allowed to do in the colonies, the British government compelling the people here to purchase from the mother country, or "go without," by forbidding the manufacture or fabrication of almost all articles of necessity or convenience. But while the people were obliged to resort to England for their horse-shoes, they were permitted to "set" them, and to do some

other specified acts which must be done here, or not at all.

Mr. Cutler's skill as a blacksmith was probably about equal to the state of the times, and as the restrictive measures to which we have alluded were nullified by the Revolution, the trades were soon supplied with operatives quite equal to the demand. Mr. Cutler's principal object, too, being that of farming, he gradually left his trade as others engaged in it. One act, however, he performed before retiring from this "profession," which is deemed worthy of a "passing notice."

Soon after the first fulling-mill was built and put in operation here, an accident happened, the breaking of the crank, which occasioned sadness to the settlers as well as the owner, it being the most important and expensive part of the mill, and another could not be obtained from any nearer point than Connecticut, whence this was brought. In this state of things, Mr. C. suggested that he might possibly repair it, if the people would "turn out with their hand-bellowses and assist him." To this they readily assented, and after burning an extra quantity of charcoal for the occasion, they commenced "heating up," having selected a place beside a flat rock which was to be used as the anvil. The puffing and blowing of these hand bellows was kept up to the highest pitch, the iron being so massive as to require a powerful blast to obtain the requisite heat. At length the huge iron was placed upon the rock, and the welding heat found to be produced, the cheering news of which rapidly spread through the town.

This incident will doubtless seem trivial to some youthful readers who may chance to see the notice of it, but to the inhabitants of that day a fulling-mill was appreciated as a most important acquisition to the town.

Mr. Cutler had two sons and four daughters, all married. They are noticed elsewhere.

He was of about medium height, with large head, short neck, fat and good-natured; full of anecdotes, especially such as related to the primitive settlers in the town, and incidents which occurred at an early period of its history.

He died, Mar. 18, 1818, where he commenced 46 years before.

JOHN CONANT, ESQ.,

a native of Ashburnham, Mass., was born Feb. 2, 1773. He came to this town in 1796, and purchased of Simeon King and Joseph Hawley, "one half of the mills and water power in the village," for the consideration of £160; deed bearing date Dec. 23, 1796. He had served an apprenticeship to the trade of carpenter and joiner, and the knowledge thus acquired, added to superior mechanical talents, was of great service to him in the important business which he established, and in superintending the valuable buildings and works of his own, erected in after years.

By subsequent purchases he became the proprietor of the entire water-power in the village.

In 1816, he built the stone grist-mill, still standing at the head of the lower falls; and in 1839, he erected the brick-mill below it, which, at the time, was one of the best structures of the kind in the State.

In 1820, he erected the furnace* in the

* At this furnace was cast the old "Conant stove"—the first stove made in the State, and a great invention for the time; and which was the wonder of the farmer's kitchen, and sold in all the villages around and abroad, till the more convenient "rotary" came in for competition. It was the first stove we ever saw—our father bought one and brought home as a surprise;—and never was anything brought into the house that created such an interest, it was the inauguration of a new era in the culinary kingdom—the pleasant old fire-place with the swinging crane of well filled pots and kettles, hearth-spiders with legs and bake-kettles and tin-bakers to stand before the blazing logs and bake custard pies in—all went down at once and disappeared before that first stove, without so much as a passing struggle. We do not know whether there has been one kept in the State to this day—there should be as an antiquarian relic—*Ed.*

Since the above was in print we have received the following from John A. Conant, son of John Conant: "You are right in saying that 'The Old Conant Stove' was the first cooking stove cast in the State. Stoves with ovens, but without boilers, etc., had been previously made to some extent.

The State was being supplied with cooking stoves previous to 1819 by a House in Troy, N. Y., who had their castings made in Philadelphia. The 'Conant Stove,' and others that soon followed, took the place of the Troy pattern.

The first 'Conant Cook Stove' was made in the autumn of 1819. Castings for the same having been obtained from the Pittsford Iron Works. The work of erecting a blast furnace in Brandon going on at the same time, and resulted in supplying a superior quantity of iron for stove making. Unlike most of the furnaces the castings for stoves, potash kettles and almost every variety of iron castings were made directly from the brown hematite ore of the regions. The business proved a success and was prosecuted by Father and Sons for a period of thirty years, and was the life of the town."

village, the first blast of which was made in October of that year.

To this establishment, long and familiarly known as "Conant's Furnace," is this village chiefly indebted for the impetus then given, and for its continuous growth and prosperity.

No man's name has been more intimately associated with the town of Brandon for the last half century than John Conant; not, however, on account of the public positions he has held, but from the nature, extent, and successful prosecution of his business operations for a long series of years, which gave employment to a large number of persons.

In all public measures for the improvement of the place, or for the advancement of literary or religious objects, he took an active part; and where money was required to carry forward such measures, or for such objects, his zeal was most prominently exhibited in his liberal contributions.

In 1823, he took into copartnership two of his sons, Chauncey W. and John A., under the firm name of "John Conant & Sons," by which the business of the furnace, store, and other collateral branches was conducted for many years, and until he withdrew from the firm, and from active business, or rather to the care of his private affairs; for he was always busy while he lived, until disabled by an organic affection of the heart, which however did not arrest him in his course of habitual activity until he had passed his four-score years.

He represented the town in 1809, and at different periods—in all, four times; held various town offices, and was a justice of the peace for many years. He was the first postmaster after the office was removed to the village, which he held till 1829.

He was one of the electors when Harrison was chosen president.

In his religious character and life, he maintained an unshaken fidelity to the cause which he had publicly espoused, and to the church where his vows were recorded, of which he was long an efficient member and deacon.

If, in earlier life, his strong denominational attachments led him to be somewhat uncharitable in his views, he became, in later years, liberal in his feelings towards all evangelical Christians; cordially uniting with them in meetings and measures for the advancement of the common cause. Of the Baptist de-

nomination, however, in the State, and the church in this town, he was while he lived an acknowledged pillar.

He was first married at Ashburnham, December, 1793, to Chara, daughter of Wait Broughton, by whom he had 9 children, all of whom, but one, survived him. His wife died, December 12, 1851, aged 79. He married, two years later, Mrs. C. Phillips Bowman, of Chicago, Ill., who still survives him.

In his person he was of about medium height, full built, with plump, muscular limbs. He spoke with a gentle smile, and however much in earnest, he was unimpassioned in manner and voice, and deliberate in his enunciation. His remarks on public occasions were usually brief, but pertinent and sensible.

He died, June 30, 1856, in his 84th year.

DAVID JUNE

was a native of Stamford, Ct., and was born Sept. 9, 1746. He came to this town on the 5th of April, 1773, in company with his father-in-law, John Ambler. They made a joint pitch at the south part of the town, to which Mr. June added, by subsequent purchases, making in the whole 225 acres, which comprised his homestead at the time of his death. Mr. Ambler, who is noticed elsewhere, died in about three years after he arrived in town.

Mr. June having made an "opening," and built him a log-house, returned to Stamford, in Nov. of the same year, and moved his family, consisting of a wife and two sons, into their new house. As there were no roads within several miles, nor any other guide to their opening but marked trees, freight or baggage could be transported only on the backs of horses, or men's shoulders. Mr. June came with two horses, upon one of which the family rode, with the exception of himself, and the other bore the goods. The eldest son, Daniel, then in his 4th year, rode behind the mother, the youngest, Asahel, in her lap; Mr. June on foot, leading the laden horse and bearing upon his own shoulders no light burden.

The concluding part of this journey, of some 250 miles, was fatiguing almost to exhaustion, to Mrs. June who was, then but 21 years and 8 months old. At length her fortitude, of which she possessed a large share, began to give away, when Mr. June, walking by her side and bearing his own heavy bur-

den, encouraged her with the assurance—"we are almost there, we shall soon get there," &c., &c. Thus it was that this pioneer family first entered the town.

Here, where the first tree was felled by his own hand, was the homestead which he occupied for 46 years, and until his death, which occurred on the 24th day of June, 1819, in the 74th year of his age. His wife, Prudence, died April 17, 1797, aged 45. He was married a 2d time. Although his education, like most farmers of that day, was quite deficient, yet his sound judgment, good sense, and unshaken integrity, rendered him exceedingly useful in the management of town business.

He was first on the committee appointed by the proprietors, before the town was organized, to lay out the principal roads "from Pittsford to Leicester, and from Pittsford to Sudbury, on the west side of the Creek, and from Pittsford to the mills, now the village, on the east side of the Creek, ("four rods wide.") He was often appointed to some service by the proprietors, and after the town was organized he held some office almost constantly for the first 20 years. He was selectman ten years, being one of the board, chosen at its organization.

Mr. June had 4 sons and 3 daughters, who survived him. Daniel, and Asahel, the two oldest, were born at Stamford, Conn.; Daniel, May 8th, 1770; Asahel, February 6th, 1772. It seems fitting, for reasons which will appear, that these two brothers should be joined in this brief notice. They commenced in company, in the spring of 1793, immediately after the younger brother had arrived at the age of twenty-one, on the place, since so well known as the June farm, then an unbroken forest. Their original deed, which was from Doct. Nathaniel Sheldon, was executed to Daniel and Asahel June, for 81 acres, to which they added largely by subsequent purchases. Here they built, first their log houses, which were on the west side of the road as it now runs, but which were supplanted some years after by framed houses.

These brothers, thus united in their business relations were also harmonious in their religious and political views. Their domestic relations too were fitted to strengthen the common ties of family kindred, their wives being sisters (daughters of Jacob Simonds, Esq.) In their early manhood, each was

captain, in succession, of the same militia company, distinguished for its discipline by being placed on the "right of the Regiment," at military musters. Both, too, were appointed deacons of the Congregational church which office Deacon Daniel held till his death, Dea. Asahel being appointed to the vacancy soon after.

Each had a large share of the honors and burdens of the town offices which were filled by none more faithful or intelligent.

Thus these brothers labored and worshiped together for 37 years, when, on the 28th day of April, 1830, while they were at work together in the field, Dea. Daniel was killed by a singular accident. He was in the field at work with his cattle, prying up a stone, when the chain broke and the stone, flying up, hit him under the chin, instantly breaking his neck; without a moment's warning, he was hurried into the presence of Him to whom, in his accustomed family worship he had just addressed his last prayer. In his death, which was deeply deplored by a large circle of friends, his family, and numerous relatives, sustained an irreparable loss. To the church, his death was indeed a heavy blow, and as such, has ever been felt by all its elder members.

He married Lois, daughter of Jacob Simonds, Esq., by whom he had 4 sons. She died, Mar. 16, 1836, aged, 69. Asahel, married Anna, sister of the latter, by whom he had 4 daughters. She died, July 21, 1849, aged, 73.

Stephen, the 3d son of David, was born Sept. 11, 1774, and was the first child born in this town. He married, for his first wife, Sally, daughter of Amos Cutler, by whom he had 6 children; 4 sons and two daughters.

She died July 17, 1823, aged 43. He married for 2d wife, the widow of Samuel Gray, Jr. Mr. June commenced on the farm now in possession of his son, Elijah, adjoining on the south, the north line of Josiah Rossiter, formerly Amos Cutler. Here too he subdued the forest and made the "wilderness bud and blossom." Although now in his 86th year, he says he has never failed of attending and voting at every freeman's meeting or annual town meeting since he became a voter. To him, and his elder brother, Dea. Asahel, I am greatly indebted for many of the facts and incidents noticed in this work.

David, son of David, was born, January 27, 1770. He married Emily, a daughter, also, of

Jacob Simonds, Esq., Nov. 25, 1802. This "three-fold cord"* remained unbroken, for nearly 28 years, until the death of the older brother before noticed: David removed in 1806 to Lyons, New York, where he and his wife are both still living. The daughters are noticed elsewhere.

CAPTAIN STRONG AND FAMILY.

Capt. Elisha Strong, commenced on the Governor's lot, so called, on the west side of the Creek, embracing the present farms of Jesse Hines. He purchased for £ 50, Oct. 21, 1784, of John Shumway, the 1st and 2d divisions of Nehemiah Fuller. He was moderator of the first proprietor's meeting held in this town, in September, 1774. He was somewhat infirm in his lower limbs on account of rheumatic affections, but of great power in his arms. He always rode, if he went any great distance from his house, and carried a very large cane. He was one evening returning from Pittsford, through the woods, when near his house a man darted from behind a tree, and seized his horse by the bit; at the same moment Captain S. applied the huge cane to the head of his assailant, and his spurs to his horse by which he at once extricated himself and reached his house in safety; two muskets were discharged, in quick succession, after he had broken the hold of his immediate assailant, convincing him that three men had lain in wait for his return.

On reaching his house he found his face and bosom so besmeared with blood and brains, as left no doubt that he had dispatched his adversary as suddenly as he had been attacked by him. Capt. Strong died near the close of the war.

The late Ebenezer Drury, Esq., of Pittsford, and the widow of Capt. Strong, were the administrators of his estate.

NOAH STRONG, the eldest son, commenced on the "Goss place," now known as the town farm. He was among the earliest of settlers. He purchased of Samuel Beach, then of Rutland, for £ 24, the original right of Thomas Sawyer, deed dated Aug. 5, 1774. Also, (for 5s.) of his father-in-law, Josiah Powers, the original right of William Frye, dated Jan. 26, 1775. He made several other purchases afterwards. His first log house stood near the

river, and a little south-easterly of the present dwelling-house on the farm. Although somewhat remote from the other settlers, he escaped a hostile visit during the war.

He married as before noticed a daughter, (Susanna) of Josiah Powers, an original proprietor, and first named in the charter. He had 7 children, all but one of whom were born in this town—the first two, during the war—the third, during that period, was born at Clarendon. He built the first mills, long known as "Strong's mills," on the site of the present marble works of Dea. E. D. Sheldon. Mr. Strong sold his homestead containing then 180 acres, to Mr. Joshua Goss, for the consideration of £ 480, deed bearing date, Jan. 28, 1796, and moved to Muskingum, Ohio.

DEA. EPHRAIM STRONG, brother of the last named, after the death of his father, remained in possession of the place for several years. He purchased of his brother Noah, for £ 200, 14 acres of land, with one half of the grist-mill and saw-mill thereon, known as "Strong's mills," deed dated April 2d, 1793. Here he resided till his death, May 19, 1824, aged 66; the only one of his father's children who remained in town till their death. He was a deacon of the Baptist church. He was unable to walk for several years before his death, on account of rheumatic or paralytic affections. His widow, elsewhere noticed, survived him 26 years, and died at the age of 91. She was a daughter of John Ambler. Dea. Strong had no children, except an adopted son, Hiram Bigelow Strong.

REUBEN STRONG, another son of Elisha, enlisted and served in the army during the Revolutionary war. He was a man of remarkable physical powers, and as brave as he was powerful. He was in Fort Washington at the time it was captured. Col. Mc Graw, then in command of the Fort, having refused to obey the summons to surrender, sent in the night before by the British General, kept up the resistance till morning, when finding himself overpowered by numbers, he finally capitulated. Strong proposed to his friend and townsman, Chandler Tuttle to "run the lines," saying he was determined to sell his life if need be, to the best advantage, rather than be taken to the prison-ship. Tuttle assented; Strong took his gun by the muzzle and in both hands and with the power and suddenness of the onslaught, wielding his musket from right to

* That is, three June brothers married three Simonds sisters.—Ed.

left, he mowed his way through the line so quickly that he escaped the few random shots fired by the astonished and panic stricken guard: and now for the chase; Strong soon found himself rapidly gaining on his pursuers, while Tuttle began to lag. Of the pursuers two Indians soon got the lead, and while Strong was gaining, his friend was losing in the flight, and finally overtaken by the two Indians, who dispatched him in a moment, by cutting his throat. Strong casting his eye over his shoulder at the instant, saw the act. In this, almost miraculous manner, Strong escaped, having nothing left of his musket but the barrel and a small portion of the stock near the end of it. This he kept as a memorial of that thrilling scene.

Among the many instances of personal prowess to which the Revolutionary war gave rise, it may well be doubted whether there was one more daring and successful than that here related of Reuben Strong.

He returned, at the close of the war, married, and had two sons born in town. He finally removed to the West.

ISAAC, another son of Elisha, purchased of Alexander Beebe, the other half of Strong's Mills, for £130, deed dated May 8, 1790. He too emigrated to the West.

ELISHA was the other and youngest son of Capt. Strong. He, with his other brothers, Reuben and Isaac, went to the West.

Capt. Strong had three daughters, all married in this town.

KESIAH married Samuel Kelsey, who came to town during the war. They had eight children, two of whom were born before the close of the war.

DEBORAH married Solomon Tuttle, son of Capt. Thomas Tuttle.

OLIVE married Jacob Bacon, who was first to commence on the Samuel Capron farm, adjoining Leicester line.

JOHN AMBLER

came from Stamford, Ct., in company with David June, his son-in-law. They arrived Apr. 5, 1773; made their pitch jointly at the south part of the town, adjoining the south line of Amos Cutler. Mr. Ambler's career was a brief one, his health being always infirm. He died of consumption, May 5, 1776, aged 42. This was the first death of an adult that occurred in town. His widow died, July 14, 1785, aged 55. They left 9 children.

PRUDENCE, the oldest, was the wife of David June. She died, April 17, 1797, aged 45.

JAMES married a sister of Samuel Seely Schofield. He built the first fulling-mill in town, on the small stream which crosses the road between Jonathan Goodenow's and Elijah June's. He went to Huntington, where he died, June 23, 1838, aged 84.

JAMES, the eldest son of the latter, was born in this town, May 12, 1785, and is still living in Huntington. He has been much in public life, so that the name of James Ambler, jr., has long been familiarly associated with the town of Huntington. He was 9 times a member of the legislature, between the years 1812 and 1833.

EBENEZER, another son of John, went to Huntington with his brother James, and died Apr. 26, 1826, aged 71.

MOSES enlisted in and served during the Revolutionary war. He afterwards settled in Tinmouth, where he died. He held the office of justice of the peace for a great number of years. He, with Reuben Strong and Chandler Tuttle, were "regulars," who enlisted in Brandon "for three years, or during the war."

WILLIAM, the youngest of the sons, was a physician of considerable reputation, in those days. He went to Lyons in the State of New York, in 1806, where he died. Dr. Ambler married Lucy, daughter of Simeon King, Apr. 30, 1797.

LYDIA married Dea. Ephraim Strong, and died at "Strong's Mills," as the place was formerly called, Oct. 20, 1850, aged 91.

THEODOCIA married David Finney. She died in this town, Oct. 24, 1813, aged 49.

MARY married Samuel Seely Schofield and moved to Huntington, where she died, Apr. 29, 1859, aged 94.

DEBORAH died, single, at Tinmouth, Nov. 16, 1777.

CAPT. NATHAN DANIELS

was also a pioneer settler. He made his "pitch" in 1774, on the place since known as the Douglas' and afterwards as the Blackmer farm, where he continued 22 years, and until he left town. The first proprietors' meeting holden in this town, was at his house, Sept., 1774. Till then their meetings had been held out of the State.

He married Lydia, daughter of Capt. Thomas Tuttle, by whom he had 8 children, whose births are noticed under that head.

He was much esteemed by his townsmen, as is shown by the amount of public service which he performed. He represented the town 4 years next succeeding its organization, excepting the first year. He was scarcely of medium height, but stout built, and very active in his movements—was enterprising and public spirited, and accumulated a handsome property for that day. He sold to Benajah Douglas, July 23, 1795, for £ 625—390 acres of land including the farm above noticed, and removed to Paris, N. Y.

DEA. JEDEDIAH WINSLOW

was a pioneer settler, having been one of those who came in 1773. He pitched on the north-east side of the Creek, near the road leading from the village to the Blackmer bridge. He is supposed to have been a native of Rochester, Mass., although his residence before coming here, was at Barre, in that State, where 8 of his 12 children were born; the first being born in Rochester, and all of them in Massachusetts. He is said to have been a sea-faring man, which may account for the different towns in which his children were born. He was a man of great physical powers, being tall and of large limbs. He was remarkably shrewd, good-natured, and a great manager in the perilous times of the Revolution. At the formation of the Congregational church, in 1785, he was chosen the leader or moderator until a pastor was settled, which did not occur till 7 years after, occasional preaching, only, being had.

Three of his daughters were married in town, the wives of Joseph Larkin, Jonathan Dodge (his first wife), and John Lull. The last two died here—Mr. Larkin removed to the north. Two of his sons, Calvin, who married a daughter of Timothy Goodenow, and Thomas Goodspeed, who married a daughter of Capt. Nathan Daniels, went to the West.

JUSTIN, purchased the homestead, together with several other tracts, and lived to the age of 82, having died Nov. 10, 1851. His wife died six days before this, leaving 3 sons, and one daughter, Mrs. Bachellor.

Dea. Winslow died April 5, 1794, aged 69.

JOHN WHELAN

was one of the number who came to town in 1773. He had resided a few years in Pittsford. He pitched on the place now owned by Elam French, which then extended east-

erly and included the present farm of Mrs. Barnes. He had four sons, Peter, James, John, and Eli, and one daughter. The latter, Hannah, married George Seaton, son of John Seaton who married the widow of John Whelan, of course the mother of his son's wife. Seaton, the father, occupied the house now Mrs. Barns' in the right of his wife during her lifetime. She died, Sept. 11, 1815, aged 76.

Of the sons of Mr. Whelan, Peter, being the oldest, was probably the principal manager in business matters, as would appear by the records of purchases and sales of lands. James Wheelan commenced on the farm now owned by Riley Hull, and formerly known as the Dea. Wooster farm. Mr. Whelan having exchanged with the latter for the place which he occupied till his death, which occurred May 5, 1829, aged 66. The other sons left town for the West, many years ago.

James Whelan died without issue.

DEA. JOHN MOTT

was from Richmond, Mass. His first purchase was of Josiah Powers, Nov. 8, 1774, for £ 15, 100 acres, on the right of David Vernas. Also of James Stone for £ 12, 55 acres. Also of Thomas Tuttle, June 13, 1780, for £ 13, all his title to the right of Edward Brown, including one acre in the town plat, and a pine lot.

He came to this town in 1775 where he continued to reside till 1812. He made his first pitch on the place where he continued to reside while here, although he bought and sold other lands to a considerable amount.

In town offices and trusts he was much employed. He was seven times chosen a selectman, and three times a representative to the general assembly. He was a deacon of the Baptist church, of which he was a leading and efficient member. In his person he was above medium height, and of strong physical powers. He had an active mind, and somewhat of a decided will. He built the house still standing on the premises, now in possession of Alvinzo Dyer, when there was but one other two-story house, out of the village, in town. He had 4 sons and 5 daughters.

He was a lieutenant in the Revolutionary war, and afterwards captain of a militia company.

He removed in 1812 to Mount Vernon, Ohio, where he died in 1839, aged 84.

GIDEON MOTT,

half brother of Dea. John Mott, purchased of him, June, 1784, for £11, two lots, of 55 acres each; one adjoining on Amos Cutler, and the other on the Gilbert, now the Locke brook. On the latter he made his 'pitch.' His house stood on the north side of the road leading from Elijah Keeler's to the Locke farm.

When he commenced here there was but one house north of him, on the old stage road, and that was Noah Strong's. He had 3 sons and 3 daughters, born in town. Milo O. Mott, a son, born at Royalton, in 1808, to which place his father removed, is the only member of the family now residing here.

SAMUEL MOTT,

brother of Dea. John, purchased of Gideon, his brother, Dec. 30, 1786, 55 acres, being the half of two 3d divisions on the rights of Lampson and Fales. He also made other purchases of small tracts: he was, by trade, a blacksmith. He was the first to commence on the present farm of J. Walton Cheney, Esq., made his "opening," and had his shop a few rods south of the dwelling-house of Mr. C. and on the west side of the road as now laid out.

NATHANIEL FISK

was from Danby, where he had resided for several years before coming to this town. His first purchase was of Zadoc Hard, Nov. 16, 1774, for £40, 110 acres joining on Leicester south line. He purchased of Case Cook, Nov. 26, 1788, the farm which his son, Nathaniel, occupied till his death. He also purchased of Aaron Perry, Dec. 3, 1791, for £175, 110 acres, joining on the south line of Leicester "and west on said Fisk's home-farm. It is presumed, notwithstanding his early purchase, that he did not move into the town until after 1784, six of his children being born in Danby and the youngest of the six born there Jan. 18, 1784, while the first of the two born in this town was on Dec. 3, 1787. This was Edward, who came into possession of the homestead after the death of his father. The other, a daughter, and the youngest, was born, March 24, 1789. She is the mother of Senator Douglas.

Mr. Fisk had 4 wives by whom he had 8 children.

CAPT. THOMAS TUTTLE

came to this town about the year 1774. He had resided a few years previously at Tin-

mouth, but was last from Pittsford, as appears by some of his deeds of purchase. He first settled on what has since been known as the Farrington farm; his house being near the creek, and the present road to Sudbury, a few rods from the railroad crossing. His original survey here contained 110 acres, and is dated Sept. 27, 1774. Among other "metes and bounds," it is described as joining on Abraham Hard (since known as the Horton farm). Here, Capt. Tuttle's log house was burnt by the Indians in 1779, as also those of his son, and son-in-law Barker. Capt. Tuttle sold this place to Eddy, of Clarendon, Sept. 8, 1786, then containing (by an additional purchase of 10 acres,) 120 acres, for £200, and moved to the village. He had 5 sons and 2 daughters, all, or most of whom, were of adult age when he came to town, and with the father, performed their full share of war duty, in the defence of the town against Tories and Indians. One of his sons, Chandler, who enlisted "for during the war," was one of the prisoners taken at the surrender of Fort Washington, and lost his life in a bold attempt, with Reuben Strong, to escape by flight; a remarkable case of intrepidity, which is noticed in speaking of the Strongs.

Capt. Tuttle was the first delegate chosen to represent the settlers of the town, and attended the convention holden at Dorset, Sept., 1776. He was again chosen and attended March, 1778, after the formation of the first constitution of the State. He was selectman the first two years after the town was organized, and was moderator of almost all the town meetings while he remained an inhabitant. He was a man of fine presence, tall and well proportioned; of good sense, and much respected as a worthy and useful citizen. He, and all his family, went to the West.

Solomon, son of the latter, married Deborah, daughter of Capt. Elisha Strong.

GEORGE AND AARON ROBINS.

These young men were brothers and single. They were from Petersham, Mass., and came to this town about the commencement of the Revolutionary war, perhaps a little before, made their pitch, and built a log house on the place now owned by N. T. Sprague, jr., and occupied by Oren Morgan; adjoining on the north, the south line of Elam French. Their widowed mother kept house for them.

They were bold and resolute, as is shown by the sequel; fond of hunting, and sharp-shooters. They had often been heard to say that they would never be taken alive, as prisoners, by the Indians. At an early hour in the morning, in the month of November, 1777, they went out in company with two other young men, Carley and Whelan, on a hunting excursion; probably in accordance with a previous arrangement, by the early hour at which they left. On returning they were told to run for their lives, for there were a great many Indians in the swamp, (about 100 rods north,) and they had been lurking about in sight—some of them had been to the house. George asked his mother how many she supposed there were; She replied, as many as 6 or 8, when they said if there were no more than she supposed, they would risk them, and urged her to get them something to eat, being very hungry, which she did as quickly as possible, and with trembling anxiety. George told the others to eat, and he would stand outside as sentry. Very soon the Indians made their appearance over a little hill north of the house, when George fired, and instantly they returned a volley which brought him down. His comrades rushing from the house attempted to take him up, when he told them to run, for they could not help him. They crossed the river running close by, when Aaron, being a little behind the others and somewhat impeded on the opposite bank by the dense alders, was hit by a tomahawk in the neck and fell back into the river, when he was quickly dispatched by the Indian who threw the tomahawk from the opposite bank. The other two made good their escape and gave the alarm, which was sent to the Fort at Pittsford.

This body of Indians numbered, as was afterwards ascertained, between one and two hundred. Their object in coming in so large a body, was to attack the Fort at Pittsford. Immediately after this affair, however, a council was held, when the Indians decided to make their retreat as rapidly as possible, the Chief telling them it was of no use to think of taking the Fort, if that was a specimen of the Yankee courage which they would have to encounter; and besides, it was evident, from the attack by so few, that a large body was near, &c. In this case each party was doubtless greatly deceived in the

number of the other, the Robins party in supposing there were but some 6 or 8 of the Indians, the number seen by the mother, and the Indians in presuming from the boldness of the attack that a large body was near, of which these men were the outpost, or sentinels. All traditionary accounts agree that Robins fired first. Had there been no greater number of the Indians than the mother saw and reported, they would doubtless have been repulsed, as these sharp-shooters would covet the opportunity, it was said, of meeting twice their number of Indians in open fight.

The inhabitants of the town, and also of Pittsford, assembled promptly on the alarm being given, and buried these brothers near where they were killed. Here their remains rested until the 4th of July, 1810, when they were exhumed and removed to the village burying-ground; at which time, being the anniversary of American independence, a very large collection of people assembled from this and the adjacent towns, on which occasion Dea. Asahel June, who had been captain of the first company of militia, was chief marshal of the day, and Major Micah Brown commanded the two militia companies. The Marshal and the Major are both still living, and residents of the town.

JOSEPH BARKER

came here before the war, and commenced on the lot then adjoining on the south to that of Capt. Tuttle, where he continued while he remained in town. His house stood on the north side and some distance from the road to Sudbury, near where the railroad now crosses.

He married Martha, daughter of Capt. Thomas Tuttle, by whom he had 10 children, all but one, the 2d, born in Brandon; and 4 of them during the war. One among many proofs that the inhabitants did not retreat from their homes during that period, as was the case with the settlers in all the towns north of Brandon.

Nov. 1779, the Indians made a second hostile visit to the town (the first being in the Fall of 1777 when they killed George and Aaron Robins): at this time they burnt a saw-mill and the houses of Capt. Tuttle, his son, and that of Mr. Barker; the latter they took a prisoner, leaving his wife and a child of 14 months. Left houseless and alone Mrs. Barker sat out to go to Noah Strong's, a distance of more than three miles. Night coming on and having gone as far as the deserted

log house where the Robinses were killed, 2 years before, finding herself unable to proceed farther, she remained here for the night, during which time she had a child born, with no other person present than the other child she brought in her arms. Here she was found the next day by her father and others who were in search of her, and being then properly cared for, both she and her infant daughter did well. The latter, whose name was Rhoda, was married and moved to western New York.

Mr. Barker, feigning himself sick, kept the Indians who had the immediate charge of him awake by his groanings, until the latter part of the night, when finding them, one laying on each side of him asleep, he cautiously crept from between them without their awaking, made his escape, and found his wife the next day.

In the account of this affair as published in Thompson's Gazetteer there is an error as to the time when it occurred. It is there stated to have been in 1777, at the time the Robinses were killed, whereas it was 2 years later, as is shown by the record of this extraordinary birth. Besides, the only other child she had, then about fourteen months old, was born in Sept., 1778, nearly a year after the Robinses were killed. The time of Mrs. Barkers marriage too, being Jan. 13, 1777, as appears of record, is sufficient to settle the question.

Mr. Barker was by trade a shoemaker and the first in town. He was twice chosen a selectman, and several times as constable. He also held many other town offices. He removed to the West.

DR. NATHANIEL SHELDON

was an early settler, probably was here before the war, as he is known to have been here during its continuance. He was a large land owner, by purchase, and by marriage. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Capt. Josiah Powers. He first resided in the house near the creek, built by his father-in-law, Capt. Powers, and lastly on the Farr farm, on which he was the first to commence, and was also the owner of most of the Dodge farm, now Jared Ive's, joining on the south, and of a large part of the Junes' farm on the north, which he sold to them. He bought and sold lands extensively, but had a reputation, not common to the "land jobber," of being an upright man in his dealings. He

sold the Farr farm to Salmon Farr, Sen., Feb. 25, 1796, for £320, and soon after went to the West. He was a physician by profession, but did not offer himself I believe as a practitioner, except occasionally, the pursuit of other business being his principal object. His title as Dr., however, was generally appended to his name, in the doings of the proprietors, and afterwards of the town, in the several appointments conferred upon him.

JONATHAN FERRIS

was from Stamford, Ct. He purchased of John Ambler, Mar. 30, 1776, for £28, "York money," the first division on Nathan Chace, 110 acres, bounded on the north line of Pittsford, and is the farm now in possession of Ichabod Paine. Ferris lived single, and died at an advanced age. For several years before his death, he was under the guardianship of the town.

BACON FAMILY.

NATHANIEL BACON, Sen., from Chesterfield, N. H., purchased Dec. 23, 1778, of Ezekiel Powers, for £100, first division of 110 acres, on the right of Josiah Powers. Also, same date, of Mary Eddy, for £300, one whole right which she held from Josiah Powers. These purchases embrace the well known Bacon farm near the village. To this place, succeeded his son, Nathaniel, where the latter remained till his death, at the advanced age of 92. His wife, Melisse, was sister of Mr. Frederick Scofield. She died Mar. 16, 1842, aged 79. They had two sons and one daughter; the latter, wife of Jedediah Holcomb Esq., only, survives the father. Mr. Bacon, the last named, was a man of uncommon physical powers, and could chop, it was said, more timber in a day than any other man in the town. His industry too, was proverbial, for he continued to labor, from habit and choice rather than necessity, to a great age. The writer saw him, raking after the cart, on the day he was 90 years old, Aug. 18, 1855. He died, Jan. 9, 1858.

JACOB BACON, commenced on the border lot, adjoining the south line of Leicester, and since known as the Samuel Capron farm, now in possession of his son Chauncy. He married Olive, daughter of Capt. Elisha Strong. He went to the West.

PHILIP BACON, brother of the latter, purchased of Daniel McCollum, Dec. 16, 1791, for £30, 40 acres, lying south and joining on

Nathaniel, jr. He also purchased of the latter, in 1792, a tract from the south part of his "home farm," since known as the Capt. Parmenter farm. He went to the West.

GIDEON HORTON, SEN.,

was from Colebrook, Ct. His earliest purchase was of the first division on the right of William Farr which was surveyed to him, Nov. 11, 1779. He did not reside here, however, until about the year 1783. He purchased of Stephen Hard of Arlington, Aug. 10, 1785, for £150, 200 acres, described as the "same farm on which Abraham Hard in his life time resided."

This farm included hog back and extended westerly to the Creek. Hard's log house, was on the flat, west of hog back. He made several other purchases. He was the first town clerk after the town was organized, and held the office for 2 years, when he was succeeded by his son, Hiram. His wife was a sister of Benajah Douglas, Esq. His father, Benjamin, then above 70 years old, came into town with him, where he died, Jan. 13, 1803, aged, 93. Gideon occupied, at the time of his death, the brown house still standing on the premises of Chester Winslow Esq., east and next to his dwelling house. He died, Dec. 16, 1801, aged 67. His widow died, Oct. 24, 1827, aged 91.

HIRAM, Judge, his eldest son, made his first purchase of Thomas Tuttle, July 16, 1784, for £28, 80½ acres, on the rights of Silas Lampson and John Corning. Also, Aug. 2, 1786, of administrators on the estate of Josiah Powers, for £107, 19 shillings, a large amount on several rights, described. He also purchased of his father Dec. 3d. 1791, for £300, 200 acres, being the homestead of the latter. He was first to commence on what has since been known as the Dea. Jonathan Merriam farm, and later as that of Dea. Powers.

Here he kept the records during the three years in which he succeeded his father as town clerk. He was much esteemed for his intelligence and uprightness, was a justice of the peace for many years and Judge of the County Court. Was a selectman five years and represented the town in the general Assembly 6 years, one more than it has been represented by any other person. He married Sarah, daughter of the late Ebenezer Drury of Pittsford, and had 8 children, 2 sons and 6 daughters, born in this town.

Four daughters were married here. Clarissa, the eldest, to Samuel Pease, who resided in the house now owned by J. E. Higgins, Esq.; Lucy to Doct. Joel Green; Anna to Oliver M. Smith, his first wife; Orpha, to Dr. Smith of Shoreham, her first husband. Judge Horton was a deacon of the Congregational Church. He removed to Malone about the year 1809, where he died.

MAJOR GIDEON, JR., continued in town till 1808, when he sold the place where he had resided for many years, since known as the Oliver M. Smith farm, and moved to Hubbardton, where he erected mills and other works on extensive water-power, included in his purchase there, by which a little village was built up, since known as 'Hortonville.' Seven generations of this family have resided here. Benjamin Horton, the father of Gideon, senior, died here, Jan. 13, 1803, aged 93. Gideon, jr., who was his grandson, has a granddaughter in town, the wife of Franklin Farrington, Esq., and they have a grandson born in this town.

JOHN SUTHERLAND

was from Rutland (Sutherland's Falls), which were named after his father. He built the first grist mill in town, which was at the 'lowmost falls,' in the village. Roger Stevens had previously built a saw-mill at the same place, which was burnt by the Indians in 1779. James Sutherland, father of John, purchased of Abel Stevens, Dec. 18, 1779, for 80 bushels of corn, 110 acres, being the first division on the right of Tilly Wilder, "embracing the falls and mill privileges in the village," which he sold to his son, John, March 5, 1781, for £10, the description being the same as above. It is doubtless true, as is affirmed by the 'oldest inhabitants,' that John Sutherland built the first grist-mill in town, and that as early as 1780, as he is known to have resided here and tended the mill as early, and for several years after the above date. Besides, he is set up in the deed from his father, Mar. 5, 1781, as John Sutherland of "Neshobe, Miller."

The fact that he resided here at this time as a 'miller,' is another proof that the settlement was not broken up on account of the war, as is remarked under the notice of "mills." He sold, July 1, 1784, for £300, to Lorin Larkin, the premises a cove described, as being a "lot lying around and enclosing the mills."

He was one of the committee of five, appointed by the proprietors, who laid out the three principal highways through the town, from Pittsford to Leicester, and from Pittsford to Sudbury, which was in November, 1783.

He returned to Sutherland's Falls, where he resided at an advanced age, and where, I believe, he died.

DEACON JOSEPH HAWLEY

was from Rutland, where his eldest child was born as early as 1782. He was town clerk in Brandon from 1790 to 1809, with the exception of one year. He was a deacon of the Congregational church for 17 years, and until he removed from the town, in 1809. One of his daughters, Phebe Caroline, married to A. W. Broughton, Esq. She died June 23, 1819, aged 26.

JOSHUA GOSS

was from Montague, Mass. He came before the close of the war. The first of his children born in this town, (Chester) was born Mar. 21, 1783. His first purchase was of Amos Stone, Oct. 18, 1783, for £50, 110 acres, the first division on the right of Levi Farr. His log house was on the west side of the highway, and some 50 rods from it, and about as far north of David M. June's house. Here he remained some 13 years, when he sold to Simeon Bigelow, Feb. 8, 1796, for £200, having purchased of Noah Strong, Jan. 28, 1796, for £480, 180 acres, the well known Goss place, where he long kept a public house, and which is now the town farm.

His wife was a daughter of Capt. Jonathan Carver, who made extensive explorations at an early day, at the western part of the country, on account of which he published a huge work in folio vols., called "Carver's Travels." Mr. Goss had 4 sons and 4 daughters. The first four were born in Mass. A son (Capt. Rufus) and a daughter (Mrs. Smalley), are still living; the former, born here. Capt. Chester, the oldest born here, removed to the West several years ago. Mr. Goss died, Dec., 1826, aged 75.

SAMUEL KELSEY

came from Wallingford before the close of the war, and made his pitch on the lot now the farm of Samuel J. Merriam, late Oliver M. Smith's. He afterwards purchased, Aug. 20, 1783, of "Ebenezer Drury and Desire

Strong, Administrators on the estate of Capt. Elisha Strong, deceased," for £32, the first division on Nehemiah Fuller of 110 acres, "joining the town plat on the N. W. corner." The town plat then embraced what was afterwards called the "Tuttle hill," the west line of which extended to the east line of this farm, on which he had pitched.

He married Kesiah, daughter of Capt. Elisha Strong, by whom he had 8 children. 7 were born in this town; the eldest, Samuel, was born in Wallingford, April 15, 1780.

This farm was in possession of Maj. Gideon Horton for several years previous to 1808, when he sold and moved to Hubbardton. Kelsey emigrated to the West.

DEA. EDWARD CHENEY

was a native of Newton, Mass., but came from Dublin, N. H., to this town. He purchased of Robert Muzzy, July 5, 1783, for £20, the whole right of Aaron Brown, an original proprietor. He remained till his death on the place where he first pitched, now in possession of Joseph Dutton. He was an active member, and deacon of the Baptist church, to the time of his death, which occurred suddenly, of the epidemic of that season, Jan. 24, 1813, aged 64. His widow died, Mar. 19, 1841, aged 88.

SAMUEL, son of Dea. Edward, died, Oct. 4, 1858, aged 87. His widow died, Aug. 15, 1859, aged 89. They were married Jan. 1, 1795, and had therefore lived together nearly 64 years.

EDWARD, JR., married Elizabeth, daughter of Capt. Abraham Gilbert.

DORCAS, daughter of Dea. Cheney, married Ephraim Cheney, her cousin.

BETSEY, do., married Joseph Dutton—his first marriage.

GEORGE OLDS

was originally from Ashford, Ct., but resided several years at Manchester, whence he came to this town. He purchased, Sept. 11, 1783, of Richard Montague, for £50, the first division on David Munro, of 110 acres. He was the first to commence on the place since known as the Abel Goodenow farm, which he sold to the latter, and Luther Dodge, for £100, Sept. 16, 1792. The last two, only, of his eight children, James and Lucy, were born here. Mr. Olds' first pitch, where he remained several years, was on the place, now part of the farm of Butler Goodrich,

from whence he removed to the last mentioned place.

Mr. Olds was moderate in his movements, and of a sound and sagacious mind. He was above medium height, and well proportioned. He accumulated a handsome property, and died, after a short illness, Sept. 26, 1835, aged 64. His widow died, Apr. 11, 1848, aged 74.

DAVID JACOBS

purchased of Jesse Tuttle, Oct. 1, 1783, for £ 50, 55 acres, on the right of Timothy Fox. Also, of Obadiah Wells, Aug. 2, 1785, for £ 100, 110 acres. He made other purchases. His farm was occupied several years after his death by Moses Cluff, and is now in possession of Carlos Smith. He was a soldier in the Revolutionary war, and is said to have served for a time in the French war. Among the incidents of his service in the Revolutionary war, was one which he termed "drawing the charge from an Indian's gun," which was in this wise:

Having on one occasion straggled from the camp a little too far into the woods for his safety, he espied an Indian, and was seen by him at the same moment. "I thought in an instant," he says, "if I fired and didn't disable him, he would be sure to have my scalp, as he could outrun me, (Jacobs was a short legged man) and besides, would be loaded, when I instantly dropped behind a large fallen tree which was near me, and raised my cap slowly on a stick a little above the top of it, when pop went the Indian's gun, and down went my cap, and he instantly started toward me, but I was ready for him." "Dd you kill him?" was the enquiry. "Well, you see *he didn't get my scalp,*" was his answer.

SIMEON BIGELOW

was from Conway, Mass. He made his first purchase from Capt. Nathan Daniels, Oct. 1, 1783, for £ 60, of 110 acres, and in 1796, of Joshua Goss, for £ 200, 110 acres, making in all his home farm, now in possession of David M. June. He was three times married. The name of his first wife was Foster, who was a sister of the first wife of Dea. David Merriam, and of the wife of Thaddeus Collins. These three families resided on adjoining farms till Collins, who owned the present farm of Capt. David Merriam, sold and left town. Mr. B. married for his third wife the widow of Simeon Avery. He was

first to commence on the place, where he resided till his death, July 13, 1837, aged 86.

DAVID BUCKLAND, SEN.,

came from Hartford, Ct., in 1783, made his first purchase of Nathaniel Fisk, Nov. 3, 1783, for £ 157, two parcels containing 165 acres of land. He made subsequent purchases of other parties, embracing in the whole at one time nearly 400 acres. He was the first to commence on the place, where he continued for 35 years, and until his death, since, and for many years, known as the Luther Conant farm, now in possession of Denison Blackmer. Mr. Buckland's original line on the south embraced the "Arnold Hollow," which latter portion he sold to his sons, David, jr., and Abner, 56 acres each, deeds dated Dec. 23, 1791, the consideration being £ 80 each.

He had 5 sons and 3 daughters.

Mr. Buckland was one of the original members of the Congregational church, in which he continued a worthy and useful communicant while he lived. He was three times chosen a selectman, and in other respects performed a full share of public service in the town.

He died Jan. 6, 1818, aged 74.

DAVID, JR., purchased the farm now occupied by his son, David, where he died, 1855, aged 90.

ABNER, having made additional purchases to that from his father, sold to John Arnold, in 1798, 60 acres, and to Caleb Arnold, his brother, in 1800, 110 acres.

He went to the West. Other sons and daughters are elsewhere noticed.

CAPT. TIMOTHY BUCKLAND

came to town about the year 1784. He purchased but a small parcel of land at first, to which he added, by subsequent purchases, several years afterwards, comprising the "Capt. Tim. Buckland farm," now in possession of his grandson, Hiram Buckland.

DEA. MOSES BARNES

came from Lanesborough, Mass., immediately after the war, and purchased, Sept. 10, 1784, of Noah Strong, for £ 60, 91 acres of land, joining the easterly line of the village as now located, and which embraced the present home-farm of Theodore Carey, then heavily timbered with maple, beech, hemlock and pine. Here he continued for 22 years, when he exchanged with Seth Carey for the farm

on which he resided till his death. This farm is now in possession of Lewis Barker.

He was one of the ten members who constituted the Congregational church in this town at the time of its organization, 1785, of which he was deacon at the time of his death.

As a citizen he was much respected for his sound sense and conservative principles, and of town offices he had a full share.

As a member and officer of the church, he was greatly esteemed for his wise counsels and steadfast support of the church and cause generally. He married Olive, daughter of Jacob Simonds, by whom he had 2 sons and 3 daughters. He died, Dec. 12, 1825, aged 65. His widow died, March 15, 1846, aged 81.

SAMUEL SEELEY SCHOFIELD

purchased of David June, Jan. 21, 1784, for £27 and 10 shillings, 55 acres, bounded northerly on James Ambler, south on Amos Cutler, and east on John Mott. Also, from James and Ebenezer Ambler, April 29, 1786, for £40, 110 acres, being the second division on the right of Josiah Emwood. His house stood near the notch in the mountain on the westerly part of the present farm of John Mc Connell. He married Mary, daughter of John Ambler, and removed to Huntington, where he died. His widow died there also. He had two children, daughters, born in town. He was from Stamford, Ct.

FREDERICK SCHOFIELD,

brother of Samuel, commenced on the place south of and adjoining the Gilbert, now the Cook farm, and extending south to the north line of John Mc Connell's present farm. Here, where Mr. S. commenced when it was an unbroken forest, he continued till his death, leaving it a well cultivated farm.

He married Mary, daughter of Dea. John Mott, and died in 1842, aged 73. His widow, now (1861) 84, still survives him, and with a memory uncommonly retentive for her age.

I am indebted to her for several facts and incidents noticed in this memorial. Mrs. Schofield is doubtless the oldest native female living, having been born in this town, May 9, 1777.

WILLIAM DODGE, SEN.,

was from Chesterfield, N. H. He commenced on the place since, and for a long period, known as the Elijah Goodenow farm, where the latter resided at the time of his death.

His first purchase was of Jonathan Farr, of N. H., Feb. 5, 1784, for £84, 110 acres. He made other purchases afterwards. This farm was sold to Elijah Goodenow, his son-in-law, by Daniel Dodge, son of Wm., May 23, 1792, for £150. Mr. Dodge and his wife, Elizabeth, were of the first 10 members who formed the Congregational church in this town. He died, Oct. 16, 1820, aged 84. His widow, Elizabeth, died April 4, 1831, aged 94.

JONATHAN DODGE,

son of Wm., first purchased of Nath'l Shelton, Oct. 10, 1784, for £14, 50 acres, being the third division on the right of Tilly Wilder, and July 12, 1793, of Willard Seaton, for £140, 82 acres, joining the north line of John Mott's home farm. He afterwards purchased the "Dodge farm," now in possession of Jared Ives. His first marriage was with Mary, daughter of Dea. Jedediah Winslow, in 1784. She died, leaving an infant daughter, Charlotte, who was married to Samuel Paul, May 3, 1808. Mr. Dodge was again married, Jan. 8, 1789, to Mary, sister of Stephen Tucker. He died Oct. 27, 1837, aged 73.

WILLIAM DODGE, JR.,

resided for some years on the farm lying north and easterly of H. A. Sumner, which he sold to Dea. Asahel June, and moved to the State of Illinois, where he died. He married Matilda, daughter of Jabez Lyon. The father and the sons here named were men of peaceable and quiet lives, and members of the same church.

EBENEZER SQUIRES

was from Windsor, and came here early in the year 1784. He purchased of Obadiah Wells, June 10, 1784, for £20, 55 acres, No. 53. He resided on the road leading from the town farm to the Blake furnace. Here, where he commenced, he continued till his death. He had 6 children, 5 daughters and 1 son. The last 4 were born in this town.

JOSEPH LARKIN

purchased of John Chamberlain, for £80, first division on Aaron Brown, 110 acres. He made several other purchases, and is said to have built the first house in the village, on the easterly side of the river. This was near the site of the present dwelling-house of Josiah Rossiter, Esq.

He married Hannah, a daughter of Dea.

Jedediah Winslow, by whom he had 10 children born in town; the eldest, Sarah, Feb. 2, 1786. He went to the north part of the State.

LORIN LARKIN

came here from Dorset, as is supposed, his oldest child being born there, Mar. 30, 1784. His three other children were born here. He purchased of John Sutherland, July 1, 1784, for £300, the first division on the right of Tilley Wilder, being 110 acres, described as "a lot lying around and enclosing the mills," which were long known as "Larkin's mills." The title to the land, 110 acres, proved defective, excepting a few acres attached to the mill privilege.

STEPHEN DURKEE

was from Windham, Ct., and made his pitch on the southern border of the village, which he purchased of Nathaniel Sheldon, Sept. 16, 1784, for £74, 50 acres; and also, the same day, of Noah Strong, 19 acres, joining the above. His first framed house is still standing on the place where he died, Mar. 28, 1827, aged 81. His wife, Jerusha, died Mar. 30, 1815, aged 70. She was a daughter of Jacob Simonds, Esq. He was passionately fond of music, of his kind, and amused himself, in his old age, by playing on his base-viol, with the accompaniment of his broken voice. This place is now the property of Hon. E. N. Briggs.

DEA. BENJAMIN STEWART

came to this town from Danby, and is supposed to be the first settler in that part of sugar hollow which belongs to the town of Brandon. He purchased of Nathaniel Sheldon, Oct. 30, 1784, for £42, the second division of 110 acres, on the right of Tilley Wilder. He was a deacon of the Baptist church.

DAVID FINNEY, JR.,

purchased first of Ebenezer Ambler, Nov. 29, 1784, for £92½, a lot lying south of Frederick Schofield, his house being easterly of the present dwelling of John Mc Connell, and on the old stage-road, as originally laid out, then running in nearly a straight line between Dea. Mott's and Capt. Gilbert's, since the Locke farm. He was the first to commence on this place, now embracing the easterly portion of the Mc Connell farm. He afterwards purchased the place now in possession of Elam French, where he resided

many years, and until he went to the western part of the State of New York; his children having preceded him several years. He married, for his first wife, Theodocia, daughter of John Ambler. He married a second time, the widow of Joel Barnard.

TIMOTHY GOODENOW

located here about the year 1784. He commenced on a lot lying between the present farms of Lewis Barker and David Buckland. The first purchase was of Benjamin Thurber, Sept. 14, 1785, for £10, a tract described by metes and bounds; deed executed to his son, Elijah, who made an additional purchase of Joseph Barker, Jan. 31, 1786, for £37, of 30 acres, adjoining their other lot. The career of Timothy Goodenow was a brief one. He died June 26, 1789. He united with the Congregational church, and, although a resident here but about five years before his death, he left a name most of all to be coveted—that of an honest man. A widow, and 13 children, 7 sons and 6 daughters, survived him.

DANIEL, the eldest son, was the last of the family to settle in town. He purchased of the Loomis', who had been but a short time in possession, May 12, 1803, for \$1010, 130 acres, which place has long been known as the Daniel Goodenow farm; the rail-road now running between the house, and that of the Misses Hark. Daniel Goodenow, with his son Daniel, went to the West several years ago, where he died. He left three daughters, Mrs. John Smith, Mrs. Richard Harris, (widow) and Mrs. Jason Hack. This farm is now in possession of Dea. Elijah Goodenow.

ELIJAH, the second son, who commenced with his father, purchased, May 23, 1792, for £150, the Dodge farm, on the Creek, where he removed, and continued till his death, Mar. 8, 1855, aged 92. He married a daughter of William Dodge, the pioneer settler on this farm, which is now in possession of Josiah Rossiter. Mr. G. died without issue.

ASA, was the first to commence where his son, Asa, still resides. He purchased of Nathan Daniels, Apr. 20, 1787, for £18, 55 acres, part of the second division on Phineas Wilder. Here he remained till his death, Jan. 15, 1852, aged 86. He was a carpenter and joiner, and said to be a good workman. He built the present dwelling-house, in the village, of Hon. E. N. Briggs.

ABEL purchased, in company with Luther Dodge, of George Olds, Sept. 16, 1792, for £100, 100 acres, the second division on Benjamin Reed. He bought out Dodge, Mar. 17, 1794, for £60, his half of the above. This farm is now in possession of Josiah Rossiter. Mr. G. removed to Leicester, where he died.

WILLIS purchased, in 1805, the farm now Ichabod Paine's, joining Pittsford north line. The consideration was \$1,250. Here he resided for many years, when he sold, and purchased the Daniel Goodenow farm, now in possession of his son, Dea. Elijah, where he remained till his death, Sept. 5, 1854, aged 72. His widow, Lydia, who was a daughter of Dea. John Mott, died Aug. 29, 1855, aged 72.

JONATHAN, the youngest, and only survivor of the family, is still a resident.

Of the daughters, two, Mrs. Hayden and Mrs. Willard, were married in Mass., where they remained, I believe, while they lived. SARAH married Calvin, son of Dea. Jedediah Winslow. They went West at an early day.

MARY, twin sister of Sarah, married Bela Farnham, and went to Canada. Two of their daughters remained, and married in this town. They are the wives of Dr. Frederick Schofield, and Hiram Clark.

CATHARINE married Lott Keeler, of Pittsford.

EXPERIENCE married Silas Keeler, and Lois married Samuel Buell.

The mother of this family married a second time, to Nathan Flint, sen., both somewhat advanced in life at the time. She died June 16, 1828, aged 89.

ROGER STARKWETHER

was from Shaftsbury. He purchased of Thomas Tuttle, Oct. 13, 1784, for £30, 55 acres. Also from Nathan Daniels, Nov. 12, 1785, for £40, 55 acres. His house stood in the hollow on the road leading westerly from David M. June's. Here, where he made the first pitch, he continued till his death, May 12, 1812, aged 58.

He served in the war of the Revolution. He was very eccentric, which at times caused not a little merriment, especially by the singular manner and incongruous terms with which he was wont to express himself. An instance of this kind was told by the late Dr. I. G., as being literally true. The first wife of Mr. S. died of consumption. Dr. G.

was her physician, and visited her occasionally in the last stages of her disease, to make her as comfortable as possible, although he despaired of her recovery. She died in the night time, and, according to the usual intervals between the Doctor's visits, he would be expected the next morning, when Mr. S. kept a vigilant watch. At length he saw the Doctor, at the moment he made his appearance on the distant hill, when he ran into the road, swinging his hat, and hallooed at the top of his voice, "Doctor, you needn't come any further; the jig's up, the woman's dead." He probably wished to save a part of the doctor's charge by stopping him on the way. I believe he was supposed to feel his griefs as others do those of a like kind, but such was his odd way of showing it.

ELISHA STARKWETHER

came here from Shaftsbury. His first purchase was from Thomas Tuttle, Feb. 1, 1785, for £35, of 55 acres. He also purchased of Roger Starkwether, his brother, Nov. 12, 1785, for £40, 55 acres, "joining said Elisha's land." These purchases included the Dea. Barns farm, now in possession of Lewis Barker, Esq. Mr. S. was the first to commence on this farm.

SIMEON KING

made several purchases of small tracts of land; the first was of Obadiah Wells, July 7, 1785, for £30, 55 acres. Also of Ebenezer Squier, June 23, 1786, for £20, 38 acres, "joining said King." Also other purchases.

He married Mary, daughter of Capt. Jonathan Carver, author of "Carver's Travels."

STEPHEN HALL, SEN.,

purchased first of Nathan Daniels, Oct. 12, 1785, for £30, 40 acres; to which he added by subsequent purchases, embracing a large portion of the farms since owned by his sons, Stephen and Harvey. He had 4 children, three sons and one daughter, two of whom, Stephen and Harvey, are still residents. He died May 24, 1811, aged 49.

DAVID HALL

purchased of Joseph Hitchcock of Pittsford, July 2, 1791, for £50, 100 acres. Also, of John Tuttle, Dec. 2, 1795, for £90, 96 acres bounded on the west line of Brandon. He sold to Nathan Jackson, May 7, 1796, and removed to Pittsford, where he died at an advanced age. David Hall, Esq., of Pitts-

ford, a son, was born in this town. He has recently deceased.

CAPT. ABRAHAM GILBERT

was from Nobletown, N. Y. His first purchase was of Capt. Nathan Daniels, collector, Oct. 20, 1785, for £ 2 and 2s., the whole right, except the first division, of Thomas Barrett. He made several subsequent purchases. He commenced on the place, where he continued during his life, known as the Locke farm, now in possession of Capt. A. Cook. The stage road was originally laid by this house, and Capt. Gilbert was the first post-master, which office he held until his death. His father, Moses, came to Brandon with him, and purchased a small tract lying on the east side of the road, nearly opposite the present house. He dedicated the burying-ground on the premises, still occasionally used as such, to the church wardens of the Episcopal church. He died in 1803, aged 81, and was interred in the ground which he gave.

Capt. Gilbert was much employed in town business. Probably no other man performed more, except David June. He served as selectman 8 times, and in various other town offices. He died Nov. 3, 1807, aged 60. His death was supposed to be occasioned by a fall. His widow, Bethiah, died Nov. 25, 1830, aged 79. Richard, his eldest son, came in possession of the premises, where he long resided. He went to the West several years ago, and died recently. A sister of Richard, widow of Simeon Clifford, is still living, now in her 82d year. She was first married to Edward, son of Dea. Edward Cheney, by whom she has two sons, Gilbert, and Col. Hale Cheney.

FLINT FAMILY.

NATHAN FLINT, SEN., purchased of Capt. Nathan Daniels, collector, Oct. 20, 1785, several parcels of land, to which he added by subsequent purchases, including the Potwine farm, on which he commenced, and where he remained till his death, July 6, 1816, aged 82. His first wife died Dec. 31, 1793, aged 55. He was married a second time, to the widow of Timothy Goodenow. She died June 16, 1828, aged 89. Mr. Flint was one of the original members of the Congregational church in this town.

EPHRAIM FLINT, a son of Nathan, purchased of Capt. Nathan Daniels, Nov. 18,

1785, for £ 8, 50 acres, being the third division on Phineas Wilder. Also from Moses Gilbert, April 9, 1788, for £ 40, 30 acres. Also of John Whelan, June 7, 1792, for £ 20, 20 acres, comprising in all his home-farm, which he occupied till his death. He was the first to commence on this place, which is now in possession of Joseph Wetmore. He married Sarah, daughter of Jacob Simonds, Esq., July 10, 1788, by whom he had 4 sons and 3 daughters. He died from a cancer, commencing on his heel, August 2, 1820, aged 58. His widow died Dec. 9, 1831, aged 65.

NATHAN FLINT, JR., made his first purchase of his brother Ephraim, June 4, 1786, for £ 6, of 34½ acres, part of the third division of Phineas Wilder. He also purchased of Ebr. Newell, then of Cambridge, N. Y., Dec. 22, 1789, for £ 100, 110 acres, on the right of Josiah Powers, jr. Also fifty acres of his father, being the third division on Peter Wright. He was first to commence on this farm, now in possession of Martin Carlisle. He died Jan. 2, 1842, aged 77. His first wife, Jernsha, (daughter of Stephen Durkee) died Feb. 3, 1839, aged 69. They had no children.

ROSWELL FLINT, another son of Nathan, sen., commenced on the place afterwards, and for many years, in possession of Wm. Dodge, jr. The latter sold it to Dea. Asahel June. Mr. Flint went to Phelpstown, N. Y.

The other son of Nathan, senior, was **WILLIAM**, long known by the cognomen of "Billy Flint." When a youth and without education or capital, he went to Upper Canada, where he became an extensive importing merchant, accumulated a large fortune, and died at an advanced age.

BENJAMIN HURLBURT

purchased of Robert Mason, of Castleton, Nov. 9, 1785, for £ 60, 150 acres, in Sugar Hollow, now in possession of Joseph Davidson, Esq. He was first to commence on this farm, where he continued while he lived.

AMASA POLLY

was from Suffield, Ct., and came here about the year 1785. He was a carpenter and joiner by trade, and said to be a good workman. He was one of the committee appointed by the town to build the first bridge over Otter creek, "near Capt. Daniels," and near the site of the present Blackmer bridge. He had 6 children, the last 3 of whom were

born in this town. The first born here was in June, 1788.

JOSHUA FIELD

was from Winchester, N. H. His first purchase was from David Jacobs, Mar. 15, 1786, for £115, the first division on Peter Wright, of 110 acres. His next purchase was of Jephtha Hill, Nov. 18, 1786, for £40, second division on Ezekiel Powers, of 110 acres. Here he remained during his long life. He was married several years before coming to this town, to Thankful Robins, sister of George and Aaron Robins. He had not only a mind of his own, but his metaphors and figures in illustration of his views were quite original. On one occasion, many years ago, the church having become disaffected with their minister for, among other causes, assuming to exercise, as they believed, powers over the church not delegated to the pastor, but, according to the Congregational order, reserved to the church. Mr. F., meeting the pastor, was asked by him to state what the difficulties with him were; when he frankly replied, "There are many; but one in particular is, we think you *lordecue it over God's heritage.*" Father Fields, as he was wont to be called, was fully sustained in his charge by an ecclesiastical council afterwards called, by which the pastor was dismissed.

Several of his children and grand-children were married and settled in town.

He died Mar. 26, 1837, aged 91. His wife died July 1, 1832, aged 85.

[A story is told of the deacon and wife: She hid the baby in the currant bushes when the deacon was going to take it to be baptized. He was Congregationalist and she was Baptist. So says a grandson.—*Ed.*]

AVERY BROTHERS.

SIMEON, son of Charles Avery of Norwich, Ct., first purchased of Capt. Nathan Daniels, March 23, 1786, 55 acres on the right of Jonathan Reed, for £35, 11s. He afterwards purchased, in company with John Curtiss and James Sawyer, of O. Blake, for £100, one half of the forge and privilege in the village, Curtiss and Sawyer holding a quarter each, deed dated July 3, 1792. He had the principal management of this forge till his death, which was occasioned by a fall from his horse, Jan. 16, 1803. His widow became the third wife of Mr. Simeon Bigelow.

Mr. Avery was an active business man,

and held several offices, including that of selectman, to which he was chosen as early as 1787. He was 43 years of age.

ELIJAH, brother of the latter, had been a clerk in a store at Hartford, Ct. and he brought the first goods offered for sale in this town. His goods were kept, for a time, at the house of his brother Daniel. But he opened a store soon after in the village, on the site of the building since known as Ketcham's store. Mr. Avery sold a "coat's cloth" to Jacob Farrington for \$7.00 per yard, and took corn at 25 cents per bushel in part payment, being 28 bushels of corn for a yard of cloth.

DANIEL, another and younger brother, succeeded in the possession of the farm on which the latter resided during his long life. He was married to Eunice Weeks, then of Salisbury, Feb. 6, 1793. She was a sister of the late John M. Weeks, Esq., of that town, and also of the late Rev. Holland Weeks, who was once pastor of the Congregational Church at Pittsford.

Mr. Avery was of a kind and gentle spirit, of ardent piety, and an active and useful member of the Baptist Church.

He died Dec. 14, 1851, aged 83. His wife died the 7th of May before, aged 82.

STEPHEN, the other brother resident in town, purchased of Lorin Larkin, March 12, 1793, for £267 one half of the grist-mill and privileges in the village. He resided in town for several years, but at different periods. He was also connected for some time in the woolen factory (Penfield's) at Pittsford.

The mother, widow of Charles Avery, of Norwich, Ct., came to town with her sons. She married here, a second time, to David Hawley, and died October 25, 1796, aged 74. Mr. Hawley was the father of Dea. Joseph Hawley who was town clerk here for 19 years, and until he removed from the town.

JOHN STILES

purchased of Levi Fletcher, May 2, 1786, for £100, second division on Ephraim Sherman, of 110 acres, on the west side of the Creek. Here he continued till his death.

ALEXANDER BEEBE

purchased of James Nichols, Nov. 4, 1786, for £33, 55 acres, and in 1790, of Dea. Eben'r Wooster, 30 acres, for £45. His house stood north of Riley Hull's nearly opposite the "Dodge brick-yard." He owned one half of the "Strong's mills," which he

sold to Isaac Strong, April 27, 1790, for £130, including one half of 25 acres of land adjoining.

JACOB SIMONDS

came to this town from Hampton, Ct., about the year 1786. Three of his daughters, the wives of Stephen Durkee, Amos Cutler, and Dea. Moses Barns were married and settled here previous to his coming.

He had by two marriages, 6 sons and 12 daughters, all of whom, but two sons, who died in infancy, lived to adult age and were married. Eight of the daughters and one son, Jacob, resided in this town until 1806; when the wife of Daniel June, jr., removed with her husband to Lyons, N. Y., where they are still living; and in 1812, Jacob removed to the State of Ohio; while the other seven who settled here, lived to an advanced age and left surviving children and many grandchildren in town. The other four daughters, and three sons, also married, did not come here to reside.

Mr. Simonds had been much in public service in Connecticut, where he is said to have been a justice of the peace for 28 years consecutively. He was selectman here, and twice a representative to the general assembly, in the years, 1791-'92, was also a justice of the peace for several years after he came here. He was a merchant in Connecticut for many years, but relinquished the business, and his son, Jacob, engaged in it after the family came here, he having the principal management of his father's business affairs, the latter then approaching his three-score years and ten. Although thus advanced in age when he came here, yet he was soon appointed to various and important public positions, the duties of which he discharged for several years, and in a manner worthy of the trusts reposed in him. He was of fine personal appearance, tall, well proportioned, and erect. His numerous children, all of whom were born in Connecticut, are elsewhere noticed, and also their connections by marriage. He died Sept. 3, 1797, aged 78. His widow died Mar. 12, 1826, aged 86.

PHILIP JONES

came from Stamford, Ct., about the year 1786. He made several purchases, but the one on which he resided for a long period, and until his death, is now in possession of Alvin B.

Jones, his son, being the first division on the school right. This was leased to him June 19, 1787, "for the term of 999 years, by the payment, on or before the first day of January, 1792, of £130, and the lawful interest, in neat cattle or grain, or pay the lawful interest annually on said sum, on the first day of January, in every year during said term, in grain or neat stock." He was also to clear, and make substantial fence, and seed three acres a year, at least, for 5 years from the date of the lease, which was executed by Jedediah Winslow, Gideon Horton, John Mott, David Buckland, Edward Cheney, and Ephraim Strong, trustees for the school-land in said Brandon."

He was a blacksmith by trade, and had a trip-hammer shop below the Upper Falls, in the village. His wife was a sister of Frederick Schofield, and also of the wife of Nathaniel Bacon. He built the two-story house, remodeled a few years ago, and fitted up for a store, and standing in the line of stores next west of the Messrs. Ross. There were but two buildings two stories high, in the village, east of the bridge, when this house was erected by Mr. Jones.

JACOB FARRINGTON

was from Kings, Columbia Co., N. Y. He purchased of Asa Eddy, of Clarendon, March 3, 1787, for £225, 120 acres; joining on Gideon Horton, Joseph Barker and Timothy Buckland. Eddy had purchased this place, a few months previous, of Capt. Thomas Tuttle, who commenced upon it. It is now in possession of Franklin Farrington, Esq., a grandson of Jacob, having continued in possession of the family for more than 73 years. Mr. F. made several purchases, at subsequent times. He died March 13, 1808, aged 79. His widow, Abigail, died Oct. 21, 1824, aged 93. He had 3 sons, and 4 daughters.

EDWARD came in possession, and sold to his brother, Capt. Daniel, Feb. 2, 1796, for £500, "all the lands said Edward, or his father Jacob owned." Edward married Polly, daughter of Simeon King. He went to Colchester, where he died.

CAPT. DANIEL, who is still living, has now resided here for more than 73 years. He was born May 31, 1773; was married, first time, Feb. 7, 1796, to Lois, daughter of the late Ebenezer Drury, of Pittsford. She died Dec. 4, 1841, aged 65. He married

a second time; his present wife is a daughter of the late Josiah Rossiter.

He was lieutenant of a company of militia, stationed on the lines for the enforcement of the embargo. While in this service he was ordered to proceed with a file of men up the Onion (or Winooski) river from Burlington, and seize a boat, the "Black Snake," suspected of being engaged in smuggling goods from Canada, up the Lake. He found and took possession of the boat, which he ordered to be rowed down stream, when he was soon hailed from the bushes on shore, and forbidden to take the boat, accompanied with threats of shooting if he did not desist, &c.; to which he replied, that his orders were to take the boat, and he should obey them; when they fired and killed one of his men, Drake, who had a moment before changed places with Capt. F., the latter taking the helm, when he immediately directed the boat to the shore from whence the shot came, and, while landing, was fired upon by a large piece, which carried several bullets, killing two men, and wounding Capt. F. in three places; two, severely. He kept his prize, however, and his assailants were afterwards arrested, and Dean, the leader, hung.*

He was a Captain, and served in the war of 1812.

THRIZA, a daughter of Jacob, was married to Maj. Gideon Horton, jr., Aug. 14, 1788. They removed to Hubbardton in 1808, where they died.

SAMUEL BURNELL, ESQ.,

was from Woodstock, Ct. He purchased of Nathaniel Child, Mar. 5, 1787, for £ 75, "silver money," the whole right of Samuel Pool, an original proprietor. He was a resident of the town for more than half a century; was many years an acting justice of the peace; was twice a selectman; and represented the town in the General Assembly 3 years. He was a member of the Congregational church 45 years, and until his death, which occurred July 5, 1838, aged 80. His widow died May 23, 1849, aged 89.

STEPHEN TUCKER

purchased of Nathaniel Child, of Woodstock, Ct., for £ 75, 110 acres of land, Mar. 5, 1787, on which he commenced. This land is a part of the present farm of Dea. Asa Burnell. Mr. Tucker had 3 sons and 3 daughters.

* See Vol. II, pp. 342-347.

The youngest, Luther, born May 7, 1802, is the well known editor and publisher of agricultural papers and works in the State of New York.

SAMUEL TUCKER

purchased from Nathaniel Sheldon, for £ 40, 55 acres of land, "near the town plat, being the south part of the lot George Robins formerly lived on." This is where George and Aaron Robins were killed by the Indians, in 1777, and is part of the present farm of N. T. Sprague, jr.

DEA. EBENEZER WOOSTER

purchased of Caleb Hendee, Apr. 2, 1787, for £ 100, 110 acres, described by metes and bounds. This embraced the farm which afterwards came into possession of James Whelan, and where the latter resided till his death. It is now in possession of William Kimball, lying north of, and adjoining to Joseph Dutton. Dea W. was the first to commence on this place, where he remained till he exchanged with Mr. Whelan, for the farm now in possession of Riley Hull, where he continued till his death, Jan. 21, 1813, aged 65. His wife died Jan. 24, 1813, aged 69. They both died of the epidemic which prevailed so extensively, and was so fatal during that winter. Their deaths occurred, as is seen, within three days of each other. Dea. Cheney, of the Baptist church, formerly the nearest neighbor of Deacon W., died the same day of Mrs. Wooster. Deacon Wooster, and Deacon Joseph Hawley, who was so long town clerk, were chosen deacons of the Congregational church at the same time, and were the first chosen, after they had settled a pastor, 1792. Dea. W. continued in this office till his death; Dea. Hawley, until he removed from town, in 1809.

MERRIAM BROTHERS.

DEA. DAVID MERRIAM was a native of Concord, Mass. He came here from Walpole, N. H. He purchased, Mar. 13, 1787, of Ezekiel Powers, for "£ 45, silver money," one half of the first division on Benjamin Powers of 55 acres. Also of David Stevens, for £ 70, May 11, 1787, the first division on John Cummings, of 110 acres. He was the first to commence on this lot, which then included the present place of Capt. David Merriam, his son, and is now the model farm of John Jackson.* He was by trade a hatter,

* Deceased.—Ed.

and the first of that calling in town; was said to be an excellent workman, but relinquished his trade, and pursued farming during much the larger portion of his life. He was repeatedly chosen as selectman, and to various other town offices, and was a deacon of the Congregational Church for a long period. He was a man of an uncommonly mild and quiet temperament, and his death was as placid, as his life had been peaceful.

He was twice married; the name of his first wife was Phebe Foster. His youngest son by this marriage was the late Dr. Isaac F. Merriam, who was also the oldest of his children born in this town. His second wife was Betsey Conant, a sister of John Conant, Esq., by whom he had several children, who are mentioned under the head of births.

His first wife died April 7, 1794, aged 30. His last wife died June, 1842, aged 67. He died Feb. 15, 1849, aged 89.

DEA. JONATHAN MERRIAM, brother of Dea. David, purchased of Gideon Horton, sen., Apr. 4, 1795, for £280, 270 acres, which comprised his homestead while he lived, and since his death has been in possession, till recently, of Dea. Jacob Powers. It is now the property of Hon. E. N. Briggs. Judge Hiram Horton was the first to commence on this place, where he remained some 5 or 6 years, and where he kept the records during the 3 years he was town clerk. Deacon M. died Mar. 26, 1826, aged 62. He was an active and useful member of the Baptist church, of which he was for a long time, and until his death, a deacon. He was selectman several years, and held various other town offices. His wife was a sister of John Conant, Esq. Two of his sons, Isaac and Jonathan, became Baptist ministers.

BENJAMIN MERRIAM, a brother of Dea. Jonathan, was a merchant, and came here about the year 1791. He first kept his goods at the house of his brother, David. His first purchase was of several small lots in the village, March, 1793. He also purchased of Col. James Sawyer, April 15, 1796, for £170, "one acre in the village, one corner of which is four rods from the S. W. corner of said Sawyer's store." He married Sally Kendall, Dec. 7, 1797, by whom he had two sons and two daughters born in town. He removed to Malone, N. Y.

VINTON BARNES

purchased of Hiram Horton, Apr. 2, 1788,

for £30, 82½ acres of land, lying on the old stage road, and joining on the north, the south line of Leicester, now the farm of Joseph P. Durant. He had a son and daughter born in town. He went to Pittsford several years ago, whence, after remaining a few years, he removed to Canada, where it is said he became a wealthy farmer. He was the first to commence on this farm.

CASE COOK

commenced on a tract of land lying south of the Arnold hollow, and adjoining the Avery farm. His first purchase was of Nathan'l Sheldon, Apr. 19, 1788, of 110 acres for £24. He also purchased of Jona. Parker, for £26, 110 acres, Nov. 24, 1788. He married Abigail, a sister of Mr. Daniel Avery. He was a man of more than ordinary gifts, and much respected as a Christian and citizen; was an active and useful member of the Congregational church, with which he and his wife united in 1785, the same year it was organized. He was one of the selectmen for the first 3 years after the town was organized. He sold to Nathaniel Fisk, sen., Nov. 26, 1788, the home farm of Nathaniel Fisk, jr., where the latter died at an advanced age. Mr. Cook removed to the West.

THADDEUS COLLINS

purchased of Dea. David Merriam, his brother-in-law, June 14, 1788, for £50, 50 acres, being the present farm of Capt. David Merriam, then "wild land." He sold this place to Nathaniel Harris for \$600, Oct. 10, 1798, and removed to the West.

JABEZ LYON

was from Woodstock, Ct. He purchased of Nathaniel Montagne, May 1, 1787, for £13, the whole right of David Spofford, embracing the well-known Lyon farm. Here where he commenced, he remained for 56 years, and until his death. He had 3 sons and 7 daughters. The last four of his children were born in this town. The eldest of the daughters, Hannah, widow of Samnel Capron, still lives at her homestead with her son Chauncy, who has now the possession. Nancy, the widow of Lyman Farr, resided in town till 1860, when she removed to Indiana. Lucy, the youngest, wife of Samuel B. Spaulding, remains in town. The other daughters, except one, Polly, who died single, all left town at different periods after their marriage, as also did the sons.

Mr. Lyon was a uniform attendant on public worship, at the Congregational church; and although he resided three miles or more from the place of meeting, he almost always came on foot, doubtless from choice, using a long cane and wearing spectacles. He was always sure, too, to be on time. This practice he continued, although not a member of the church, until some time after he had passed his threescore years and ten. He died, March 16, 1843, aged 87. His wife died, March 25, 1837, aged 80.

SOLOMON TRACY

was from Walpole, N. H. He purchased of Jedediah Winslow, Sept. 9, 1788, for £ 25, 75 acres, joining on John Stiles, over the Creek. He afterwards purchased of Elisha Strong, jr., for £ 24, 30 acres, "part of the farm John Stiles lives on." He made several other purchases in different parts of the town, to some of which he afterwards removed. He had 3 sons and 4 daughters, all but the eldest were born in this town.

JOHN M'COLLOM

was a native of Scotland, a soldier in Wolfe's army. He remained in this country and settled at Stamford, Ct., from whence he came to this town. He married Mary, daughter of Peter June, and sister of David, then of Stamford, by whom he had 5 sons and 4 daughters. He settled on the lot since known as the Samuel Gray farm, now in possession of Stephen June. This lot was purchased of David June, by David M'Collam, son of John, Sept. 19, 1788, for £ 60, being the second division on David Powers, of 106 acres, excepting one half of the mill privilege, and one half of the pine timber thereon. On the 29th of December after, David sold, for £ 30, to his father, 50 acres of this purchase. Mr. M'Collam was a man of strong mind, fond of reading, and of extraordinary memory. His familiarity with the Scriptures was such that he was considered about equal to a concordance in the readiness with which he could refer to any given passage.

Henry, the eldest son of John, resided several years in this town where his two eldest children were born, but he removed to Pittsford many years ago, where he remained till his death. David, above named, built the saw mill, since known as Wood's, and now as Jones' mill, in 1794, from which time, a mill has been in operation there. David

M'Collam was constable of the town about 10 years. He had 4 sons, and 3 daughters, born here. He went to the West several years ago.

Eli, another son of John, died at his homestead, adjoining on the north to the late Edward Fisk.

SOLOMON SOPER

purchased of Jedediah Winslow, Dec. 21, 1789, for £ 11, the first division on the right of Nathaniel Russell, also of the same, for £ 32 "½ of the Forge, or Iron works and privileges in the village." Also of Philip Bacon, Oct. 29, 1790, for £ 130, 55 acres, being part of the farm of the late Capt. Nathaniel Parmenter, and where the latter resided till his death. He is supposed to have come here as early as 1786. He had two children born here, the first, June 5, 1787. He traded several years, at the village, near the Ketcham store. He left town.

PRINCE SOPER

came here from Dorset, was a brother of Solomon, and came to town somewhat later. He resided some years in the village, in the house built by Joseph Larkin, and standing nearly on the site of the present brick house of Josiah Rossiter. He kept a tavern here, the only one in the village. He afterwards resided for many years, and until his death, on a small farm north of David M. June.

COL. JAMES SAWYER

came to this town about the year 1790. He was a merchant and a man of much enterprise and intelligence, had been, I believe, a captain in the United States service. He was twice chosen a selectman, and once town clerk, also, to several trusts in town during the few years he was a resident here. He went to Burlington where he remained till his death.*

He had two sons and one daughter born here. Both of the sons, James Lucius and Frederick Augustus, graduated at Burlington college.

REV. ENOS BLISS

purchased of Lorin Larkin, Nov. 13, 1792, for £ 62, 16 shillings, 16½ acres of land, bounded on the north by the south line of the street, leading from Lorenzo Kimball's to Samuel B. Spaulding's brick store, and embracing about that amount of front on the

* See Vol. I. page 497.

north. He was the first minister settled by the Congregational church society.

JESSE PROUT.

was originally from Norwich, Ct., where his eldest child, a daughter, was born, May 28, 1781. His next four children were born at New Milford, Ct., from which latter place he came to this town about the year 1792. He had two sons, John and Sherman, twins, born here, June 24, 1793. John Prout, Esq., attorney and counsellor at law at Rutland, is a son of John, above named. Mr. Prout was by trade a blacksmith, which business he followed till his death.

JOSIAH PARMENTER, ESQ.,

was from Northfield, Mass. His first purchase was of John Dodge, Jan. 27, 1794; for £ 15, of one acre, in the village, near Curtis' mills. Also, of Hiram Horton, Mar. 29, 1794; for £ 14, one acre, joining said Hiram's home-lot. Also, from Daniel Webb, for £ 30, one acre with buildings thereon. The last two purchases embraced his house lot.

He was by trade a tanner, but relinquished it in a few years after coming to this town. He married Sarah, daughter of Joshua Field, Mar. 28, 1797. She was a niece of the Robins' who were killed in town by the Indians in 1777. He had 7 daughters but no sons. 3 daughters survive him and reside here.

He was for many years an acting justice of the peace, in which capacity he performed a large proportion of the business, when there was much more suing than at this day. He was an upright magistrate, shrewd and cautious in his business, temperate in his habits.

CAPT. NATHAN PARMENTER

was from Northfield, Mass., and a brother of Josiah. He was a tanner and shoemaker, which trades he pursued somewhat extensively for several years, most of the time, near the bridge, in the village. I believe his first works were some 50 rods below the furnace. He built the two-story house in the village, now owned by N. T. Sprague, jr., which was the residence, for many years, of the late Daniel Pomeroy, and after him of John Jackson, Esq., where the latter resided till his death. It has been familiarly known for several years as the Palmer house. There were but 8 two-story houses in town when this was built.

Capt. Parmenter relinquished the tanning business many years ago, and became a successful farmer. He died Jan. 15, 1857, aged 81.

DANIEL POMEROY

came here in 1794. His first purchase was of John Curtis, Dec. 1, 1794, for £ 55, $\frac{3}{4}$ of an acre, with a house, shop and horse-shed thereon. This was in the village and near the falls. He also purchased water-power of the same party sufficient for a fulling-mill, but "not to injure the grist-mill or saw-mill." He made various other purchases in subsequent years. He was a clothier by trade, which business he pursued for many years.

In 1794, he was one of the original members of the Methodist church here, and during his life was most exemplary and efficient in that denomination.

He was town clerk 4 years, from 1811 to 1814 inclusive, and representative to the General Assembly 4 years, from 1823 to 1826.

He was a man of moderate talents, but of good common sense and undoubted integrity.

He had 6 sons and 3 daughters, all children by his first wife, he having been twice married. He died April 7, 1843, aged 73.

SOLOMON HINES

was from Greenwich, Mass. He purchased of James McGregor, Jan. 27, 1795, for £ 360, the governor's lot, so called, of 500 acres. Also of Willard Seaton, the 24th of April following, for £ 200, 162 $\frac{3}{4}$ acres, on several rights. Mr. Hines built the first mills, since called Brezee's mills, where he met with a fall, which was supposed to be the cause of his death the following year. He was a man of enterprise, and gave promise of being a useful inhabitant of the town, but was suddenly cut off, after a brief residence, April 28, 1798, aged 48.

BENAJAH DOUGLAS, ESQ.,

is supposed to have been a native of Hancock, Mass., as four of his elder children were born there. He came to this town from Ballston, N. Y., in 1795; purchased of Capt. Nathan Daniels, for the consideration of £ 625, several tracts of land, amounting in the whole to 390 acres, including the Douglas farm, since known as the Blackmer farm, deed dated July 23, 1795.

He was much in public business for the

first 15 years of his residence in town, having been chosen five times during that period to represent the town in the General Assembly, and as many times a selectman; he was also a justice of the peace for many years. He was a leading member of the Methodist church, and one of the founders of that church in this town.

He was a man of much self-confidence and buoyancy of spirits—was always ready in meetings, "open to remarks," with a "word of exhortation at least; indeed he was rather given to "much speaking." He had a vein of humor which he did not always restrain within due bounds. On one occasion he exhibited a specimen of irony which greatly amused many of his hearers. This was at a union meeting of different denominations of Christians. One of the speakers who had the reputation of being uncommonly bigoted in his views, had dwelt with much earnestness on the virtue of charity toward all true Christians, &c., and closed by saying that whatever might be his other failings, he could claim for himself to be a man of charity toward Christians of all denominations; which last remark produced a good many wry faces. Mr. D. immediately rose, and as it was his habit when speaking to stand with his face a little upturned, and when pausing between sentences, to drop his chin slightly, he now excited attention immediately by looking directly to the floor, when he commenced by saying, in substance, that mankind he had thought differed about as much in their characters and dispositions as they did in their looks. Some were cheerful, others sad; some looked on the bright side, while others were in the habit of looking on the dark side of everything; others again were of a light and trifling make; but Christians he thought should always appear to be serious minded, carefully avoiding all levity in their life and conversation; that for his part he claimed to be a man of *sobriety*. Those who knew the parties understood well the design of the latter, and enjoyed the keen though just rebuke.

He had nine children; the first four were born at Hancock, Mass. The next two at Ballston, N. Y., and the last three at Brandon, as noticed under the head of births. His eldest son was Stephen Arnold, a physician, who had poor health for several years, by reason of which he practiced but

little in his profession. He died instantly and without premonition, on the first day of July, 1813, aged 31, while sitting in his chair and holding an infant son, born the 23d day of April before. That son was Stephen A. Douglas, the well known senator of the United States.

In his person, Esq. D. was scarcely of middling height, large head and body, with short neck and limbs. As a neighbor he was much esteemed for his kind and accommodating disposition. He was married a 2d time late in life, and died Oct. 2, 1829, aged 69.

JOSHUA BASCOM

purchased of Solomon Hines, Sept. 20, 1795, for £140, 100 acres of land, being part of the "Governor's lot." Mr. B. was first to commence on this place, and was killed by the fall of a tree which he was chopping, June 15, 1797, aged 28. His widow married the Rev. Increase Graves, of Bridport. This farm was afterwards sold to Dea. Asa Blackmer, then of Pittsford, (Oct. 4, 1805), who occupied it till he purchased the Douglas farm. It is now owned by Jesse Hines.

ZEPHANIAH HACK,

from Greenwich, Mass., purchased of Solomon Hines, Dec. 2, 1795, for £100, 125 acres, being part of the Governor's lot, excepting the mill (Brezee's) privilege. Here Mr. Hack continued until his death, July 22, 1817, aged 83.

ARZA TRACY

was from Hampton, Ct., where he married Eunice, daughter of Samuel Cutler, brother of Amos, and came to this town about 1795. He had 2 sons and 2 daughters; the last three of his children were born in this town. He was a carpenter and joiner, a worthy man, and was at the head of his calling in that day. His wife's mother was a daughter of Jacob Simonds, Esq.

SALMON FARR, SEN.,

came from Leicester to this town. His first purchase was of Nathaniel Sheldon, Feb. 25, 1796, for £320, 100 acres, comprising the Farr farm, now in possession of Pascal Gibbs. Sheldon was the first to commence on this place. Mr. Farr made additional purchases at subsequent times. He died Jan. 13, 1834, aged 77.

SILAS KEELER

was last from Chittenden. He obtained a

lease Sept. 23, 1796, of Hiram Horton, James Sawyer and Moses Barnes, selectmen of the first division on the Propagation right—100 acres, for the term—"as long as wood grows or water runs." Here he resided till his death, August 16, 1845, aged 73. He married Experience, daughter of Timothy Goodnow, by whom he had 10 children; 7 sons and 3 daughters. His wife died Sept. 3, 1843, aged 66.

SETH KEELER

came from Chittenden about the year 1796. He was a hatter, by trade, and served his apprenticeship with Dea. David Merriam. He was three times married; the first time to Fanny, daughter of Rufus Carver, and grand-daughter of Capt. Jonathan Carver, by whom he had 9 children, (and one by a second marriage.) His eldest, Seth Harrison, graduated at Middlebury College, and at Andover, and has been long settled as pastor of a Congregational church in Maine. His subsequent marriages are elsewhere noticed. He died Sept. 13, 1850, aged 74.

DEA. JOHN ARNOLD

came from Clarendon. He purchased of Abner Buckland, 60 acres,—part of the "Arnold hollow," for £220, deed dated Feb. 6, 1798.

Dea. Arnold once represented the town, was a selectman and for several years a justice of peace. He was deacon of the Baptist church. He died May 9, 1829, aged 68.

CALEB ARNOLD,

brother of John, purchased of Abner Buckland, for £300, 110 acres adjoining his brother John, and comprising the "Arnold hollow." His deed is dated Nov. 25, 1800.

NATHANIEL HARRIS

purchased of Thaddeus Collins, Oct. 10, 1798, for \$600, 60 acres, the present farm of Capt. David Merriam.

The most remarkable mortality that has ever been known in Brandon occurred in this family. The cases were as follows: Sarah, died July 12, 1803, aged 2½ years, Rebecca, July 17, aged 6 years, these died of dysentery; May 2, 1805, Matilda, aged 10; May 4, Nabby, 16; May 9, Lucinda, 13; May 21, Otis, 19. The last four died of scarlet fever, and, as seen, within 19 days of each other.

Richard, a son, traded several years in

the village, and until his death. His store was on the site of the present dwelling-house of Mrs. Dr. Merriam. His widow resides in the village with her son-in-law, Dr. C. L. Case.

REV. EBENEZER HEBARD

commenced preaching as candidate for settlement by the Congregational church and society, May 12, 1799, and was ordained Jan. 1, 1800. He was a man of more than ordinary talents, for, without a liberal education, he sustained himself as preacher and pastor for more than 21 years, and until within the last few years, much to the acceptance of the people, and it was not on account of any waning of his gifts as a preacher that he was dismissed, but from other causes.

He was a man of strong passions, ardent in his friendships, and implacable toward his supposed enemies. In the latter category he was prone to include those who did not readily accord with his own views in mere matters of expediency in relation to church affairs. He was, unfortunately, too much inclined to the exercise of prelatical powers rather than those that pertain to the pastorate of a Congregational church. A single case may be mentioned as an illustration. A labor was commenced with him by a member of the Church, growing out of a dispute between them as to the line of their lands, which adjoined. When the complaint was presented to the church, the usual vote was called for, as to whether the complaint should be received, "when there appeared a tie; the moderator then gave the casting vote in the negative, so it was voted not to receive the labor." The record from which I quote is in the hand-writing of the moderator, who was himself the party to the complaint. Of the merits of the complaint I know nothing.

It is due to his memory, however, to say, that the church was greatly prospered and increased during the earlier part of his ministry, and but for the peculiar traits in his character to which I have alluded, and which became more and more prominent during the last years of his ministry here, his connection with that church, long as it had been, would probably have continued many years. He was dismissed by mutual council, of which the late Rev. Thomas A. Merrill, D.D., was moderator, and the Hon. Samuel Swift, scribe, Sept. 7, 1821.

In his person, Mr. Hebard was tall, stout built, and of dark complexion. He was once returning from a store in the village, where he had been at an early hour in the morning to procure a broom, when passing G——, the miller, with whom he occasionally exchanged a joke, the latter saluted him with—"good morning, Mr. Hebard, you have had good luck to sell 'em all out but one so early in the morning." This was an allusion to his color, as Indians occasionally sold brooms in the place.

He went to the State of Ohio, where he died.

ELAM GILBERT

came to this town toward the close of the last century. He resided for a time on the south side of the creek, and also in the village. He had 3 sons and one daughter born in town. The eldest, Lyman, was born June 13, 1798, graduated at Middlebury College, and at Andover; was settled as pastor of the Congregational church at West Newton, Mass, in 1828, received the degree of Doctor of Divinity in 1850. He married Marian, daughter of the late Hon. William Jackson of Newton, formerly, and for several years, member of Congress from that district.

WALTER SESSIONS

came to town about the year *——. He first settled on the farm now in possession of John McConnell, whose dwelling-house formerly stood some 40 rods north-east from its present site, on the old stage-road, as originally laid and travelled by Mr. Schofield's and Capt. Gilberts. When the road was changed to nearly a straight line from Dea. Mott's to the saw-mills, as it now runs, Mr. S. moved and fitted up the present house for a tavern, which he kept as such for several years. Said some one to Uncle Walter, "you have probably drank a barrel of rum." "Good G—d," replied he, "say that meeting-house full."

He was the next postmaster, (after the death of Capt. Gilbert, who was the first to hold the office in town), until the location was changed to the village, previous to which time Mr. S. kept the office at this house.

He dealt for a time, and somewhat largely, in cattle, purchasing droves for the Canada

and other markets. He finally, at an advanced age, went to Western New York, to reside with a son, where he died.

JONATHAN STEARNS, SEN.,

was from Hardwick, Mass. He came here early in the present century; and although a little later than the period to which it was intended to limit these personal notices, including those only who were residents here before the close of the last century; still, the peculiar manner of his death, and that of his wife would seem to justify this departure from the rule. Mr. S. resided on the farm, adjoining on the south, to Sugar Hollow, his house standing on the north side of the road leading from Sugar Hollow to Brandon Village, and long occupied since, and until his death, by Daniel Noyes. Mr. Stearns and his wife were the first two cases of what was commonly termed the 'winter fever,' that dreadful epidemic of 1812-13, which was so extensively fatal, especially to the adult portion of its subjects. They were attacked, however, in April, 1812, and with symptoms precisely like those which attended the cases when the disease first appeared as an epidemic, in Dec. after. They both died—Mr. S. the 7th, and Mrs. S. the 11th of April—and within about 3 days of their attack. These were the only cases of the kind that occurred in this town, until the month of December following, when it prevailed and was extensively fatal for about 4 months. Their death was deeply lamented, not only by their family but by their neighbors, and those who had become acquainted with them.

MAJOR JONATHAN STEARNS,

long known and much respected as a merchant and manufacturer of extensive business at Malone, N. Y., is a son. He went there from this town while in his minority, carrying his effects in a pack, and on foot.

A daughter of Mr. Stearns, sister of the above, was the wife of the late Paul Field. She died Sept. 8, 1851, aged 61. Mr. Field died from an injury by the hook of an ox, Oct. 21, 1834, aged 55. They left 3 sons and 4 daughters, the latter all married. Three of them the wives of Messrs. S. D. Wing, John Barker, and Alfred Knapp. Two of the sons, Stearns J. and Paul Burgess,* have

* Paul Burgess retains the farm of his father, but resides with his family at Brandon village. Stearns J., also now married, has purchased the late Ford place where he now resides.—*Ed.*

* Probably before 1800. See notice of Stearns' Family.—*Ed.*

for a few years past been largely engaged in the lumbering business, at the West. The other son, George, resided in Whiting.

JOHN LULL

commenced on the farm now comprising a part of the present homestead of Butler A. Goodrich. He married Deborah, daughter of Dea. Jedediah Winslow, by whom he had several children. He and his wife both died here. His children emigrated to the West.

[It is fitting that some notice of the writer of this history should here be inserted, and the following biographical sketch is condensed from an elaborate paper, read by Rev. Bernice D. Ames, A. M., before the Vermont Historical Society, at its special meeting in Burlington, Jan. 22, 1862.]

HON. ANDERSON GREEN DANA, M. D., LL. D.,

was born Sept. 17, 1791, at the homestead called Oak Hill, in that part of Cambridge which now constitutes the town of Newton, Mass. His father was Rev. Nathan Dana, a Baptist clergyman of such liberal views, that, on one occasion, he received the holy communion with a Methodist church; and when he was called to account for the irregularity, he would only confess that "if he had grieved his brethren, he was sorry for it."

After preaching many years in Massachusetts, he accepted a call to the ministry in this State, and brought with him an estimable wife, with the younger members of his family, among whom was the subject of this notice.

When 18 years of age, young Dana commenced the study of medicine, and having passed through the usual preliminary course of study, in October, 1812, he entered upon the annual course of lectures at the Philadelphia Medical College, which then numbered among its professors Dr. Benjamin Rush, Dr. Philip Syng Physic, Dr. Barton, and others of almost equal celebrity. He left Philadelphia in the following February, and visited the hospitals in Boston, to acquire a practical knowledge of surgery. Returning to this, his adopted State, he commenced practice with Dr. Green, in the spring of 1813.

In July, 1813, according to the custom of those times, he was publicly examined and licensed by the "First Medical Society of Vermont," located at Rutland, at which time he read a dissertation on "Injuries of the Head." When the Vermont Medical Society was incorporated on the 6th of November following, Dr. Dana was one of those named in the act of incorporation. Of this society he was elected president, at the annual meeting in 1843, and re-elected in 1844, on which occasion he delivered an address.

He was several times appointed delegate of this society to the American Medical

Association, of which body he was made a permanent member, at its annual meeting in Boston, in 1849. He was repeatedly appointed a Counsellor of Rutland County and delegate to Castleton Medical College; and on the organization of a hospital department of that college, was chosen its first president. In 1830, he received the honorary degree of M. D. from Middlebury College.

On the 11th of Aug., 1816, Dr. Dana married Miss Eliza A. Fuller, daughter of Roger Fuller, Esq., of Brandon, and a descendant of one of the Pilgrims of the "Mayflower," whose literary productions have also associated her name with the poetical writers of her sex.

Mr. Dana brought to the profession of which he was a member, a mind of rare abilities, whose quick perceptions, yet calm and careful judgments, were recognized in the most trying emergencies. His presence at the bedside of the sick gave that kind of satisfaction which perfect confidence inspires.—often kindling hopes which his practised eye could not encourage, but meeting the just expectations of others with all the aid which human skill and sympathy could afford.

In his intercourse with his medical brethren, whom he often met in consultation, he observed the usual courtesies with an instinctive delicacy, as free from conventional restraint as it was from all appearance of ostentation. There was an intelligence and sobriety in his proceedings befitting the gravest occasions, accompanied by a naturalness and evident good-will which served to disarm all rivalry, and win the friendship, as well as confidence, of his associates.

But he was a man of varied acquirements in other departments than those pertaining to his profession. And his influence upon the legislation and politics of the State, and upon all public measures affecting the welfare of the people, was wisely exerted and widely felt.

As a recognition of his scholarship, he received from Middlebury College, in 1860, the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws.

He often presided over public meetings; and, as a speaker, could secure the attention of an audience upon any subject he chose to discuss. Entering directly upon its merits, he would proceed with logical precision, apt illustration, or amusing anecdote, and, when occasion required, by a reference to authorities and an appeal to facts, which no one would venture to dispute who knew the accuracy of his memory.

This facility in speaking did not tend to remove a natural distaste for writing; and although a good correspondent, and for many years an occasional contributor to the press, he wrote but few addresses. The last of these was written for the Agricultural Fair held in Brandon some five years ago. Owing to his illness at the time, it was read to the Society by Judge June, and afterwards printed.

Originally educated in the Federal school

of politics, he acted with the Whig party, and subsequently, in a more restricted sense, with the Republicans; considering that these parties had inherited, in succession, the general spirit and policy of the "fathers," and especially that they were more conservative than their political opponents.

He was a politician in the proper sense and of the most unselfish kind; actuated by no personal interests, and adopting opinions whose wisdom and consistency were sustained even amid adverse popular currents, with a steadiness and devotion worthy of an enlightened patriotism.

Probably, he was never an applicant for office, and only twice a candidate for the suffrages of his fellow-citizens—in 1840 and 1841—when he was elected to the State Senate. On entering that body, his familiarity with legislative proceedings enabled him to take a leading part in the business and debates of the two sessions which he attended.

In person he was tall and well-proportioned; and such was the strength of his constitution, that "his physical and mental endurance were almost inexhaustible." He was generally buoyant in spirit, and dignified, though cordial, in manner.

In 1853, Dr. Dana was seized with an organic affection of the heart, which suddenly prostrated him to apparent death. He had been spending a few hours in Castleton, and, about to return, was walking rather hastily at the time, in company with Dr. Goldsmith, to take the cars. The immediate use of remedies restored him to consciousness; and although his death was announced by telegraph, he was able to reach home the following day.

This attack was followed by several others; and he was obliged to relinquish all active practice to his associate, Dr. Olin G. Dyer, to adopt an abstemious diet, avoid physical exercise, except that of riding in pleasant weather; and to suppress all mental excitements and emotions tending to increase the action of the heart.

He was, however, for some years, President of the Rutland and Addison County Insurance Company; and he afterwards collected a large amount of material, and had nearly written a history of Brandon, embracing all the original grants and grantees, the organization of churches and schools, and notices of more than one hundred of the pioneers who settled there prior to the year 1800. In several departments, this history is more elaborate and complete than the history of any other town in Vermont which I have yet seen.

During the period of comparative retirement above referred to, his mind was unimpaired and cheerful, though perfectly aware of his critical condition. He had long been a consistent member of the Congregational church; and though for the last 8 years almost entirely prevented from attending meetings of any kind, his religious character

grew brighter, and his experience more absorbing.

Always disposed to bear his own troubles quietly, he now appeared patient in suffering, peculiarly affectionate in manner, and encouraging to others, as their solicitude for him increased.

Probably the last few years were really the happiest of his mature life. He was disposed to overlook the failures, and magnify the kindnesses of others; and as he got into such harmony with all the world as would tend to increase its attractions, he seemed the more prepared and willing to leave it.

He met his death on the 20th of Aug., 1861, after an illness of three days, perfectly conscious of every stage of its approach, yet free from alarm,—with the simplicity of a child, and the assured hope of the Christian.

A large concourse of people attended his funeral obsequies, on which occasion Rev. Dr. Child, of Castleton, officiated, assisted by Rev. Dr. Thomas, of Brandon.

POEMS

BY MRS. E. A. DANA, WIFE OF THE LATE DR. A. G. DANA.

A pleasant volume, 12mo. 160 pp., of Mrs. Dana's poems has been published under the title "GATHERED LEAVES"—Cambridge: Private edition, 1864.

THREESCORE YEARS.

"To one who gained my heart and hand,
To whom my life for life was given,—
One, by whose side on earth I stand,
By whom I hope to stand in heaven."

That stately form and manly brow,
The clear gray eye imbued with thought,
An intellect as lofty, show
With philosophic interest fraught.

Commanding, dignified, and firm,
With native eloquence endowed,
And patriotic fervor warm
That to corruption never bowed.

Age hath not stamped its signet yet,
Nor bowed with feebleness that form;
But the mountain pine, though firmly set,
Must yield its glory to the storm.

The silvery threads are shining now
Amid those ebon locks of thine;
And on thy cheek and on thy brow
Is pencil'd many a thoughtful line.

Life's morning sun our shadows hlent,
When all the streams to eastward run;
Lo, now the river's course is bent
To swell the tide of setting sun.

Yon sunny hills we quickly pass'd
And stood upon the midland height;
Henceforth our shadows, backward cast,
Will lengthen till they blend in night,

Together we this path have trod,
 In joy and sorrow, hope and fear,—
 Through changing scenes and seasons stood
 By the same cradle, font, and bier.

The olive plants around our beard
 Have blossom'd into summer bloom ;
 Oh, may the premise they afford
 Ripen rich fruit to deck our tomb.

Some drooped, 'tis true, at morn'g tide,
 And were transplanted to the skies ;
 And some, alas, may ill abide
 The blasting winds that round us rise.

Ah, few who left with us the bowers
 Of childhood, linger on the way :
 Some fell to sleep among the flowers,
 And some on lonely hill-sides lay.

Perchance a few mere suns may set,
 A few mere moons may wax and wane,
 When we who journey onward yet,
 Shall close our part in life's refrain.

And, as thy westering sun declines,
 Oh, may its light so purely glow
 That, while thy pathway it defines,
 With steps unwavering thou shalt go.

And I will lift my prayer to Him
 Who listens to each humble cry,
 To fill with blessings, to the brim,
 Thy cup on earth, thy crown on high.

TO MY MOTHER.*

Dear Mother, worn and weary now,
 Calm be thy rest at even-tide,
 Where deep and still the waters flow,
 Nearing the ocean vast and wide.

The morning fields are far away
 Where childhood left its foot-prints light,
 And the sunny hills seem dim and grey
 That youthful memories paint so bright.

But thou canst see them though afar,
 And trace the long and winding way
 Whose roughness cost thee many a scar,
 Whose storms have bleach'd thy hair so grey.

Those silvery locks were waving bright
 And burnished like the raven's plume,
 No maiden's eye flashed purer light,
 No maiden's cheek wore richer bloom.

A form and elegance of mein
 That grace and dignity bestow ;
 Meet channels these where many a stream
 Of life's sweet sympathies may flow.

Lovely and lofty traits were there,
 Self-sacrificing, true and kind ;
 The wife's devotion, Mother's care
 By faith and love to God refined.

[* Mrs. Rachel F. Fuller, one of the oldest inhabitants of Brandon, for whom her daughter, Mrs. Dana, wrote this tribute of affection on her 92d birthday which occurred a few days before her death.—*Ed.*]

But scattered all along the ground
 Are hopes that once were towering high,
 And there is many a grassy mound
 Where fond affections buried lie.

Where childhood's sunny hours flew past
 Thy Mother's lowly bed was made,
 And where thy youthful lot was cast
 Thy Father in the church-yard laid.

He, who should slumber at thy side
 Sleeps by the Merrimac's bright wave,
 And many a time thy heart hath died
 Within thee, o'er some loved ones' grave.

But, though thine eyes be dim with tears
 Canst thou not see a heavenly hand ;
 That strengthened thee so many years
 And led thee through this weary land ?

Though many a pang our fellows cost
 And fear and sorrow have been thine,
 Still not one prayer or tear is lost
 Laid on a pitying Saviour's shrine.

I bless thee, Mother, for the care
 That never faltered on the way,
 That taught my infant lips the prayer
 And offers thine for me each day.

I bless thee, for the love untold
 Whose fountains never ceased to play,
 Whose depths have never yet grown cold,
 Whose streams have gladdened all my way.

Dear Mother, thou art almost home,
 Thy Father's house almost in sight,
 And from its towers through all the gloom
 Come rays reflecting Heaven's own light.

Some of our number wait us there,
 Those grassy mounds are sunken low,
 And what has earth of good, or fair,
 To tempt our feet to linger so ?

God bless thee, Mother, and bestow
 Sweet peace on all thy days to come,
 And gently may the waters flow
 That bear thee to a heavenly home.

GUARDIAN SPIRITS.

"Are they not all ministering spirits, sent forth to minister to them that shall be heirs of salvation?"—*Hebrews i. 14.*

Do ye come in the hush of the twilight hour,
 When the fire in the west grows dim,
 Your footsteps thrilling our heart-strings o'er
 Like some floating angel-hymn

When the moonbeam silvers the frosted pane,
 When the night and the morning meet ?
 Or the eaves are dripping with summer rain,
 And the clever bells are sweet ?

But come with the light of the spirit land,
 Wherever Times' shadow descends ;
 It is blessed to lean on the unseen hand
 Our heavenly Father sends.

Come with sweet thoughts from the world above,
Where Christ and the holy ones are;
Oh, whisper some message from those we love!
Do they not remember us there?

Could we catch one gleam of your shining hair,
One look in your sad sweet eyes!
But we may never gaze on vision so fair
Till beyond the dark river we rise.

"By your pillow at night, and your footsteps by day,
We watch you through good and through ill;
In the dark hour of danger sow light in your way,
To shine on the narrow path still.

"In joy and in sorrow, in weal and in woe,
On the desert, the mountain, the wave,
In your wanderings wide, wherever you go
From the cradle-bed on to the grave.

"So lovingly, tenderly, still by your side,
It is ours His love to express,
Who so loved the world that for sinners He died,
And His wounded hands ever would bless.

"In this dark world of sin ye may see no gleams
Of our bright forms and radiant wings:
Too fearful and sad earth's mystery seems,
Too deep is the shadow it flings.

"We're watchers till time and eternity meet,
'We know not the day nor the hour;'
But the dark shall be light at the judgment-seat,
And evil triumphant no more."

THE GARDEN OF THE HEART—AN EXTRACT.

I have a mystic garden
A fountain there is playing
Whose springs are never dry;
The precious Plants there nurtur'd
Were by my Father given;
And ever as I watch'd them
At morning, noon, or even,
I might have known He watch'd them, too,
With more than human love,
And sent sweet influences, like dew,
Down from His home above.

The Oak, the Ash, the Fir tree,
The Elm and Maple, too,
Sprung up so fair and graceful,
And in my garden grew;

I see their spreading branches wave,
And glory in their shade.

And flowers were there to beautify,
And make my borders gay;
A rose that blush'd like sunset,
And a Lily sweet as May.
I had a Morning-glory, too,
But it faded in an hour;
And cherubs bore it, wet with dew,
To grace their own sweet bower.

A white Rose once so fondly
Twin'd round the Oaken tree,
Which shelter'd and sustain'd it
Most true and tenderly:
But a light was on it, day by day
It faded, till afar
On autumn winds 't was borne away
Where angel gardens are.

The Olive and the Cedar
Are in my garden now;
Strength dwelleth in the cedar,
Peace in the olive bough.
And other flowers are gathered thero,
So beautiful and bright,
I dream of nought more sweet and fair,
Save in the land of light.

Far be the days of sorrow
That shall with power prevail,
To scatter leaf and blossom
Upon the wintry gale.
And when, in years that soon will flee,
These walls in ruin lie,
May the fadeless flower, the living tree,
And all within my garden, be
Transplanted to the sky.

THE HAND THAT WROUGHT WITH MINE.*

There was a hand that wrought with mine,
To gather up these autumn leaves,
That now can only wreathe a shrine
With those that mournful memory weaves.

There was an eye that lingered long
And kindly o'er each leaf and spray;
Seeking some music in the song,
Some lasting beauty in the lay.

There was a smile that cheered me on,
Which I, alas, no more shall see;
And what avails since thou art gone,
And all the world seems sad to me?

The fairest things we gather here,
Laid on thy grave, soon fade away;
There's no memorial love can rear
But Time will crumble in decay.

But in those green, unfading bowers,
In the unseen land to which we go,
No sorrow lies beneath the flowers,
No treasure under winter's snow.

There wilt thou take my hand again,
And lead me through the Eden fields;
No more to hope and toil in vain
For the fading things time only yields.

Oh, glorious home! I'll look for thee
Above your purple star-lit shore,
Until the loved ones there I see,
And dream of them and thee no more.

THE CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH OF BRANDON.

BY DEACON BARZILLAI DAVENPORT.

On Sept. 23, 1785, a Congregational church was organized in Brandon, by the Rev. Mr. Sell of Dorset, consisting of 5 males and 5 females, viz.: Jedediah Winslow, William Dodge, Nathan Flint, David Buckland and Moses Barnes; Mrs. Sarah Larkin, Elizabeth Winslow, Elizabeth Dodge, Mercy Flint and Mary King.

They had previously appointed a day of fasting, humiliation and prayer, and adopted articles of faith and covenant; and the male members subscribed to rules of discipline: all of

* Dr. A. G. Dana died August 20th, 1861.

which were in the main truly orthodox and scriptural.

Like the Pilgrim Fathers, the early settlers of Brandon seemed to care for the worship of God, while in the wilderness. There were but few settlements in town when the church was organized. Their public meetings were held in private dwellings, and they mostly were log-houses.

From a smoky manuscript, which purports to have been the first book of the records of the church, it appears that this feeble band of Christians consecrated their offspring to God more generally than is done by the members of the church at the present day: and additions were made to the church, from time to time, by profession of their faith in Christ, and by letters from other churches: but as the records were kept on manuscripts of a few sheets of paper, for many years after the organization of the church, there is not now to be found a continuous record. The first book and the third, which are in manuscripts, are still preserved; but the second, or what would seem to have been the second book of records, embracing a term of 5 or 6 years, is not to be found; and some of the leaves of the first books are quite illegible.

The church at its organization, made choice of Jedediah Winslow (1) as their moderator and Clerk, and he discharged the duties of both offices for several years thereafter.

The church had occasional preaching, (2) sometimes more than one Sabbath in succession, and lectures on week-days, occasionally; but no settled pastor or stated supply until 1792, when on the 23d of September the Rev. Enos Bliss (3) was installed as their pastor. How long Mr. Bliss ministered to them is not shown by any record now to be found, as there is no record of his dismissal. Tradition says that Mr. Bliss was called, settled and dismissed within a year.

January, 1800, the (4) Rev. Ebenezer Hibbard was ordained in Brandon, and installed pastor. There is no record of the stipulated amount to be paid the pastor, on the church records—although a committee was chosen to deed the land to Mr. Hibbard, agreeably to their contract with him. The country was new, and the church poor, and of course the salary was small, as they worshipped in a log meeting-house; and I find a vote on record to purchase a cow that would not cost over \$18.00, and give to Mr. Hibbard, during the following spring.

Mr. Hibbard continued to labor here almost 21 years. He was dismissed Sept. 5, 1821.

During his ministry in Brandon there were several precious revivals of religion, and many additions to the church. During the years 1816 and '17, there were some 120 united with the church.

But at the time of Mr. Hibbard's dismissal, the church became somewhat divided and distracted in their councils, and without doubt large additions of its members, in 1817, as was alleged by some of the old members, did not add so much to the strength and graces of the church, as it did to its numbers; although many good and devoted Christians became members at that time. There were, however, some tares which an enemy had sown, that afterwards sprang up and showed themselves.

After Mr. Hibbard was dismissed, the church and society hired preaching most of the time for some 18 months. Rev. Mr. Perrin preached several months, and Dr. Bates, president of Middlebury College, and Prof. John Hough, were the principal supplies, after Mr. Perrin left, until the latter part of the summer of '22, when the Rev. Beriah Green, direct from the seminary at Andover, was invited to preach as a candidate. Mr. Green was a graduate of Middlebury College—a young man of much promise, and an interesting speaker. The church gave him a call, which he accepted, and was ordained April 16, '23. He was more of a preacher than a pastor: and, during his ministry in Brandon, which was a little more than 6 years, there were 25 additions to the church by letter and by profession, and 24 excommunications, and 5 deaths.

The 11th of May, 1829, he was dismissed, and again the church applied to the College faculty to supply their pulpit, which was cheerfully responded to by Dr. Bates and Prof. Hough, until the summer of '30, when the Rev. Ira Ingraham was invited to become the pastor of the church, and accepted in the following language:

"In considering your call for the purpose of forming an answer, my only inquiry *should be*: Does the Great Head of the Church call me to this field? I have endeavored to interpret His providences in relation to this question, and if I understand their meaning, it is His divine will that I should accept your call.

"Believing, therefore, that such is the will of my Lord and Master, I most heartily and cheerfully accept your invitation. May the God of all grace sanction your call and this acceptance of it. And if this connection is formed, and this endearing and solemn relation is consummated between us, may it be as the dew of Hermon, and as the dew that descended upon the mountains of Zion; for there the Lord commanded a blessing, even life forevermore."

Mr. Ingraham settled (Sept. 1, 1830,) on a salary of \$450, and the use of the parsonage, which was purchased by the church and society during the pastorate of Mr. Green. Mr. Ingraham proved to be an able and earnest preacher, and a faithful and efficient pastor, and his labors were abundantly blessed in building up the church. He remained pastor a little over 6 years, when, at the urgent request of the Vermont Domestic Missionary Society, he was dismissed to engage as the Secretary and Agent of that board.

In the year 1831, there was held in many of the churches in this vicinity a series of meetings, called three-days meetings. The Baptist church in Brandon appointed such a meeting, and invited several neighboring clergymen of their denomination to come and assist them in sustaining the meetings. The Congregational church in Pittsford had appointed a three-days meeting to be held at the same time and on the same days; which meeting Mr. Ingraham had engaged to attend, and did attend the two first days of the series; but finding that an unusual interest was manifested by his people in Brandon, in the Baptist meeting which was being conducted there, he returned on the 3d day, and attended with his people the last day's service of the Baptist meeting. He took no part in the meeting, save the offering of one prayer; yet his deep interest was most manifest to all who were present. On the 10th of July following this meeting, there were added to the Congregational church 32 members by profession of their faith in Christ, and a large share of them heads of families.

The whole number of additions during Mr. Ingraham's ministry was 136 members, including several restorations of members who were excommunicated during the previous pastorate, and only one member excluded.

On the day of Mr. Ingraham's dismissal, Rev. Harvey Curtis, afterwards President of Knox College in Galesburg, Ill., was ordained over us as a pastor—then a young man and tutor in Middlebury College. He was an earnest and affectionate preacher, a warm hearted Christian, and greatly beloved by the church and people. He commenced preaching with us in the autumn of 1835, as Mr. Ingraham had not time to preach with us, although he was not formally dismissed until Feb. 17, 1836, the day of Mr. Curtis' ordination.

A protracted meeting was commenced in Brandon by the Rev. Jedediah Burchard, an

Evangelist, on the day of, or the next day after, Mr. Curtis' ordination, and continued some 18 or 19 days, in which the other denominations in Brandon, viz. Baptist and Methodist, united and participated with us. Although the meetings were held in our meeting-house, and all shared in the fruits of the meeting, the Congregational church, under the advice of the Rev. Mr. Ingraham, had passed a vote, previous to Mr. Burchard's visiting Brandon, not to be in haste about the admission of members into the church, during the excitement of the meeting: consequently none of the converts were admitted to membership in the church until after Mr. Burchard had left town. On the 20th of March there were 41 admitted to the church, on profession of their faith in Christ. A very large proportion of them, in their relation to the church of their Christian experience, dated their conversion prior to that meeting—and some of them many years before.

The whole number of members who joined the church during Dr. Curtis' pastorate, was 152. A larger number of the congregation were constant attendants on public worship during his ministry, than were before or since. He has occasionally visited Brandon since his relation of pastor was dissolved, and always had a full house. He was dismissed Dec. 11, 1840.

After Mr. Curtis left, Rev. Milo J. Hitchcock preached as a candidate for settlement some 3 months. He was an interesting preacher, and the church gave him a call; but he declined to accept the invitation, and afterwards settled in Rochester, N. Y. The Professors in Middlebury college were again applied to, and supplied the church with preaching until the spring of 1842, when Rev. William H. Marsh came to Brandon, and, after a short trial, the church gave him a call to settle, which he accepted, and was ordained June 29, 1842. He was an easy writer, and rather a fluent speaker, but did not seem to interest himself, nor the people very much; and, in the winter of 1843, he complained of ill health, and did not preach much, and asked for a dismissal which was granted him. A council was called and he was formally dismissed on 21st of Mar., 1843. The next sabbath after, he craved the privilege of preaching a farewell sermon to the people; and came out openly, and avowed himself an Episcopalian: he was unfortunate, however, in his effort, as he made no converts to that communion from the Congregational church.

This summerset of Mr. Marsh had no tendency to divide the church. They remained strong in the faith of Congregationalism, and made an effort to find another pastor. They invited the Rev. Wm. G. T. Shedd, who had just finished his course at the Andover Theological Seminary, to come and preach as a candidate. He accepted the invitation, and commenced his labors in September of the same year, and on Jan. 4, 1844, was ordained as pastor. He remained with us nearly 2 years. He was quite young, but is too well known in the religious world now, for me to speak of his talents, or acquirements. The church desired to keep him—but he had received the appointment of a professorship in the University of Vermont, and expressed a strong desire to accept it; saying that he thought himself better adapted for the discharge of the duties of a professor, than he was for those of a pastor. The result was that he was dismissed Aug. 19, 1845.

During these frequent changes of pastors the church gathered no strength, but grew weaker. They resorted to their old friends, the President and Professors of Middlebury College, to supply the pulpit on the Sabbath. This request was again graciously granted until sometime in the spring of 1846, when the Rev. Moses Chase, formerly a pastor of the Plattsburgh church, N. Y., was recommended to the church. He came and preached a few Sabbaths, received a call, and accepted it, and, Dec. 3, 1846, was installed as pastor, and on the 8th of September following, the connection was dissolved, and the church left once more without an under shepherd. At this time of trial, one of the members of the church wrote a letter to the Rev. Mr. Ingraham, their old pastor, who had been settled over a Presbyterian church in Lyons, N. Y. Mr. Ingraham had just been dismissed from his charge there, and very soon came to Brandon, and engaged to preach for us for one year; and before the close of the year, the church and society extended to him a call to again assume the duties and responsibilities of pastor of the church: but the call was not unanimous. There were two strong abolitionists in the church who were very *fearful*, that he was a *pro-slavery man*. Mr. Ingraham finding that the church was not unanimous, declined our offer.

Early in the spring of 1850, Rev. Francis B. Wheeler was invited to become the pastor of the church. He accepted the call, and was installed on May 29th, of the same year. He

remained with us until September 7, 1854, when he went to Saco, Maine, and is now pastor of a Presbyterian church in Poughkeepsie, N. Y.; and we were once more supplied with preaching from the College faculty.

In the summer of 1856, the church invited the Rev. John D. Kingsbury to visit Brandon, and preach a few Sabbaths as a candidate. He accepted the invitation, and came and preached two Sabbaths. The church and society gave him a call to settle as pastor. After the close of the term of the Theological Seminary, Mr. Kingsbury accepted the call, and was ordained Sept. 24, 1856, and was dismissed Aug. 15, 1860. The last two pastors of the church were good preachers, and very acceptable pastors. There were added to the church, during Mr. Wheeler's ministry, 55 members, and during Mr. Kingsbury 58 members. Six members have united with the church by profession, since we have been destitute of a pastor.

A few individual members of the church have purchased a piece of land and have erected a very convenient brick vestry, or conference-room, finished it, and the ladies have seated it with settees.

In 1858, the Congregational church and society made very extensive repairs and alterations in their house of worship, at an expense of from \$2500 to \$3000, not including a beautiful marble pulpit, which was a free-will offering, from one of the deacons of the church. [6]

The whole membership of the church from its organization up to August, 1861, was 769. Present number is 178.

[Deacon Davenport had finished his paper to this point when he died: the notes and supplement to which are by the Rev. Mr. Tuxbury—and the biographical sketch of the writer by Henry Clark of the Rutland Herald.—*Ed.*]

CONTINUATION FROM OTHER SOURCES.

After the dismissal of Mr. Kingsbury in 1860, the church was without a pastor for nearly five years. During this period of unhappy differences, growing out of the repair of the church, and the methods adopted for raising money for the parish expenses, only 17 persons united with the church by profession and by letter. The pulpit was variously supplied. In 1861–2, Rev. Wm. Ford a Methodist minister residing in town, supplied the pulpit for several months. Rev. Wm. J. Harris was invited Oct. 24, 1862 to become their pastor, or a stated supply for one year, at his option.

He chose the latter, and, being re-engaged, continued in that relation till Jan. 1, 1865, on which day he closed his labors, avowing himself an Episcopalian. He has since been rector of churches at Manchester, N. H., and at Montpelier, and is now [1873] rector of Trinity Church, Rutland.

On the 21st of April, 1865, the church voted unanimously to invite Rev. Franklin Tuxbury to become their pastor. Mr. Tuxbury had preached five Sabbaths, and on the occasion of Pres. Lincoln's National Fast—the day of his assassination, April 14. Mr. T. had previously been pastor of the Russell church in Hadley, Mass. He was installed pastor May 25, 1865. Rev. Silas Aiken, D. D., was the moderator of the Council, and Rev. W. G. T. Shedd, D. D., a former pastor of the church, and a former instructor of the candidate, preached the sermon. During the present pastorate there have been added to the church up to the present time (Aug. 1872.) 105 members. The total membership from organization of the church is about 896. The present number is 209—a net gain of 51 members in seven years.

NOTES.

(1) "Jedidiah Winslow," Sept. 28, 1791, was disciplined "for boiling maple sap upon the Lord's day." Dea. Winslow said he was "Sorry that he did it, on the account of it being a grief to the minds of his breatherin, but not vuing himself therein guilty of a breach of the Sabbath," he insisted "that he there in was himself in the way of his duty." But, "the Church vuing it a direct violation of the Law of god, and that he might as well bin employed in a most any other business—taking that with the matter of exSample udder Consideration—they voted not satisfied. Uppon which Brother winslow requested a CounSell and the Church redily Complied, then proceded and Mutally Chose the West Church in Rutland for the odd Church, then the Choice by vote of the Church in Jericho and the Church in Orwell and Mr. Winslow made Choice of the Church in Hinsdale and the Church in Walpole, To meet the last Thursday in January next."

Whether the "counSell" ever met, and if so, what disposition they made of the case, the records do not say.

(2) "Occasional preaching"—In Feb. 11, 1790, the church gave Rev. Elijah Norton a call, but there is no record or tradition of his settlement. From 1793 to 1800, the church was occasionally supplied by Revs. Eleazer Harwood and Sylvanus Chapin, Rev. Mr. Bingham and Rev. Mr. Marcey.

(3.) "Rev. Enos Bliss." Jan. 18, 1792, at the house of Loren Larkin, the church

"Voted to give Mr. Bliss for a settlement as follows, viz. Fifty pounds to be paid in cattle or grain" in three equal annual installments, beginning at his ordination. They likewise voted to "give him the Ministry Right, excepting the first division, or, if he chooses in lieu thereof, fifty pounds, at the end of three years from his ordination, to be paid in cattle or grain. Also, voted to give Mr. Bliss 30 pounds Lawful money" at the end of the first year, increasing the salary 5 pounds each year "till it arises to 60 pounds, the whole to be paid in cattle or grain." It was provided that, in case Mr. Bliss should not continue with them eight years, the last mentioned fifty pounds in his "settlement" should revert to the church.

(4) "Rev. Ebenezer Hebard. (So he wrote his name.) Previous to Mr. H's ordination, the church observed Tuesday Sept. 24th, 1799 as a day of fasting and prayer and invited a sort of preliminary council to examine the pastor elect. Rev. S. Chapin preached a sermon, and was assisted in the examination by Rev. E. Harwood and Rev. Benj. Worster. The ordination was appointed for the following January. The regular ordination council consisted of the churches at Pittsford, Orwell, W. Rutland, Benson and Cornwall."

INFANT BAPTISMS.

59 children were baptized previous to Jan. 1, 1800—an average of about four a year for the first 15 years.

309 children were baptized during Mr. Hebard's pastorate of about 21 years—an average of 14 a year.

During Mr. Green's pastorate of about 6 years 29 children were baptized—an average of about 5 a year.

ADDITIONS TO THE CHURCH.

Previous to 1800 at least 46 had united, an average of about 3 a year since the organization.

During Mr. Hebard's pastorate 231 members were received—an average of about 11 a year.

During Mr. Green's pastorate 25 members united with the church—an average of about 4 a year.

During Mr. Ingraham's pastorate 136 united—an average of 27 a year.

During Mr. Curtis' pastorate 152 members were received—an average of about 30 a year. This was the time of Birchard's visit.

During Mr. Marsh's pastorate of less than a year 5 were added.

During Mr. Shedd's pastorate 15 were added—an average of about 7 a year.

During Mr. Chase's pastorate of less than a year, no additions.

During Mr. Wheeler's pastorate of about 4 years 55 members were added—an average of about 13 a year.

During Mr. Kingsbury's pastorate 58 members were added—an average of about 14 a year.

During the 5 years the church were with-

out a settled pastor after Mr. Kingsbury's dismissal, 17 persons united—an average of about 3 a year.

During the first 7 years of the present pastorate 105 members have been received—an average of 15 a year.

MEETING-HOUSES.

The first meeting-house was built of logs near the centre of the town, in which public worship was maintained by lay service, except occasional itinerant preaching. Its site was a little west of the house now occupied by Dea. J. H. Vail. Beyond this, Loren Larkin's house seems to have been a favorite place for the church meetings previous to about 1797. It was located near the present Scale shop.

About 1797 or 1798, the second meeting-house was erected on the site occupied by the present church. When nearly completed it took fire on a cold winter morning in the absence of the workmen. On their return the interior was so far enveloped in flames that efforts to save it were unavailing.—Though depressed, the little church were not disheartened. With cheerful hearts and willing hands they rallied to the work, and soon completed a new building upon the old foundations, which yielded satisfactory accommodations to the church till 1831. This was the third meeting-house. In April 1831, the old church was demolished, preparatory to laying the foundation of the present brick structure which is the fourth meeting-house built since the organization of the church. Its dimensions are 75 by 52 feet. Its cost was about \$5000. It was dedicated in November 1832. Col. David Warren and Nyram Clark built it. A parsonage was purchased during Mr. Green's pastorate, but subsequently sold.

(6) LIST OF DEACONS.

Jedidiah Winslow, died April 5, 1794, aged 69 years.

Hiram Horton, removed to Malone, N. Y.

Ebenezer Wooster, chosen Nov. 8, 1792.

Joseph Hawley, chosen Nov. 8, 1792.

David Merriam, died Feb. 15, 1849, aged 89 years and 18 days.

Moses Barnes, died Dec. 12, 1825.

Asa Blackmer, chosen Sept. 20, 1822; died Jan. 31, 1861; aged 89 years.

Daniel June, chosen Sept. 20, 1822; died April 28, 1830; aged 60 years less 10 days.

Ashael June, chosen Oct. 2, 1830; died April 18, 1862; aged 90 years.

Barzillai Davenport, chosen April 6, 1833; died July 24, 1871.

Ira Button, chosen April 6, 1833; resigned June 1, 1860.

Asa Burnell, chosen April 6, 1833; died March 20, 1871; aged 85 years.

Henry Kingsley, chosen March 10, 1854; dismissed Nov. 13, 1857.

Edward D. Selden, chosen March 10, 1854; resigned Oct. 20, 1870.

John H. Vail, chosen Nov. 3, 1870.

Denison Blackmer, chosen Nov. 3, 1870
Wm. W. Reynolds, chosen Nov. 3, 1870; resigned July 18, 1872.

WM. H. MARSH.—It should be added that Mr. Marsh repented of his error, and wrote a very humble confession, asking the forgiveness of the church. It was dated Aug. 15, 1843. But after preaching a while in Connecticut he returned to Episcopacy again. He finally lost his character, separated from his wife and died in disgrace at Duanesville, N. Y.

"The Congregational church of Brandon, at a meeting holden on July 16, 1798, voted, that in case any member of this church shall conceive he has occasion justly to commence a suit at law against one of his brethren, belonging to the same church, that he shall not let the cause come to trial till he has laid it before the church and received their direction how to proceed in the same." That would not be so bad now-a-days!

HON. BARZILLAI DAVENPORT,

recently deceased at the age of 82 years, father-in-law of Hon. William M. Field of Rutland; was a native of Dummerston, and studied law with Hon. John Lynde, of Williamstown, and was admitted to the Orange county bar, and in 1822, removed to Brandon, and commenced the practice of the law. He resided at Brandon 46 years, 41 of which he was town clerk. He was frequently the recipient of public trust from his fellow-citizens. He was justice of the peace 28 years, and represented the town in the Legislatures of 1854-'55. In 1854, he was chairman of the committee on military affairs, and in 1855 second on the judiciary committee. He was a useful member of the General Assembly, and held in high esteem by his associates. He was one of the assistant judges of the Rutland county court in 1855, '56 and '57. In his political opinions he was originally a democrat, but took an early and prominent part in the free-soil party, from which he went into the republican. He was ever an earnest anti-slavery man. He was a deacon in the Congregational church at Brandon from 1833 until the time of his death.

BAPTIST CHURCH.

BY REV. C. A. THOMAS, D. D.

The Baptist Church in Brandon was constituted in 1785, consisting of 12 members. In September, 1789, Mr. Isaac Webb, who had been with them a while, as their preacher, was called to ordination and settlement. Mr. Webb was the first pastor of the church, and the first minister settled in the town.

The council, called to assist in the ordina-

tion of Mr. Webb, included the Rev. Caleb Blood of Shaftsbury, Rev. Henry Green of Wallingford, Rev. Isaac Beal of Clarendon, Rev. Elnathan Phelps of Orwell, and Rev. Elisha Rich of Pittsford. The pastorate of Rev. Isaac Webb was short, and followed by the successive pastorates of Calvin Chamberlain, — Peck, Moses Ware, Joshua Young, Abial Fisher, Elisha Starkweather, Isaac Sawyer, Joseph Sawyer, William Hutchinson, George B. Ide, and C. A. Thomas.

The present pastor, C. A. Thomas, was ordained and settled in October, 1835. The clergymen who assisted in his ordination and settlement were Rev. Daniel Sharp of Boston, Mass., Rev. J. M. Graves of Ludlow, Rev. Aaron Angier of Orwell, Rev. S. C. Dillaway of Poultney, Rev. Reuben Sawyer of Westhaven, and Rev. Joel H. Green of Parishville, N. Y.

The church in its infancy held its meetings for several years in dwelling houses, with only occasional preaching. In 1790, a log house was constructed for their use; and in 1800, a more commodious, framed house was built, and occupied, as a place of worship, until 1832; when their present substantial brick edifice was completed, and opened for worship. This house has recently been remodeled at an expense of \$6000. Where the history of a church is nearly coëval with that of the town, and members of the church have been among the most prominent of the citizens, it would be well to have the general history of the town include the ecclesiastical information. But as this has not been done in connection with the general article on Brandon, a few dates and names pertaining to the history of the Baptist church have here been given. And it is hoped that the same may be done in respect to the other ecclesiastical bodies in the place.

The Baptists held their State Sabbath School Convention at Brandon, June 5, 1872.

HISTORY OF METHODISM IN BRANDON.

BY REV. BERNICE D. AMES, A. M.

The introduction of Methodism into Brandon was characterized by the same mighty influence of the spirit in connection with powerful preaching and self-denying labor and sacrifice, and encountered the same opposition and persecution which attended its introduction into other portions of the old world and the new. Too few memorials of the labors,

sacrifices, trials and persecutions of the fathers and mothers in our Israel, have been preserved. It is a labor of love and a work of piety to collect and treasure what remain. Present and future generations of Methodists ought to be more laborious, devoted, and self-sacrificing for reading these memorials. And as the recent will become the ancient, and the present take its place with the past, it may not be unprofitable to trace the progress of the Church in Brandon down to the present time.

"The Rev. Freeborn Garrettson was the apostle of Methodism in all the region now occupied by the Troy Conference.*

At the Conference of 1788, he was appointed presiding elder of the district north of the City of New York, and extending from New Rochelle, near New York City, to Lake Champlain. At that time there were but six circuits in his large district." †

"The Lord had raised up a number of zealous young men who had entered the field of itinerancy with hearts fired and filled with love to God and the souls of men. Several of these were placed under the charge of Mr. Garrettson who was requested by Bishop Asbury to penetrate the country north of the city of New York, and form as many circuits as he could." ‡

The following account of the exercises of his mind, and of the manner in which he proceeded in the work of breaking up this new ground is from Mr. Garrettson's own pen:

"I was very uneasy in my mind, being unacquainted with the country, an entire stranger to its inhabitants, there being no Methodist societies farther north than Westchester; but I gave myself to earnest prayer for direction.

I knew that the Lord was with me. In the night season in a dream, it seemed to me that the whole country up the North river, as far as Lake Champlain, east and west was open to my view.

"After Conference adjourned I requested the young men to meet me. Light seemed so reflected on my path, that I gave them directions where to begin, and which way to form their circuits. I also appointed a time for each Quarterly Meeting, requesting them to take up a collection in every place where they preached, and told them I should go up the North river, to the extreme parts of the

* This Conference embraced the western half of Vermont, when this passage was written.

† Troy Conference Miscellany, p. 22.

‡ Bangs' History of Methodism Vol. I. p. 269.

work, visiting the towns and cities in the way, and on my return I should visit them all and hold their Quarterly Meetings.

I had no doubt but that the Lord would do wonders, for the young men were pious, zealous and laborious."

"God was with these heroic pioneers of Methodism, opening their way before them, supporting them amid their trials, raising them up friends among strangers, and blessing their labors."

"My custom was" says Mr. Garrettson, "to go round the district every three months, and then return to New York, where I commonly staid about two weeks. In going once around I usually travelled about a thousand miles, and preached upwards of a hundred sermons." *

At the close of their first year's labor, they returned over 600 members.

Of these young men, according to the minutes of 1788, Darius Dunham was appointed to Shoreham, and Samuel Wigton to "Lake Champlain." "Shoreham" and "Lake Champlain," doubtless merely indicated the places where they were expected to form circuits. One or both of these men, without doubt, preached in Vermont, and were perhaps the first Methodist preachers that ever preached in the State. None of the 600 members, first mentioned, however, were reported from Vermont. Probably none were gathered.

In 1794, Joshua Hall was appointed to Vermont, but did not labor in the State, and of course reported no members. In 1796, Nicholas Snethen, whom, on account of his eloquence Bishop Asbury was wont to call "his silver trumpet," was appointed to Vershire on the east side of the mountain, and had the honor of forming in that place the first Methodist society in Vermont, although for some reason, no members were returned to the ensuing conference. Ralph Williston was appointed at the next conference to Vershire circuit. In 1793, 100 members were returned for Vershire circuit east of the mountain, and 186 for Vergennes, west of the mountain. These were the first members reported from Vermont and enumerated in the Minutes. From this time preachers were stationed, and members reported in both sections of the State in rapidly augmenting numbers. The question arises, who gathered the 186 members reported in 1793 for Vergennes circuit, since no preachers had been sent here by the bishops at the preced-

ing conference? Probably at this late day no one can answer with certainty. Very likely the two brothers, Michael and Samuël Coates, and almost certainly the indefatigable Lorenzo Dow, and perhaps others labored here before the Conference of 1798. This is inferred from the fact that oral tradition still preserves the name of the Coates as passing through and preaching here before any regular preachers had been sent into this region who informed the people that they would probably have preachers in a year or two, and that Lorenzo Dow was instrumental in the conversion of the leader of the first society organized in western Vermont.*

The following extracts from an article in the Christian Advocate and Journal for Sept. 6, 1833, contain some interesting incidents connected with the introduction of Methodism into Brandon and vicinity.

Methodism was introduced into these parts about forty years ago. The Rev. Messrs. Coates, Mitchel, Wood, Dow, and Hutchinson, were among the first Methodist preachers who labored in these parts. Brother Hutchinson was presiding elder where his district extended from New York nearly to the Canadas. Some of our brethren are now living who were the fruits of the labors of these men of God. Often have I sat and listened to the accounts they have given of their labors, *sufferings* and *success*.

"I am informed that the first person who joined the Methodists in Vermont, west of the Green Mountain, was a young woman, who resided at the time, in the town of Monkton. The first regular society which was formed was in Brandon, Rutland county.

"The introduction of Methodism into Brandon was attended with one or two circumstances worthy of notice. Lorenzo Dow, who at that time was a very zealous and holy man of God, I am told, came into the town and called on a Baptist deacon, and desired liberty to preach in his house. The deacon very readily consented. This was on Saturday, and a few of the neighbors were invited to attend in the evening; to whom he preached, and made an appointment to preach again in the morning at sunrise. At a suitable time the family retired to bed. But in the *preacher's room*, the voice of prayer was heard by the family the greatest part of the night. Twice the deacon arose and looked into the room, unperceived by the preacher, to see what was the matter, and found him on his knees. As soon as the day began to dawn he heard the preacher get up and go out. He had the curiosity to follow him at a distance. He went to the orchard, where he prostrated himself on his face, and wrestled and prayed to God for the people in

* Garrettson's Life, p. 201.

* Christian Advocate and Journal, Vol. 8, p. 7.

that place, in a most fervent manner. After about half an hour he returned to his room, and waited for the people to come to meeting. At sunrise quite an assembly had met, and the preacher came out of his room, and immediately commenced his discourse.

He told them he had obtained an evidence that God would revive His work in that place; and that He was at work even *now*, on their hearts. Before he finished his discourse many hearts began to melt, and many eyes overflowed with tears.

“He had sent an appointment into another part of the town, for which he soon set off, and a large part of his morning hearers followed him. In the village, which was near the center of the town, there lived a Captain H., [Horton] a merchant, who, having heard of the appointment, set off with his niece, a young lady who lived in his family, to hear the Methodist preacher. During the discourse the young lady became considerably awakened to feel the need of religion. When the preacher had concluded, he desired all who felt the need of religion, and were resolved to serve God, to manifest it by rising up. Several rose, among whom was the young lady. Capt. H. seeing this, rose also, rather for the purpose of keeping her company than anything else, for he felt somewhat ashamed to see her rise. The preacher addressed a few words to them and called on God and his holy angels to witness this act of theirs. This somewhat arrested the feelings of the Captain. They set off toward home, but had not gone far before the preacher overtook them, on his way to his next appointment. He entered into conversation with the captain. He got him to promise he would take his advice, if it should be such as he himself should acknowledge to be good. In this way he prevailed on him to promise to seek after God.

By the earnest entreaties of his niece, the captain went on to the next appointment; and here he became powerfully awakened, and went home with a very heavy heart. When he arrived at home, he found his brother and lady had come to make him a visit, and the family were all awaiting his arrival to dine. He sat down at the table, but his heart was so full he could not eat. He burst into tears in the midst of the company, and immediately left the room. The family were in great distress, for they feared the Methodists had driven him distracted. However his wife soon set out for religion, and he and she and the young lady were happily converted to God. A blessed work of God immediately commenced in that place, and a society was soon formed.

“The people in Brandon were not all friends to the Methodists, not even all who professed to be Christians. Many of them thought the people were strangely deluded; and as for the captain, they doubted not he was crazy. There could be no surer sign of this than that he should say, he *knew* his sins

forgiven. Many were determined to drive the Methodists out of the place. Some said the preachers were from England, and were sent here to exert an influence in favor of the king. One day when our friends had assembled in a school-house, for public worship, a minister and three others, one of whom was a deacon of the church, and brother to Capt. H., came in, and stood with their hats on, while the preacher was at prayer. As soon as he had finished praying, one of them spoke out in a very angry tone, and inquired, what business they had there? Our people made no reply; but brother Wood, the preacher, said, ‘All who wish to hear Methodist preaching follow me to brother H.’s house’; and they commenced singing,

‘Come on, my partners in distress,’ &c.

Immediately all left the house, except the minister and his three friends. They went to the Captain’s house and proceeded in their worship without farther interruption.”

The first Methodist class in Brandon was formed, Aug. 14, 1798, with Major Gideon Horton as leader and circuit Steward. As the first conference at which preachers are recorded to have been appointed to this circuit seems not to have been held till the 19th of September following, the original members of this class must have been comprised in the 186 members before mentioned. The earliest meetings of the society were held in Potato Street, now called the McConnell neighborhood, most of the inhabitants in that section being Methodists, with a large number in Sugar Hollow: Meetings were held in dwelling-houses, barns and school-houses. Major Horton, the leader, used to go down from the village to attend meetings. Meetings of great interest and power were held, sometimes continuing all night. Persons were overcome by the influence, and lay for hours as if dead or in a swoon. The people, especially the young, thronged the meetings, and numbers of the converts were bitterly opposed, husbands persecuting their wives, and parents even punishing their children, to prevent their identifying themselves with the Methodists.

Among the original, or early members of this society, besides Major Horton and his wife Thirza, were Dr. John Horton, Gideon Mott, Henry and Eli Mc Collom, Daniel Hendee, Daniel Pomeroy, Benajah Douglass and Nathaniel B. Alden. Notwithstanding the fact that a majority of the early Methodists were gathered from the humbler classes of society, it happened in many instances, that

some remarkable men were from the beginning enrolled with these humble disciples. This was the case with the Brandon society. Numbers of those above named and their associates lived useful and honored lives, and left descendants, who fill honored positions in different parts of the country. Major Horton remained an officer of the society in Brandon till 1808, when he removed to Hubbardton and erected mills, around which a small village grew up, which after him was called Hortonville. He was the grandfather of the late Mrs. Franklin Farrington. Benajah Douglas, a native of Massachusetts, came to this town from Ballston, N. Y., in 1795, was a most irrepressible character, both in religious and secular affairs, represented the town for four consecutive years (Dr. A. G. Dana says five) in the legislature, was the grandfather of the late distinguished United States Senator, Stephen A. Douglas, and died Oct. 2, 1829. His funeral sermon was preached by Rev. Tobias Spicer, D. D.

Daniel Pomeroy came to town in 1794, was one of the most exemplary and efficient members with which this society has ever been blessed, and represented the town in the State Legislature from 1823 till 1826 inclusive. He died Apr. 7, 1843, aged 73. One of his sons, Rev. Charles Pomeroy, was long a useful and devoted minister of the Troy Conference, and a grandson, Rev. Charles R. Pomeroy, is an able and useful minister and educator in the church.

Nathaniel B. Alden lived for many years as a local minister in the church, had one son who was also a local preacher, and died a few years since in Elizabethtown, New York.

Eli McCollum remained a useful member of the church till his death, and is now well represented in the church by his son, Harry S. McCollum.

The church prospered for several years, and within 10 years from the organization of the society arrangements were made and materials collected to build a church on a site near that of the present church edifice. Dissensions, however, arose in the church, which caused the enterprise to be abandoned. A bitter feud raged between Messrs. Douglas and Gideon Horton, who were political rivals. Mr. Douglas was expelled from the church, but afterward restored. Mr. Horton removed to Hubbardton, as already stated. Some other members withdrew and united with

other branches of the church, and the society became well-nigh extinct. A sad warning against strife among brethren.

In 1814, William Clark, a zealous Methodist, removed into town. He, in connection with Eli McCollum established meetings, and Brandon became once more a regular preaching appointment, which it has continued to be to the present time. Three years later, in 1817, a great revival prevailed in town. Benajah Douglas and Daniel Pomeroy are remembered as the chief members of the church in 1825.

A camp-meeting was held in Brandon, near the village, in 1831, and another in 1832. Elder Tobias Spicer presided at both. Bishop Elijah Hedding attended the first, preached and ordained a minister.

Rev. Peter P. Harrower was appointed to the charge of the Brandon Society for the last quarter of the conference year 1834-5 and the succeeding year. When he went there he found about 30 members in the society, mostly in middle and advanced life, the chief men of whom were Daniel Pomeroy, Benj. McDaniels, David Sanderson and Eli McCollum. About the first of September, 1835, a revival commenced and continued without interruption for some 8 months. As the result, about 60 converts joined the church on probation, and all, with one or two exceptions, continued in the church.

The first Methodist Sunday-School in town was established by Mr. Harrower the same year. The Sunday-School, together with a bible-class meeting on a week day, had much to do with this revival. Mr. Harrower superintended the school himself for some time. He then appointed Harry S. McCollum, superintendent, who was at the time an unconverted man, but he soon after experienced a change of heart. Later superintendents of the school have been Charles Sullings, jr., Rev. William Ford, Henry L. Leonard and J. S. Stafford.

A legal society was organized for building a Methodist church, Oct. 4, 1836, and on the 18th, Levi Bacon, Daniel Pomeroy, H. S. McCollum, Edward Fisk and Lorenzo Washburn were chosen trustees, and Daniel Pomeroy, building committee. It had already been determined to build a brick church with a tower. Daniel Pomeroy for himself and son subscribed \$1350 for the church, the next highest subscription being only \$150. The

church was built in 1837-8, and was dedicated just before conference in the latter year, presiding elder John M. Weaver preaching the dedicatory sermon.

Through the efforts of Rev. John W. Belknap, who was appointed to Brandon in 1838, the first pastor to occupy the pulpit in the new church, in connection with the pastors of the Baptist and Congregational churches, special services were held at Forestdale, the Arnold neighborhood, and in other school-houses about town, and an extensive revival occurred; 30 adults were converted in the Arnold district alone. In this revival Lewis Barker was converted, who has since been one of the main pillars of the church. Under the labors of Rev. Daniel F. Page, pastor in 1841, a series of meetings was held in the Arnold school-house, at which a large number of children were converted. The numbers of probationers reported to conference by Rev. C. R. Ford, pastor 1855-7, indicate that very considerable additions were made to the church by conversion during his term of service. The largest number of members that has ever been reported to conference, since Brandon became a separate charge, was 131 members and 11 probationers which were reported by Rev. B. D. Ames in 1862.

The present officers of the church are as follows: Pastor, Rev. Andrew Heath;

Stewards, H. S. McCollum, Lewis Barker, Wm. A. Williams, Emory Fuller, James L. Cahee Henry L. Leonard, A. Mc Laughlin, J. S. Stafford and Asahel L. Cool.

Leaders, Wm. A. Williams, Henry L. Leonard, and Chauncey Hewett.

Sunday-School Superintendent, J. S. Stafford.

A very eligible lot, opposite the Brandon House, has recently been secured, on which to erect a new church., This enterprise will doubtless be carried out at no distant day. The church has also erected a cottage on the New Haven Camp-Ground.

The following preachers have been raised up in connection with the Brandon society, viz. Noah Bigelow, licensed to preach in 1809. Nathaniel B. Alden, licensed to preach in 1810. Charles Pomeroy, licensed to preach in 1820, and Enoch Brazee probably licensed to preach about the same time as the latter. Mr. Bigelow entered the travelling connection in 1810., preached in the States of Maine, New-Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts,

New York and Pennsylvania. He filled important appointments in Portland, Maine, Pittsfield, Mass., Troy, N. Y. and New York City, at which place he died about 1845. He was a man of genuine piety and superior talents, but injured his health by the practice of vociferous speaking. He commenced his religious life alone, so far as his own family was concerned, they all remaining unconverted till the great revival of 1817, when most of them were brought in. Charles Pomeroy joined the New York conference in 1822. He was a powerful preacher, and a man of deep conscientiousness and solid piety. He continued a faithful and useful minister of the church, till in the mental infirmity of advanced age he became a Swedenborgian. He has reared a most worthy family of children, several of whom have been called to fill responsible positions in society. Rev. Enoch Brazee left the church and joined the Free Will Baptists.

STATISTICS OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, BRANDON.

The following table contains the statistics of the circuit in which the Brandon society was included, from the beginning down to 1841, and from that time to the present the statistics of the Church in Brandon which has been a separate station:

Year.	Members.	Names of Ministers appointed.
1798	186	Joseph Mitchell, Abner Wood.
1799	274	Joseph Mitchell, Joseph Sawyer.
1800	343	Henry Ryan, Robert Dyer.
1801	285	Ezekiel Canfield, Eben'r Washburn.
1802	292	Eben'r Stevens, Joshua Crowell.
1803	295	Henry Eames, Ebenezer Stevens.
1804	351	Seth Crowell.
1805	388	Samuel Draper, Reuben Harris.
1806	360	Samuel Howe, George Powers.
1807	395	George Powers, Lewis Pease.
1808	431	Dexter Bates, Steph. Sornborger.
1809	559	Francis Brown.
1810	645	Daniel Brumly, Tobias Spicer.
1811	403	Samuel Howe, Justus Byington.
1812	587	David Lewis, Beardsley Northrop.
1813	640	Thomas Madden, David Lewis.
1814	611	Almon Dunbar.
1815	608	Justus Byington, Jacob Beeman.
1816	605	J. Byington, D. Lewis, Cyprian H. Gridley.
1817	733	D. Lewis, C. H. Gridley, James Covell.

Year.	Mem.	Prob.	Names of Ministers appointed.
1818	715		Isaac Hill, Phinehas Doan.
1819	796		Eli Barnett, Moses Amidon.
1820	737		Samuel Draper, Jacob Beeman.
1821	773		Samuel Draper, Moses Amidon, J. Beeman.
1822	921		George Smith, Hiram Meester.
1823	432		Harvey De Wolf, Philo Ferris.
1824	501		Harvey De Wolf, Dillon Stevens.
1825	429		Cyrus Prindle, Lucius Baldwin.
1826	510		Cyrus Prindle.
1827	128		Orvil Kimpton.
1828	160		Joshua Poor.
1829	202		J. Poor, M. Chamberlain.
1830	236		Cyrus Meeker, Christopher R. Morris.
1831	255		Charles Pomeroy, Lewis Potter.
1832	255		William Rider, John Alley.
1833	299		Samuel Eighmy, Asa C. Hand.
1834	272		
1835			Reuben Wescott, Peter M. Hitch- cock, P. P. Harrower.
1836.	238		Joel Squire, Lawton Cady, Man- ley, Witherill.
1837	333		Ezra Sayre, Braman Ayers, Da- vid P. Hulburd.
1838	390		E. Sayre, John W. Belknap, D. P. Hulburd,
1839	237		W. F. Hurd, Peter P. Harrower, Cassius H. Harvey.
1840	311		W. F. Hurd, Micajah Townsend, David Osgood.
1841	293		Daniel F. Page.
1842	86		William A. Miller.
1843	87		William Ford.
1844	80		Thomas Kirby.
1845	78		Thomas Kirby.
1846	90		Mathias Ludlum.
1847	60		Mathias Ludlum.
1848	70		Albinus Johnson.
1849	79	3	Albinus Johnson.
1850	72	2	Alvin C. Rose.
1851	70	1	Alvin C. Rose.
1852	77	2	Diodorus H. Loveland.
1853	91	8	Diodorus H. Loveland.
1854	100	8	Reuben Washburne.
1855	87	16	Cornelius R. Ford.
1856	72	35	Cornelius R. Ford.
1857	91	31	Zina H. Brown, Wm. Ford.
1858	116	19	Zina H. Brown, Wm. Ford.
1859	114	6	William A. Miller, Wm. Ford.
1860	116	3	Bernice D. Ames, Wm. Ford.
1861	127	6	Bernice D. Ames.
1862	131	11	Andrew Witherspoon, D. D.
1863	110	5	Andrew Witherspoon, D. D.
1864	110	2	Richard Morgan.
1865	112	3	Richard Morgan.
1866			Richard Morgan.
1867	123	5	William Ford.
1868	124	3	Wm. W. Atwater.
1869	124	10	Wm. W. Atwater.
1870	120	9	Andrew Heath.
1871	115	8	Andrew Heath.

The circuit of which the statistics are given above was at first called Vergennes, and embraced all the Methodists in Vermont, west of the Mountains. In 1799 it was curtailed by the organization of Essex circuit, embracing that portion of Western Vermont, north of Williston. In 1801, it first appears under the name of Brandon circuit, all the territory north of Salisbury remaining in Vergennes circuit. It then, and for some time afterwards, extended south and west so as to include Danby and Wells, and Granville with Whitehall and Crownpoint in New York. In 1821, the circuit was further reduced in size by the erection of Whitehall circuit from it, embracing Shoreham, Sudbury, Hubbardton, Middletown and the towns to the west of them. The circuit before many years was still further reduced in size, and from 1826 to 1840 its boundaries and name were often changed. For one or two years, about 1835 it is not easy to determine from the Minutes in what circuit the Brandon Society was included. From 1841 to the present time, (1872), the boundaries of the charge have remained substantially unchanged, embracing the town of Brandon and the William's district in Sudbury.

FROM A DISCOURSE ON THE LIFE AND CHARACTER OF HON. STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS.

BY REV. B. D. AMES, DELIVERED IN THE METHODIST E. CHURCH AT BRANDON, ON SUNDAY, JUNE 9, 1861.*

"How are the mighty fallen in the midst of the battle"—2D SAMUEL I. 25.

During the last week signs of mourning appeared throughout the nation. Bells were tolled, minute guns fired, and flags were displayed at half-mast and draped in black. The telegraph flashed everywhere the melancholy intelligence that a distinguished citizen was no more.

On Monday morning last, Hon. Stephen Arnold Douglas closed his earthly career. The prominent part he had borne in the affairs of the nation, the suddenness of his death, its occurrence in the high noon of his manhood and in the plenitude and maturity of his strength, as well as in the crisis of the nation's history, have all conspired to render the event peculiarly impressive. Truly,

* Printed in pamphlet.—Ed.

"Death loves a shining mark, a single blow,
A blow which while it executes, alarms,
And startles thousands with a single fall."

The death of such a man, of one who has by his words and deeds occupied so large a share of the public attention, and who has been so lauded by his friends and decried by his enemies, affords a favorable opportunity to take a survey of his life and character.

* * * * *

And it is the more fitting for us to make this improvement of the solemn event from the fact that here was the birth-place of Senator Douglas, the home of his childhood and youth, the residence of his father and grandfather, and their final resting place.

* * * * *

Mr. Douglas was born in the house now occupied by Justus Hyatt, Esq., in this village, Apr. 23, 1813. His father, for whom he was named, was a physician—a native of Hancock, Mass. He died suddenly, probably of aneurism of the heart, with the future Senator in his arms, when the latter was but two months old. His grandfather, Benajah Douglas, was a prominent citizen of this town and was for several years its Representative in the State Legislature. He was an early and zealous member of the M. E. Church in this place.

The mother of Mr. Douglas retired with him and a daughter 18 months older to a farm now owned and occupied by Mr. Henry L. Leonard, which she had inherited conjointly with a brother, the late Mr. Edward Fiske. Until young Douglas was 15 years of age he remained on the farm, in the mean time acquiring a good common education at the Arnold school-house and the old academy. At this time he earnestly desired to prepare for college, but being thwarted in this by his friends, from pecuniary considerations, he left the farm and engaged himself as an apprentice to the trade of cabinet-making. At this he worked a year and a half, part of the time in Mr. Parker's shop in Middlebury, and part in Dea. Knowlton's in this town. His health failing, he left the shop and entered the brick academy, (now the district school-house on the south side of the river) in this place, where he prosecuted his studies for a year. He afterwards studied in the academy in Canandaigua, Ontario Co., N. Y., his mother and sister having married a father and son named Granger, residing in that county. There he began the study of law. In the spring of 1833, he set out to seek his fortune in the great West, but was detained the whole summer by severe illness at Cleveland. After his recovery he visited various places until at Jacksonville, Ill., he found his funds reduced to thirty-seven and a half cents. He walked 16 miles to Winchester, replenished his depleted treasury by serving three days as clerk for an auctioneer, then opened a school which he taught for three months. While engaged in teaching he studied law, evenings, and practiced before a justice Saturday afternoons.

Having been admitted to the bar he opened an office in March, 1834. He was remarkably successful in his practice, and his progress in his political career was truly marvelous. Within a year of his admission to the bar, while not yet 22 years of age he was elected by the Legislature, Attorney General of the State. In 1835, he was chosen a member of the Legislature of which body he was the youngest member. In 1837, he was appointed Register of the Land Office at Springfield, by President Van Buren. In 1838, he came within five votes of an election to Congress in a poll of 36,000 votes. He was then only twenty-five years of age. In December, 1840, he was chosen Secretary of State of Illinois, and in February, 1841, he was chosen a Judge of the Supreme Court. In 1842, he was elected a Representative in Congress, and was re-elected in 1844. At the close of his second term in the lower house of Congress he was transferred to the Senate, of which he continued a member for 14 years, until his death.

He was a prominent competitor for the Democratic nomination for the presidency in 1852, again in 1856, and he finally achieved it in 1860, to be defeated before the people. But of these later events of his life, with which you are so familiar I need not speak.

During the last 10 or 12 years no man has been so conspicuously and constantly before the American people as Senator Douglas. Scarcely a measure or principle, relating either to the home or foreign policy of the government, has been agitated within that period which has not received his vigorous support or encountered his energetic opposition. He will figure in history as one of the chief actors in the period of our national history which is just now closing with civil war.

He could not be said to have attained the first rank as a Statesman. He must have been endowed with capabilities more than human to have done so in spite of all the disadvantages under which he labored. His scholastic attainments were limited, and his circumstances must have always prevented him from supplying the deficiency by extensive reading. Neither his youth as a farmer boy or a cabinet maker's apprentice, nor his manhood as an office holder and a partisan leader and stump speaker afforded an opportunity for acquiring that thorough culture and intimate acquaintance with history and the philosophy of government which are indispensable to the great Statesman.

It was a great mistake or misfortune* of

* We could wish this, the paragraph above and two following, had been written more carefully. "It was a misfortune to rush so suddenly from the workshop to his profession," "It was certainly a great misfortune to him to be called so early to assume responsible official trusts" and, "it is doubtful whether he ever found himself in a situation where he could not acquit himself with credit," are not logical. We admit them, as they contain somewhat we would retain.

Mr. Douglas to rush so suddenly from the workshop to the active practice of his profession; and it was certainly a great misfortune* to him to be called so early to assume responsible official trusts, from which, for any length of time, he never after escaped.

As an off-hand debater, either in the Senate or on the stump, he was rarely equaled, and perhaps never vanquished except when his antagonist had the better cause to plead.

His adroitness and skill in debate were proverbial. A remark has been well applied to him, which an opponent once made concerning Henry Clay: "If I throw him, he goes off with flying banners, persuades the spectators that he is victorious, and almost makes me think so too." His fertility in resources was wonderful. Notwithstanding the defects of his early education, it is doubtful whether he ever found himself in a situation where he could not acquit himself with credit.* Vermonters have witnessed something of his skill in adapting himself to his audience so as to win the applause even of his determined opponents.

I heard him deliver his speech at Middlebury College in 1851, when he received the degree of LL.D. there. That was the speech in which he afterward boasted of having made the remark that "Vermont was a good State to be born in, provided one emigrated early." I have no recollection of his making any such remark. But he certainly did not fail to win the admiration of the people. And you well recollect how in his speech here last summer he charmed away all the asperity of your opposition to him. This power of adaptation, the freshness and vigor of his thoughts, his bold and untrammelled style of oratory with his heroic perseverance and courage and that indefinable magnetism which great leaders civil and military so often possess, made him the admiration, the idol of his followers.

Among his remarkable characteristics were great self-reliance, an indomitable will, unconquerable energy and perseverance, and

We have desired an able paper on this great Statesman, for the history of Brandon, and several years since engaged the Hon. D. A. Smalley of Burlington, who had the advantage of an intimate acquaintance with Douglas to prepare his biographical sketch; and when we found, a year since, that he shrank now from so much of a literary effort, and named and engaged Henry Clark, of Vermont historical fame, to be his substitute, and he, Judge Smalley, had visited him at Rutland for this purpose, and had communicated to him his help, and Mr. Clark had assured us that he would give the paper, and has it underway but not yet completed—unwilling to go to press with Brandon papers without some account of the "Little Giant" of the nation, born at Brandon, we have concluded to give this extract here, from the commemorative sermon preached for him in his native town; and the biographical sketch. Mr. Clark has in progress, with other interesting and valuable papers, prepared and being prepared, to follow the histories of the towns of Rutland County.—*Ed.*

dauntless courage, a boldness indeed which at times almost bordered upon recklessness.

His self-reliance flashed forth when his family decided that he must relinquish the idea of acquiring a collegiate education. "Well then," he is reported to have said, "I will take care of myself,"—a principle upon which he doubtless acted ever afterwards. In this trait he was well worthy of the imitation of his young fellow-countrymen.

His unconquerable will, his quenchless energy, and undaunted courage were fully put to the test in his memorable struggle for the repeal of the slavery restriction of the Missouri compromise in which he was opposed by nearly the whole North, and again in his heroic struggle against the admission of Kansas under the Lecompton constitution, when he had the administration and nearly all the members of Congress of his own party pitted against him. Perhaps no other man living would have had the courage to throw down the gauntlet as he did in offering the Kansas-Nebraska bill, or could have carried it through if he had.

* * * * *

I. Judge Douglas was inexcusably prodigal of that priceless boon, physical health.

Although far from robust in his youth, yet in his mature manhood, he had an iron constitution, and his powers of endurance were prodigious. But his free habits of living, and his Herculean labors were too much for any one to endure. Perhaps no one ever carried stump speaking to such excess as he did. During the presidential canvass of 1840 he addressed 200 political gatherings. And his biographer states that in the four months occupied in his senatorial campaign in 1858, "he made 130 speeches—127 of which were delivered in the open air. He passed most of the time in rail cars and carriages, on an average, going to bed but three times a week. On one occasion, during the canvass, he was five days and nights without going to bed." These, with his last summer's tour, are but the more prominent specimens of his labors in this particular field for the last twenty years. And some of his campaigns in the senate have been hardly less severe than any before the people.

* * * * *

Senator Douglas was admonished of his imprudence several years since by a serious attack of throat disease. Again he was warned one year ago by his broken health. But after the labors of last summer, and of the succeeding session of Congress, he went home to Chicago to die. His sun, alas! has gone down at noon! Who can say what service he might not have rendered his country for the next twenty-five years, in this new and glorious era of her history if his life had been prolonged.

* * * * *

Of his early moral and religious culture I have been able to learn nothing. If it was neglected, it was his misfortune.

* * * * *

1. Mr. Douglas was a thorough American. He loved his country and gloried in its prosperity. He was wont to cast longing glances to that future when all North America would be embraced in our nation, and ours would be an ocean-bound Republic.

2. Mr. Douglas was true to the Union from first to last. His final stand for the Union and the maintenance of the Government, the Constitution and the Laws was worthy of all praise. When the black cloud of treason, which had been lowering over our whole Southern horizon from the Potomac to the Rio Grande, burst in "leaden rain and iron hail" upon devoted Sumpter and its gallant garrison, then the bugle notes of Douglas were heard calling the people to the rescue. And surely "one blast upon his bugle was worth a thousand men." It has been truly said that "no voice has been more powerful than his in producing that unanimity and heartiness with which the people of the free States have rallied to the defence of their flag and their national existence; no exhortations to concord and energy have been more timely or more weighty than his." As soon as the last hope of reconciliation was gone, and civil war was seen to be inevitable, he called upon the President, tendered assurances of his cordial support in maintaining the Government, and gave various practical suggestions and counsels of great value. It was even in contemplation to give him a General's commission, that he might defend in the field that cause which he had so ably supported in the Senate and before the people, but he had encountered and been vanquished by that foe to whom we must all sooner or later capitulate, has entered that war in which "there is no discharge." His decease at this time is regarded by the Administration at Washington and by the people generally as a national calamity.

Those who know him best, speak of his social and domestic qualities in terms of high commendation. Says a late writer in the *Independent*: "Bold, frank, genial and hearty, no man was ever less pretentious, less repellent in manners. The poorest and humblest, if of the Caucasian race, found him always cordial, never sporting airs of superiority—a public-spirited citizen, a generous neighbor, a devoted friend. No white man was ever oppressed by his greatness, or ill at ease in his presence. Born of the people, he never sought to rise above them, but was hail-fellow with the rudest or the most benighted to the last."

From his perfect familiarity with the people and his accessibility to them, the snobs and petty aristocrats, who sport their pretensions to superiority everywhere, might learn a salutary lesson. It is natural and fitting that men who are identified with the people as Mr. Douglas was, and as the late Silas Wright was, should have their affections, while those of more courtly, but repellent manners, will only secure their cold respect.

He was a devoted husband, an affectionate father, an ardent and generous friend. Was ready to give to the last dollar to relieve the destitute and suffering who sought his aid. Had he united the courtesy of a Seward towards his opponents with his own devotedness to his friends, it would have been to his advantage, but still multitudes of hearts were ardently attached to him, and thousands mourn for his untimely fall as for a father or a brother.

On his visit to Middlebury College, already mentioned, he made that institution a donation of \$500, and he founded a noble institution near Chicago, and enriched it with a princely donation.

"How are the mighty fallen in the midst of the battle." Yes, in the midst of the battle of life and in the midst of the battle for our national existence, a chief pillar of the State has fallen. May the hearts that beat warmly for him in his lifetime, and that grieve for his early fall, now turn with a stronger affection to our loved father-land which he spent his last and dying efforts to save.

Death, that comes with equal pace to the palaces of the rich and the hovels of the poor, has claimed for his own the Senator, the husband, the father, the friend, and all that was mortal of Stephen A. Douglas now sleeps on the banks of Lake Michigan, in his adopted State, near the institution founded by his benevolence, which is his noblest monument.

PROPHETIC FORESIGHT OF SENATOR DOUGLAS.

A remarkable exhibition of foresight by the late Senator Douglas—a native of Brandon, and the bones of whose ancestors rest in the old Cemetery back of the Congregational Church in this village—has been lately made public. In a speech in the House of Representatives, Mr. Arnold of Illinois made these interesting statements:

"Heré I will pause a moment to state a most remarkable prediction made by Douglas in 1861. The statement is furnished to me by General C. A. Stewart of New York, a gentleman of the highest respectability. Douglas was asked by General Stewart, (who was making a New Year's call on Mr. Douglas,) "What will be the result of the efforts of Jefferson Davis and his associates to divide the Union?" Douglas replied: "The cotton States are making an effort to draw in the border States to their schemes of secession, and I am too fearful they will succeed. If they do succeed, there will be the most terrible civil war the world has ever seen, lasting for years. Virginia will become a charnel house; but the end will be the triumph of the Union cause. One of their first efforts will be to take possession of this capital, to give them prestige abroad, but they will never succeed in taking it; the North will rise *en masse* to defend it; but it will become a city of hospitals; the churches will be used

for the sick and wounded, and even the Minnesota block (now the Douglas hospital) may be devoted to that purpose before the end of the war." General Stewart inquired, "What justification is there for all this?" Douglas replied, "There is no justification nor any pretense of any. If they will remain in the Union I will go as far as the Constitution will permit to maintain their just rights, and I do not doubt but a majority of Congress would do the same. But," said he, rising on his feet and extending his arms, "If the Southern States attempt to secede from this Union, without further cause, I am in favor of their having just so many slaves and just so much slave territory as they can hold at the point of the bayonet, and no more!"—*Vt. Record of April*, 1864.

BRIEF HISTORY OF THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF BRANDON.

June 15, 1839, Messrs. Royal Blake, Benjamin F. Greene, Charles Backus, Edward Sherman, Francis Webb, James Briggs, and Charles Blake, met at the house of Royal Blake in Forestdale—east part of Brandon. Rev. Dr. John A. Hicks, then Rector of Trinity church, Rutland, by request, being present. The parish of St. Thomas church, Brandon was duly organized, the following elections being made:

Charles Backus, Senior Warden; Edward Sherman, Junior Warden; Royal Blake, Francis Webb, Benjamin F. Greene, Charles Blake, Vestrymen.

Edward Sherman, Secretary.

Edward Sherman first represented the parish in Diocesan convention at Middlebury, September, 1839. Services were held for many years at the house of Royal Blake, Forestdale.

1841. The few at the Village interested in the church united with those at Forestdale and elected

Charles Backus, Senior Warden; D. W. C. Clark, Junior Warden; E. N. Briggs, Benjamin F. Greene, Dana Barnes, Edward Sherman, Francis Webb, Vestrymen.

E. N. Briggs, Treasurer.

Edward Sherman, Secretary.

After this, services were held alternately at the Village and Forestdale.

1845. The Diocesan Missionary Committee designated Brandon as a Missionary Station and aided it by pecuniary appropriations for some years. The first Rector was Rev. J. Perry. He was succeeded by Rev. Samuel B. Bostwick who remained 2 years.

Sept. 20, 1846, Rev. A. H. Bailey, who a few days before had been ordained deacon, commenced his ministerial labors here, which continued till 1850. He was succeeded by Rev. Thomas S. Randolph, who resigned, Easter, 1836, from which time till Nov. 1857, Rt. Rev. Bishop Hopkins, who always evinced a deep interest in the parish, gave it much time and fostering care, when Rev. H. H. Loring became Rector, resigning at the close of one year. At Easter, 1868, Rev. J. Newton Fairbanks became Rector of St. Thomas Church and labored for its extension till his death September, 1871.

The present Rector, Rev. William Schouler, Jr, took charge March, 1872, and was instituted July 3, following.

Since the organization of the parish some 300 have been baptized into the Church, and 220 confirmed; present number of communicants, 125 (about). A good church has been built at Forestdale, consecrated in 1853; and one of stone at the village consecrated in 1863; a pleasant rectory has been purchased. The growth of this church is vigorous. The following are the present officers of the parish:

Rev. William Schouler, Jr., Rector.

E. N. Briggs, Senior Warden, J. E. Higgins, Junior Warden; J. A. Conant, C. W. Conant, J. Smith, George Bliss, J. H. Blake, E. J. Ormsbee, Vestrymen.

J. E. HIGGINS, Secretary and Treasurer.

Brandon, August, 1872.

ST. THOMAS CHURCH, BRANDON—COMMENCED, 1860; COMPLETED, 1862.

"The church, of which the Bishop (the Rt. Rev. John H. Hopkins) was the architect, is in the pointed Gothic style, with open decorated spandrel roof painted light blue, chancel proper, main and side alleys. It is built of blue limestone, quarried in the vicinity. The nave is 56 by 33 feet, chancel 15½ by 16, wainscoted, after the old English. The wainscoting, as also the reading desk, lecterns, stall, open seats, (not pews), and doors of the church (which are handsomely carved), are all of butternut, oiled. The tower is 16 by 14; height, 62 feet; and is surmounted by pinnacles and battlements. It encloses that indispensable necessity (which speaks for itself), a fine-toned steel bell, the gift of a parishioner. The tower is soon to be surmounted by a massive stone cross. The entrances are through porches on each side. The tower opens into the church and is used for the choir and organ. The windows are by Doremus, and reflect great credit upon his taste and workmanship. They are all

of stained glass. The chancel window represents the four Evangelists, and the large circular window in the tower represents the Lamb triumphant. The altar is 3 feet high, by 4 feet 6, covered with a crimson cloth, with gold fringe, the monogram I. H. S. worked upon it, being the handiwork of a friend outside the parish.

The Bible and Prayer Books for the altar, lectern, and reading-desk, the Bishop's chair, the windows, the bell, and the font (of beautiful white marble), are all the gifts of individuals, members of (or interested in) the parish.*—*Church Journal*.

CATHOLIC CHURCH IN BRANDON.

FROM RT. REV. L. DE GOESBRIAND.

The Catholic congregation of Brandon numbers 225 families; The frame of their church edifice was erected in 1853. They have been attended at different times from Middlebury, Rutland and Burlington until the fall of 1858, when a clergyman was sent to live amongst them. The church was much enlarged and embellished in the spring of 1858 through the care of Rev. W. Halpin, who then attended this mission from Middlebury. Rev. G. Caissy, the first resident priest erected a large and substantial parsonage on Carver St. in the year 1870. The present pastor is Rev. J. Mc'Loughlin, who from this place attends to the Catholic congregation of Pittsford.

BRANDON TOWN CLERKS.

BY GEORGE BRIGGS, ESQ.

1784 and 1785,	Gideon Horton.
1786,	Hiram Horton.
1787,	James Ambler.
1788 and 1789,	Hiram Horton.
1790 to 1794,	Joseph Hawley.
1794 to 1795,	James Sawyer.
1795 to Sept. 1809,	Joseph Hawley.
Sept. 1809 to 1811,	Samuel Mott.
1811 to 1815	Daniel Pomeroy.
1815 to 1822,	Nathan Pierce.
1822 to 1827,	Isaac F. Merriam.
1827 to 1868,	B. Davenport.
1868 to present date,	George Briggs.

THE FROZEN WELL OF BRANDON.

BY PROF. A. D. HAGER, EX-STATE GEOLOGIST OF VT. AND LATE STATE GEOLOGIST OF MISSOURI.

This well is situated in the western outskirts of the village of Brandon in "modified

* The bell was given by Wm. T. Blodgett, N. Y.; the font by Rev. Chas. S. Hale; the Bishop's chair by Chas. F. Dana, nephew of Dr. A. G. Dana; a chair corresponding to the Bishop's by Mrs. Hutchins; the windows were contributed by parishioners.—*Ed.*

drift" consisting of alternate strata of gravel, clay and water-washed pebbles. It is about 35 feet deep, the bottom being in a stratum of pebbles so free from dirt or sediment that the water is not roiled by the dipping of the windlass bucket even if the water is so shallow that it strikes upon the bottom. It is evident that the drift material in which the well is located occupies a basin between two nearly parallel ridges or walls of limestone on the east and west, about one eighth mile apart, and unbroken beds of the same rock on the north. At the south end of this rock basin are deep beds of clay nearly or quite impervious to water.

The drift strata are not horizontal but usually dip towards the south-east at an angle, in some places, of 25°. This was proved in digging wells as well as in a gravel pit north-west of the well and about 130 paces distant. At the time the frozen well was dug considerable excitement was caused and much discussion followed the announcement that frozen earth had been found at a depth of 25 feet below the surface. The Boston Natural History Society manifested great interest in the subject and Dr. Chas. T. Jackson, Prof. Rodgers and Mr. W. Blake were appointed a committee to make investigations and report to the society the cause of frost at such depths. What their report was I never knew, but was informed that some members of the committee believed, for a time, the frost to be the result of chemical agencies. Many experiments were made and new wells were dug with the hope of finding a solution of the interesting problem. If ice had not appeared in the well after it was dug and walled up, the report that frozen earth had been found would doubtless have been believed by few, except those who saw it. During the winter following 1858, and every winter since, ice has accumulated in and around the well and remained generally till the ensuing autumn. The frozen well was dug in November, 1858.

In September, 1869, a well was sunk to the depth of 29 feet and water reached, seventy feet south east of the frozen well, but no ice or frozen earth was found. This was dug under the direction of the Boston Nat. Hist. Society. The society also ordered one dug seventy feet north-west of the frozen well, towards the gravel pit before alluded to. On the 22d day of October at a depth of

33 feet, frozen earth was found. Other wells were dug by citizens in the immediate vicinity for the purpose of getting water, but in no instance did they encounter frozen earth. In the clay alluded to, south of the rock basin, and about 100 rods south west of the frozen well, is a well only 5 feet deep.

The surface of the land at this place is much lower than at the frozen well, the difference being about the same as that between the depths of the two wells. The same is true of the first well dug by the Boston Natural History Society.

In a slight depression about ten rods north of the frozen well, and at least 25 feet higher than the water in it, there was a spring that furnished water except in very dry seasons. This spring was located on a bed of compact clay that came to the surface at this place.

From the gravel bank to the frozen well there is a surface slope nearly corresponding with the strata—or about 20°. As this gravel bank may have been, or is likely to be removed, it seems proper in writing an article for a historical work that a description of it be given. The road running from Brandon village to Sudbury was cut, about 10 rods, through a high knoll to the depth of a dozen feet or more and revealed strata as follows:

At the bottom was a stratum of pebbles as free from dirt as those found on a sea beach. Upon this rested a stratum of compact clay more or less contorted and not of uniform thickness, but varying from six inches to three feet. Upon this was a stratum of gravel two feet thick containing large and small pebbles. Next above this were strata containing small pebbles some of which were free from dirt like those below the bed of clay. From these to the top of the bank the material was made up mainly of sand and small pebbles, rarely larger than a robin's egg.

On the 25th of June 1859, in company with the late Prof. Edward Hitchcock, who was then State Geologist, I visited the frozen well for the first time.

On the 15th of July, I communicated to him, in an article published in the "Green Mountain Freeman," my views concerning the cause of the frost in the ground and the ice in the well, and, although many years have passed, yet I have not been able to form a more plausible theory.

Prof. Hitchcock did not fully endorse my theory, but suggested, 1st, that "These frozen deposits may have been produced during the glacial period that accompanied the formation of the drift, and continued far down into the subsequent epochs of modified drift."

2d. "We maintain that in porous deposits, especially when interstratified with those nearly impervious to air, ice may be formed at any depth, and remain unmelted for a great length of time."

I suggested, in the theory which I presented, that the occurrence of ice in the well and the frozen earth were occasioned by the peculiar conditions of that drift deposit—the alternation of clay and porous strata of gravel or pebbles, the dip of the same, the opening made at the gravel bank, by which the edges of the strata were laid open so that cold air could enter them, and also the isolated position of the drift deposits, it being wholly surrounded by rock and compact clay. Were it not for the internal heat of the earth all wells, out of doors, like the one under consideration, would freeze in winter, for it is a well established fact that cold air seeks the lowest points. When frozen, the wells would always remain so, for the heat from the sun would not be sufficient to melt the ice in them. If a great depth of snow falls upon frozen ground in the fall and remains till spring, it is usual to find no frozen earth in the spring, although it might have been four feet thick when the snow fell upon it. Neither the sun nor the snow "draws out" this frost, but the internal heat of the earth is the agent that removes it. Being protected from the cold by the great depth of snow, the frozen mass is melted, first at the bottom, then continuing to the top the frost disappears and oftentimes vegetation starts its growth beneath the deep snow. This heat is communicated by air and water, both of which move in currents beneath, as well as upon the surface of the earth.

Any one who has visited deep caverns in the earth need not be told that currents of air, as well as water, exist there. The Blowing Cave of Virginia is the outlet of a large current of air, and the Mammoth Cave in Kentucky furnishes instances of large streams of underground currents of water. These are extreme cases. Ramifications from these and other large currents permeate every por-

tion of the earth's crust where fissures or interstices in the strata exist. When currents of water laden with internal heat break through the surface they are called cold springs. Cold as they seem in the hot weather of summer, they never freeze in winter. In a cold winter morning a frozen mist of fog may often be seen rising from these springs, and if bushes or other objects are over the spring they will become incrustated with a drapery of frost crystals. Now we will suppose that one of these currents, just before it reaches the earth, is tapped by digging a well and it becomes a well instead of a cold spring. Precisely similar results would follow. As soon as the water, having a higher temperature than the air, comes in contact with it, the latter becomes heated and at once rises up the well. In its ascent it meets the cold air, to which it imparts so much heat as to prevent its farther descent; otherwise the cold air would descend, and the water would freeze.

As a rule, all wells are supplied more or less by these subterranean streams of water, which act as equalizers of the temperature of the earth's crust near the surface.

But the frozen well at Brandon is an exception to this rule. As we have seen, it is an isolated basin of drift, cut off from other deposits by the limestone on three sides and by clay on the other. It is evident that all the water in the basin is supplied from the surface. No ascending current of warm air rises in that well to prevent the descent of cold air in the winter, but the temperature is the same at the bottom and top. The water in the spring north of the well was not like that of a "cold spring," for it would become covered with snow in winter. It was supplied only with surface water, and this contained no extra heat to melt the snow as it fell. But snow never remains over a "cold spring," nor does the ground freeze around one. I will remark in this connection that the spring alluded to has disappeared. To make it larger, a hole was dug entirely through the stratum of clay, and the water, ever since, has run into the gravel below, and the water that otherwise would have continued to run from that spring now helps to supply the frozen well.

We will next consider why it was that

THE FROZEN GRAVEL

was found when the well was being dug.

The isolated condition of the drift deposit was one of the agencies that helped to produce it. But if there had been no communication through which the cold air of winter could have descended into the earth, there would have been no frost, or frozen gravel. The opening of the gravel bank, and the exposure of the edges of those strata of water-washed pebbles afforded an opportunity for the cold air to descend. The alternating of clay and pebble beds and their inclination also aided in the production of the frozen earth. Assuming that there was internal heat in this rock basin, and there doubtless was a little that had been conducted through the solid earth without the agencies of water and air, it would, when coming in contact with the air in the interstices between the pebble bed below the clay, heat it and cause it to rise and escape at the gravel pit. As an evidence that some heated air, laden with moisture, did escape from this bottom bed of pebbles, I will state that on a cold winter day, I saw the edge of it covered with a crust of frost crystals that had been produced by frozen vapor that had come to the surface and was congealed. No such incrustation was visible on the edge of the pebble bed above the clay. All the heated air arose and escaped from under the clay. As the clay was impervious to air, there was none to ascend through the stratum above the clay.

Therefore, as there was no ascending current of warm air rising to check the descent of cold air, it followed its natural course by sinking down through the porous stratum above the clay, and froze the earth that was found there by the well-diggers.

SINCE THE WELL WAS DUG, the cold air has settled into it, and doubtless has passed out more or less through the bed of pebbles, freezing the ground above and below it, thus producing a large quantity of ice and frozen earth during the cold weather. As the warm air of spring and summer will not settle down into the well, and, as we have seen, it is nearly or quite shut off from the internal heat of the earth by its isolated position and by its inclined strata, the frost remains till late in the summer or fall. I will suggest that in a very wet summer the surface water coming in contact with the ice would have a tendency to melt it, provided my theory is true. In other words, the ice

will remain longest when a dry summer succeeds a very cold winter, and melt the quickest when these conditions are reversed. Another condition calculated to aid in the production of ice will be named. As the surface water descends into this basin through the porous beds of pebbles, the moving currents of air through them produce evaporation. This alone is sufficient, when rapidly produced, to cause congelation. It is therefore evident that this is one of the agents employed to create and perpetuate this interesting phenomenon.

BRANDON PAINTS.

BY J. E. HIGGINS.

Geologists tell us there are more than four hundred kinds of simple minerals in the earth; but that five only of these minerals constitute about nine-tenths of the crust of the earth.

The study of the geological position of the useful minerals is interesting—and the importance of developing the sources of our mineral wealth has long been duly appreciated.

Among other minerals, brown hematite iron ore is abundantly found along the western base of the Green Mountains, in Vermont; and in certain localities it is found in a disintegrated, or decomposed state. In the east part of the town of Brandon, there is found an immense bed of decomposed hematite in connection with a mass of decomposed feldspar. This decomposed hematite, called yellow ochre, is being manufactured into a valuable paint, of different shades, known as the "Brandon Paints." The decomposed feldspar is being manufactured into kaolin, called paper clay, and is used to give body and finish to paper.

Mr. Samuel Spaulding, of Brandon, was the first to discover and utilize this bed of yellow ochre, in the manufacture of paint, about twenty years ago. He was succeeded by Mr. O. A. Smally, who for several years manufactured a limited amount.

Early in the year 1864, Dr. D. W. Prime, E. J. Bliss and J. F. Estabrook, organized the "Brandon Paint Co." This was finally merged into the "Brandon Kaolin and Paint Co., which became an incorporated Company by a charter from the Legislature of the State, November 15, 1864, with a capital stock of \$300,000.

This Company have made and sold each year, from 500 to 1000 tons of paint, which

they claim possesses, in an eminent degree, all the qualities requisite for the protection of wood or iron; and they present it with great confidence to the public. This paint being composed of protoxide and peroxide of iron, and deutoxide of manganese in variable proportions, there are a variety of shades, from a light yellow to a dark brown, including also two or more shades of red. As they are ground very fine, and contain a large per cent. of manganese, which makes them dry quicker when spread in oil, they are, on this account particularly, preferred to foreign ochres.

The eminent geologist of England, Prof. Lyle, examined this locality some years ago and pronounced it a geological wonder, on account of the regularity of the formation, and the quantity of decomposed minerals.

The Ex-State geologist of Vermont, Prof. A. D. Hager, examined this bed in 1864, and from his report we quote:—

"The extensive beds of ochre and kaolin belonging to the Brandon Kaolin and Paint Co., cover an area of 80 acres. These beds form a portion of the highly interesting deposits belonging to the tertiary formation which occur near the western base of the Green Mountains, and are exhibited at and near this locality on a more extensive scale than any other place in New England.

The formation consists of alternate beds of brown hematite, black oxide of manganese, yellow ochre and kaolin, and occasionally, lignite, or brown coal.

The inexhaustible supply of kaolin and ochre known to extend under nearly, if not quite, the entire surface of 80 rods square, should be a sufficient inducement for the investment of a capital sufficient to thoroughly develop these extensive and valuable mineral deposits."

DEACON ASAH EL JUNE.

FROM THE BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH READ AT HIS FUNERAL, APRIL 20, 1862, BY REV. WM. FORD.

Asahel June was brought to this town from Stamford, Ct., in 1774, then in the second year of his age. The family settled down on the old patrimony in the south part of the town, where they remained in comparative quiet until the advance of Burgoyne in 1777. On the morning of the Hubbardton battle, July, 1777, the father, perceiving the approach of danger, made arrangements for the mother and the two lads, Daniel and

Asahel, to retire within the lines of the American outposts, then at Pittsford, and trusted the carrying out of the plan to the mother and her children while he left for the fort in the same town. Gathering the small pittance of stock and household valuables, Mrs. June and her young sons, one seven and the other five years of age, retired to Wallingford, where they remained till the close of the War of the Revolution, when they returned to the old homestead.

Asahel's father's name was David, and, what was a little remarkable, his three sons, Daniel, Asahel and David, married three sisters by the name of Simonds.

Daniel's children were Ezra,* Milton, Frances and Milo.

Dea. June resided on the same farm 69 years. His children, all of whom have survived him, are Olivia, (Mrs. Gill); Prudence A., (Mrs. Ellis); Lucinda and Harriet E., (Mrs. H. A. Sumner).

Mr. June, during his long life, held various offices in the gift of his townsmen, and once represented the town in the State Legislature. He publicly professed faith in Christ by uniting with the Congregational church, March 2, 1817, and was appointed deacon after the death of his brother Daniel, in his stead. He was long known as one of the pillars of this church.

He died Friday the 18th, aged 90 years, 2 months and 12 days.—*Brandon Gazette.*†

CAPT. DANIEL FARRINGTON.

[Condensed from a biographical sketch published at the time of his death in the Vermont Record.—*Ed.*]

Daniel Farrington, the youngest son of Jacob Farrington, was born of humble, yet highly respectable parentage, in New Canaan, N. Y., May, 31, 1773. When 13 years of age he removed with his father's family to the then new State of Vermont. The family settled in the valley of Otter Creek,—one of

the best agricultural sections of the State—in the town of Neshobe, now Brandon.*

Here young Farrington was devoted to agricultural pursuits for several years, and laid the foundation of his after success as a man. With an athletic frame, and an abundant flow of life, his early years were passed in industry, and, untouched by dissipation, he grew up into a hardy and vigorous manhood. When twenty-one, his father being unable to afford him any substantial aid, owing to his own straitened means, with his axe and few clothes, and four dollars in his pocket, he was thrown upon the world, to get for himself a name and an inheritance.

But with a stout heart and energy which was born with him, he went forth from his father's house. Having stopped for a time in Milton, on the banks of the Lamoille, he purchased in Cambridge Borough, farther up the river, a tract of land consisting of 100 acres. This, of course, was bought on credit, and Farrington, in its purchase, assumed considerable responsibility. The purchase made, he plunged into the wilderness and was soon hard at work among the forest trees.

He did not, however, remain long in that portion of the State; the alluvial flats of Otter Creek, and the associations of his former home, called him to Brandon. Soon after his return he married a daughter of Dea. Ebenezer Drury, of Pittsford—a town immediately adjoining Brandon on its southern border. This lady was from a good family, and is remembered,—for she has been long dead,—as a person of amiable character, highly cultivated taste, and mental endowments that rendered her a valuable and rare acquisition to any society. Up to 1818, the life of Mr. Farrington had been that of a hard-working man. He was one of those noble men who was not ashamed to toil with his own hands. It is true that his circumstances were narrow, and rather compelled him to labor, but he did so cheerfully and resolutely, and already his thrifty management and habits of economy were leaving to him a competence.

In 1808, Lieutenant Farrington, for this title he now bore, having been elected to

*This last name is undoubtedly a contraction of 'Burnt town.' which appellation was given to the township after it was burnt by the Indians, who frequently visited it in its early history.

* The present aged Judge June of Brandon, from whom we received this additional paper, and from whom we have asked a longevity table for Brandon—a list of the names and ages of those citizens of Brandon deceased, not included in Dr. Dana's papers, who have attained 80 years or upward. But which not having been received, we can only give the few names we happen to have from news clippings.—*Ed.*

† See biography of Daniel June and family in Dr. Dana's papers.—*Ed.*

this office in the militia of Brandon, entered upon a new life. Hitherto he had been chiefly occupied in home and private concerns; he now was called to participate in State and national affairs. Difficulties had grown up between the United States and Great Britain. A rupture between the two governments was anticipated. The commercial relation of the two countries were seriously disturbed. The smuggling business led to frequent encounters between the smugglers and Custom House officers, during the non-intercourse which proceeded the last war with England, in some of which blood was shed and lives lost. In the first serious affray of this kind Captain Farrington was an actor. May 30, 1808, he received orders from the Government to repair to the line between the States and Canada, for the purpose of sustaining the famous *embargo laws*. He complied with the request and was stationed at Windmill Point, $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Rouse's Point, under the command of the late Daniel Penniman, Esq., officer of Customs, and Major Charles K. Williams, late Chief Magistrate of Vermont. In August of this year a guard of 18 men were placed in his command with orders to pursue and take a smuggling vessel called the Black Snake. After reconnoitering the island in the lake, the vessel was discerned and taken in the Winooski a short distance from Burlington. In the *melee* several men were killed, and Lieutenant Farrington was seriously wounded in both arms near the shoulder. One ball struck his forehead passing over his head, grazing him in its passage and leaving him for a time completely senseless. Several of the smugglers were secured and safely lodged in the jail at Burlington. After due process of law three of them were sentenced to the State's Prison for ten years, and one by the name of Dean was hung.

In this encounter Lieut. Farrington showed great intrepidity and coolness; his character as a man of *mettle* and courage was fairly established. Though his men were thoroughly frightened, and he himself faint with the loss of blood, the object of his mission was most satisfactorily secured.

From this time to the close of the war of 1812, he was more or less engaged in active service, as a soldier. Receiving the ap-

pointment of Captain, in April of 1813, he was on duty at Plattsburgh and vicinity in all those memorable events which have made that neighborhood historical ground. Great confidence was placed in him by his superiors in command and to him was entrusted a great part of the work incident to building and rebuilding, after their destruction, the barracks at Plattsburgh. In short, the time he was in service gave decisive proof that had he seen fit to have continued in the army, he would have speedily arisen to the most honorable position therein. But he chose rather to return to his home and to engage again in the peaceful pursuits of agriculture, and these pursuits on his part were crowned with great success. Honorable and high minded in his business transactions, he was universally beloved and respected by his fellow citizens, was frequently selected by them for important civic offices, the duties of which he discharged with ability and faithfulness. He was a member of the Convention of the State for the revision of the State Constitution and his judgment was widely and repeatedly solicited in the adjustment of matters difficult and responsible. Having previously buried his first wife, in 1842 he contracted a second marriage with an estimable lady who survives to mourn his loss.

The marked traits of Captain Farrington's character were energy and good sense and if in early life he had been favored with the advantages that now come within the reach of every one, he would have made a wider and deeper mark in his day and generation. As it was, he exerted a vast influence and there is much to instruct one, in his history, and it causes a wide-spread feeling of sadness to think that the fires of so much energy have gone out in the darkness of death.

The personal appearance of Captain Farrington was imposing, of a large frame, well proportioned and a noble countenance, he naturally attracted attention and commanded respect.

The writer remembers of having from a friend the effect produced upon himself, on seeing the Captain during the war of 1812. He had been dispatched through the towns of Western Vermont, to warn the citizens in view of the anticipated invasion of the

British army. As he rode through the village in haste, with flushed cheeks and flashing eye, he appeared like one born to command.

In social life, he was genial and warm, a kind neighbor and sympathetic friend.

In politics the Captain was originally a democrat, of the true Jacksonian type, and continued to act with that party up to the breaking out of the rebellion in 1861, when, true to his patriotic instincts and life, he immediately identified himself with the Union party. Captain F. was far from belonging to that lamentably large class of voters, whose culpable indifference in public matters is such that they deserve to experience the salutary influence of the celebrated Grecian law upon this subject. On the contrary so positive was his interest in public affairs that from the time he was twenty-one he never failed to attend Freeman's meeting and to deposit his vote, and what is most remarkable, he not only voted in this State, but in the town of Brandon, for *seventy-one* consecutive years, having voted for the first town representative from Brandon, Nathan Daniels—and for the last—Dr. Volney Ross—and he was always able to go to the polls without conveyance. In the fall of 1814, he was stationed at Burlington, and rather than to lose his vote for town representative, he rode on horseback to his home in Brandon and there attended Freeman's meeting. He cast his first Presidential vote for the immortal Jefferson and his last for the martyred Lincoln.

Captain Farrington's health remained good and he was able to attend to his own affairs up to within a week of the time of his death. His steps was as elastic, and his form as upright as most men at fifty. During the last summer he cultivated his own garden, and he harvested and secured his crops with his own hand the week before he was stricken down. He never wore glasses. His eye sight always remained good and his mental faculties remained unimpaired to the last. He died at his residence in Brandon Oct. 7, 1865, at the ripe age of 92 years, 5 months and 7 days, calmly trusting in the hope of a blessed immortality.

THOMAS DAVENPORT.

BY HIS SON, WILLARD G. DAVENPORT; ABRIDGED AND REVISED BY CHARLES THOMPSON, OF ST. ALBANS.

Thomas Davenport was born in Williams-

town, Vt., July 9, 1802. Of his antecedence but little is known, save, that he was the son of a farmer who died intestate when Thomas was ten years of age.

Young Davenport learned the trade of a black-smith at an early age, and opened a smith shop in Brandon where he plied his trade until 1832. At this time, he became interested in the subject of electricity, inasmuch, that it became the ruling passion of his mind during the remainder of his life. He at once abandoned his former business and devoted his whole energies to the development of electro magnetism. He soon conceived the grand idea of propelling machinery by this new power. He was not long in producing rotary motion, which he effected by breaking and closing the circuit.

In 1834, he secured the services of James Vaughn, a practical machinist and native of Rutland. They made several machines, bringing out many improvements. One of these models consisted of a battery in the bottom of a pint mug, with a horizontal shaft across the top, carrying a balance-wheel of polished brass. This model Mr. Vaughn says, was put on exhibition in the city of New York, and elicited much interest among the scientific men of that place. They proposed to buy the invention and called in Prof. Morse for the purpose of securing his opinion on its merits. He examined it very minutely but withheld his opinion farther than to say, "It is certainly worthy of careful consideration and the subject is one in which I feel a lively interest." Of this little speech, Mr. Buckland remarked, "The Professor probably went away with the rudiments of the telegraph working in his mind."

In 1835, Mr. Davenport exhibited his invention at Middlebury college, putting in motion a model trip-hammer. About this time, he also put in motion a vibrating lever which moves with considerable force and velocity, and was in all respects essentially the same as that now employed in the operation of the telegraph. From Middlebury, he went to Troy and exhibited his invention before Prof. Eaton. He next went to Princeton, New Jersey, and exhibited his machine before Prof. Henry.

All the Professors and scientific men who had thus far witnessed the movements of his invention expressed great confidence in its

ultimate success as a motive power and Prof. Henry gave him a certificate as to the originality of the invention.

In like manner he visited Prof. Bache of Philadelphia, and also held exhibitions in Washington, Springfield, Boston and many other cities. We may also add that, among other things, he had on exhibition a miniature railway. This he had on exhibition at Saratoga, in 1836, where he formed the acquaintance of Ransom Cook, Esq., an enterprising mechanic who became interested in the enterprise, insomuch, that he became a joint partner with Mr. Davenport and continued with him until 1838.

Davenport and Cook made many models of machines, among which was one for the Patent Office. Letters patent were granted to Mr. Davenport for the application of magnetism and electro-magnetism as a moving principle in mechanics, Feb. 25, 1837. A letter has been found among Mr. Davenport's papers written by Mr. Ellsworth of the Patent Office, July 4, 1838, in which Mr. E. says, "No other patent has been issued for such an invention." Thus placing the priority of the invention beyond dispute.

In 1838, Mr. Cook left the firm and Mr. Davenport pursued his experiments alone. In 1840, he commenced the publication of a paper, in New York, called "The Magnet," working his printing press by electro-magnetism. The following extract from the editorial of his paper will convey some idea of what he believed would be the ultimatum of his labors.

"From a comparative estimate of the power now used to propel our printing press and the cost of working a steam engine, many valuable facts are developed. By using the electro-magnetic power, the cost and weight of thirty cords of wood would be saved on a single trip from New York to Albany. This would be thirty tons, equal to four hundred passengers." And he adds in conclusion, "The power of electro-magnetism is far superior to steam and must and will triumphantly succeed."

This was the proudest day of his life since he believed his invention a success; but alas for the fate of this new motive power; Prof. Page at this time appeared upon the stage of action, and, under an appropriation from government, tried the experiment of moving a train of cars by electro-magnetism; but in-

stead of putting in motion 5000, or 6000 pounds of iron as he ought to have done, he employed 60 pounds only as momentum for his motor, and yet he did succeed in propelling a train of cars from Baltimore to Washington; but from the amount of power produced by his machinery, the scientific world decided that this new power is inadequate to the propulsion of heavy machinery; and from that hour Mr. Davenport was forced to abandon his great enterprise for want of support commensurate with the vastness of the undertaking: not, however, until he had imparted to Prof. Morse much valuable information and thus contributed largely to the aggregate of practical knowledge requisite to the success of the telegraph, the first line of which was put in operation between Baltimore and Washington in 1844.

Mr. Davenport acknowledged the logic of the popular verdict by returning to Brandon and retiring to private life in 1842. Of his political and religious views but little is known to the biographer. He was married to Emma Goss, Feb. 14, 1827, by whom he had 2 sons who were both members of the 5th. Vt. Vols. Capt. George, the eldest, was killed in the battle of the Wilderness, May 5, 1864. Lieut. Willard G. was wounded in the same battle, but still survives with the paralysis of one arm.

After returning to private life Mr. Davenport made some experiments with the view of working the keys of a piano by electricity; but with what success is not known.

Mr. Davenport died July 6, 1851, in the 49th year of his age. His widow survived him about ten years and also died.

Though a man of humble birth, he possessed nobility of mind. Like most great inventors he was obliged to stem the tide of superstition, unbelief, ignorance and opposition and to suffer defeat in the end; yet the world may one day learn to honor his name as that of a master mind whose share in the great work of harnessing the forces of nature and making them subservient to human volition has not often been paralleled. When steam, as a motive power, shall have been numbered with the useless things of the past, having been superceded by electro-magnetism, when the services of the noble horse shall no longer be required by the lumberman and the farmer, when even the pleasure carriages which throng the streets

of our villages and cities shall be propelled by this new and wonderful power, then will the name of Thomas Davenport be dear to the hearts of his countrymen and as familiar as household words.

HON. JOHN HOWE,

for many years a resident of Brandon and a well known citizen of this State, was a son of the Hon. John Howe, of Brookline, Mass., one of the promoters and early directors of the Rutland and Burlington Railroad, and was born at Boston, September 24, 1819. He moved to Brandon several years ago and was connected with the turnace and iron works in that town. He subsequently established the extensive works for the manufacture of scales with which he was so long identified, and which made his name familiar not only over this country, but almost throughout the world. He was a Senator from Rutland county in 1865 and 1866, being a colleague of Seneca M. Dorr and Pitt W. Hyde. Mr. Howe removed to Poughkeepsie, N. Y., where, after a brief illness, he died in 1871, at the age of 51 years. His funeral was held in Brandon.

RODNEY V. MARSH, ESQ.,

was the second son of Daniel and Mary Marsh of Clarendon, where he was born July 11, 1807. In 1834, he married Eliza E., daughter of Hon. N. T. Sprague, who survives him. Their children were Cora M., widow of S. W. Jones, Jr., of New York City, Clarence R. and Edward S. Marsh, and a son and daughter deceased. Mr. Marsh received his early training in the schools of his native town and at the Academy at Bennington, and read law with Rodney C. Royce and Silas H. Hodges at Rutland.

He came to reside in Brandon, July 11, 1832, and at that time was 25 years of age. His principal business was the profession and practice of law, though he was more or less engaged in political and literary matters, and had considerable to do with farming and horticulture. He always took an active part in all town affairs and meetings, and was for many years (probably 10 or 12) elected town agent, to prosecute and defend all suits in behalf of or against the town. For many years the financial condition of the town, and the doings of its officers were reported by him, at the annual meetings, as chairman of the board of auditors. Always taking decided

ground in favor of temperance, he delivered several public addresses on that subject, and many years ago, joined others in holding meetings for discussions in all the school districts in town; and they were so successful that nearly three-fourths of all the legal voters signed the pledge, and the cause, in Brandon, was never so popular as at that time.

Politically, he was a Whig until the formation of the Liberty Party, in 1841. He attended nearly all the State Conventions, of the Liberty Party, and at many of them, drafted the resolutions that were adopted by those conventions, taking an active part in their discussions. He labored constantly and earnestly for twenty years, in connection with many noble men and women, in the cause of human liberty against the slave power, to accomplish its downfall.

During many of these years he labored in what a great majority of the other parties then believed to be a hopeless minority. He attended the National Free Soil Convention at Buffalo, in 1848, and assisted at the formation of the Republican Party in 1854. He and many of his co-laborers have lived to see the principles for which they contended, triumphant, and slavery destroyed.

In the years 1856-'57 and '58, he was elected and served as the Representative of the town of Brandon, in the Legislature the three regular sessions, and also the extra session of February, 1857. By consulting the Journals of those years, and "Walton's Book of Debates," for the extra session, can be seen what part he took during those sessions. They were all very active, exciting sessions, especially the regular ones, in regard to national and political topics. On these topics he was chairman of a select committee during all these years, and in 1856 and '58 made a report for the committee, and also drafted the resolutions in 1858, which, with slight amendments, were adopted almost unanimously by the House and Senate.

The "Report of the Select Committee on Slavery, the Dred Scott decision and the action of the National Government thereon," submitted to the House of Representatives in the Vermont Legislature, Nov. 18th, 1858, was drafted by him and was regarded an able and interesting State paper.

At the session of 1856, he was chairman of the committee on the Extension of Slavery and the then prevalent troubles in Kansas. He

presented a lengthy and elaborate report, reviewing the whole question of Slavery, from the foundation of the Government, the Missouri Compromise and the Kansas Controversy.

A minority report was presented, which caused much excitement and discussion. The bill was once dismissed, but finally passed. In this struggle, which was in a measure a political one, Mr. Marsh devoted all his energy of will and powers of argument until his object was accomplished, and he always considered it, as it was, a remarkable triumph over the conservative views of that period. Mr. Marsh pushed those measures through with energy and will, rarely exhibited by any legislator. It was in his legislative career he was most prominent before the State at large, and to which he attached much importance. He had an experience which has been allotted to few men in our State, and he proved faithful to his convictions of right and duty.

He was a man of extensive reading, and varied intelligence. Familiar with the history of Government and parties, he had a faculty of combining facts and statistics, which enabled him to handle his view of a subject with skill, whether in debate or in newspaper controversy.

Mr. Marsh died at his residence in Brandon, Friday evening, March 8, 1872, aged nearly 65 years.

His death was the result of a sad accident. He was milking a cow in a narrow stall in his barn, about dark on Thursday evening. The animal in attempting to turn, caught Mr. Marsh between her body and the side of the stall. He called for help but was unheard, and made his way alone into the house. Dr. Peck was soon there, but as no outward signs of injury were visible—and as he was suffering much pain, it was at once feared there was an internal injury. He was in severe pain during Thursday night and Friday morning. Near noon he appeared to be failing. Dr. Dyer was called, but it was apparent that he was beyond the reach of medical skill. He sank rapidly until his death at 7 o'clock. A *post-mortem* examination by Drs. Peck and Dyer on Saturday, disclosed a rupture of one of the intestines.—*Material for the above from Mrs. Eliza E. Marsh.*

BRANDON GRADUATES FROM MIDDLEBURY COLLEGE—FROM PIERSON'S CATALOGUE, 1853.

1821. EZRA JUNE

was born in Brandon in 1796; read law with Barzillai Davenport, Esq., of Brandon, and has practised in that town since. He was judge of Rutland Co. Court 1843–1847; member of the Vermont Senate 1848–50; States Attorney for Rutland, 1850.

1823. THOMAS JEFFERSON CONANT

(Son of John and brother of John A. and late Chauncey W. Conant) was born in Brandon, Dec. 13, 1802. He was tutor in Columbian College, D. C., 1825–'27; Professor of Languages in Waterville College, 1822–33; was ordained a minister of the Baptist denomination, but was never settled over a parish; in 1835 became professor of Hebrew and Biblical criticism in Hamilton University, N. Y., following the University on its removal to Rochester. For the last 20 years, Mr. Conant has been engaged under the auspices of the American Bible Union in the revision of King James' translation of the Old and New Testament Scriptures. His new version of the books Genesis, Job and Psalms, command the admiration of biblical scholars, as well as the general reader. His translation of Gesenius Hebrew Grammar has proved a valuable aid to American students. Since his connection with the University at Rochester, he has resided in Brooklyn, N. Y. He received the degree of D. D. in 1844.

1824. LYMAN GILBERT,

born in Brandon, June 13, 1798; graduated at Andover Theo. Sem. in 1827; became pastor of the Congregational church in West Newton, Mass., in 1828, and still remains there (1853.) He received the degree of D. D. in 1850.

1826. SETH HARRISON KEELER,

born in Brandon, Sept. 24, 1800; fitted at Brandon and Castleton academies; was preceptor of New Ipswich academy, N. H., 1826–27; graduated at Andover, Theo. Sem. 1829; was pastor of the Congregational church in South Berwick, Me., where he was in 1851.

1838. JONATHAN AVERY SHEPHERD, D.D., studied theology at the General Theological Seminary, New York City and is an Episcopal Clergyman of the P. E. Church, and Teacher at Ellicotts' Mills, Md. (1872.—*Pub.*)

1839. ERASTUS CARTER SPOONER;
teacher in Vt. Literary and Scientific Institution, 1839-40; studied at Union Theo. Sem. New York City, 1840-41; died in Brandon of consumption, Dec. 11, 1841, aged 27.

1839. CHARLES CARLOS BISBEE
was preceptor of the Vermont Literary and Scientific Institution at Brandon—(commonly known as Brandon Seminary—Ed.) in 1839-42; of Addison County Grammar school (at Middlebury) 1842-44; then for several years associate principal of Bakersfield Academy (Franklin Co.)

1845. SAMUEL MILLS CONANT,
born in Brandon Nov. 22, 1820, fitted at Brandon Seminary, studied at Union Theo. Sem., 1844-46; was teacher in Brooklyn, N. Y., 1846-48; read law and commenced practice at Brandon; was editor of the Vermont Union Whig, sometime; Assistant Clerk of the house of representatives in 1849; Assistant Secretary of the Senate in 1850; since then has been Secretary of the Senate. He is a nephew of John A. Conant.

1848. GEORGE DANA
engaged in mercantile pursuits in California.

1851. JAMES EDWIN ROSS,
born in Brandon, Sept. 20, 1827, fitted at Addison Co. Grammar School, and Troy Conf. Academy, Poultney; became a teacher in Helena Academy and is reading law (1853.)

1852. ROYAL DANIELS ROSS,
born in Brandon, August, 1830, is a teacher in Flemingsburgh, Ky. (1853.)

REVOLUTIONARY PENSIONERS OF BRANDON.
FROM THE U. S. CENSUS, 1840.

Ebenezer Squires,	aged 82.
Sophia Burnell (widow),	" 80.
Roger Smith,	" 78.
David Merriam,	" 80.
Phebe Tracy (widow),	" 73.

In our village churchyard stands, or rather has stood until within a few days past, a plain marble slab bearing the following inscription:

Over the body of
RICHARD WELCH,
during five years
a soldier under
WELLINGTON
in the
PENINSULAR WAR,

and during all his life

AN HONEST MAN.

This stone is erected by his friends.

He was born in Ireland

1783;

Died in Brandon, Vt.,

1842.

On the 22d of August the sons of the deceased, had the remains removed to the new Cemetery north of the village. The coffin was found in a very good state of preservation—sufficiently so to enable it to be brought to the surface, with its contents, quite entire, by as careful and experienced a person as the worthy sexton, Mr. Parkhurst.

The remains consisted simply of the bones, which were quite whole, and in the position in which they were placed twenty-two years ago last March. The most interesting feature connected with the exhuming was the discovery of the character and nature of the wound received by the deceased at the battle of Vittoria, fought June 22, 1813. The wound occurred midway between the hip and knee joints of the left leg, rendering the knee joint stiff; the joint was natural, however, but the thigh bone was found lapped and enlarged, and just underneath the injury, on the bottom of the coffin, was found the bullet flattened out to the size and thickness of a large cent.—*From Vt. Record while published at Brandon.*

REV. WILLIAM FORD.

SIXTEEN YEARS A RESIDENT OF BRANDON—SELECTIONS FROM HIS POEMS.*

Rev. Wm. Ford was born in Glenville, Schenectady Co., N. Y., Oct. 28, 1821; entered the ministry of the Church in his 21st year, having been a member from his 16th year.

His first year was on Greenfield circuit, N. Y.; his second on the Mechanicsville charge, in the same county, and on the beautiful banks of the Hudson.

In the summer of 1843, he was appointed to Brandon, where he became acquainted with Miss Ermina M. Fisk, only daughter of Edward Fisk, to whom he was married in March, 1845.

In 1853, the clergymen's sore throat compelled him, at the close of his two years' service at Rutland, to retire from active work, and he went to Brandon, where, 2½ miles north-west of the village, he erected the necessary buildings and made himself and family a home, where he resided 16

* We are indebted for the substance of this sketch to the reverend author—Mr. Ford has deceased since the above was written.—*Ed.*

years, beautifying his grounds, engaging as an amateur in the cultivation of fruits and flowers, particularly the grape, until "Floralside" grew to be one of the loveliest spots in all that part of the State—fit home for a clergyman, editor and poet.

In 1857, Mr. Ford purchased the "*North-eastern Christian Advocate*," then published by Rev. A. C. Rose, at Brandon, and entered upon his new work as editor and proprietor. Pecuniarily, this was a poor speculation, but it afforded its owner a field for his talents peculiarly gratifying to his feelings and taste. In 1859, he changed the name of his paper to the "*Northern Visitor*," a religious and literary sheet of no mean ability. Many excellent contributors were regularly employed, and much new and pleasing talent was revealed and developed, and a vast amount of work and brain was put into the unpretentious publication, by its editor. Indeed, he over-worked himself, running a book store, cultivating his grounds, and usually preaching each Sabbath, besides working some 16 hours a day on his paper.

Mr. Ford began writing verses early in life, and his paper contained many of his own poetical effusions, besides bringing prominently before the world other gifted sons and daughters of song: among others, Rev. Dr. John Wesley Carhart, author of "Sunny Hours" and the "Hebrew Poets"; Miss O. E. Paine, (now Mrs. Thomas,) and Mrs. A. H. Bingham, one of the sweetest writers of poetry Vermont has ever had.

The work of editing and publishing, with limited resources pecuniarily, led to a disposal of the "*Visitor*" early in 1871.

As a preacher, Mr. Ford is well known in Western Vermont, among other churches than those of his own denomination, having served as pastor in Brandon, Leicester, Salisbury, Vergennes, Bristol, Burlington and Rutland, and preached 6 months each for the Congregational Church of Brandon and the Baptist Church of Whiting.

As a preacher, he is characterized by systematic arrangement, force, clearness and power, and a good taste that marks all his public performances. As a prose writer he is concise and perspicuous; as a writer of verses—(we give what we regard a fair illustration of his fairest talent.—*Ed.*)

He has long contemplated publishing a volume of his poems. He aided in starting

"*The Household*" and still contributes to its pages.

In 1868, his health again giving way, he was compelled to retire, at least for a time, from the ministry, and in April, '69, he with his family moved to Battle Creek, Mich., where he resides at this time, in improved health and spirits, preaching often with his usual acceptability, and is, we learn, contemplating assuming pastoral labors this coming autumn, (1872).

He has done something for both literature and religion in Vermont, besides the facts mentioned. He was chosen by Miss Hemenway as one of her committee, in making selections for "The Poets and Poetry of Vermont," and aided in bringing out the poems of Gilbert Cook Lane, deceased, &c. He is known among his friends for his taste in literature and art, and for his critical skill in the various departments of thought, culture and the practical activities and customs of life. He is what he calls a "High Methodist," yet loving all things true and beautiful, God and all good people.

The following is the title page of a poem published in pamphlet form:

"CELESTIALISM: a Poem delivered at the Town Hall, Brandon, February 11, 1862, on the occasion of a Benefit given to Rev. B. D. Ames and family. "*I had a dream that was not all a dream*"; By Rev. Wm. Ford Brandon: Printed at Gazette office, 1862."

FAREWELL TO SUMMER.

BY REV. WILLIAM FORD.

Farewell to the Summer! whose bright golden, hours
Slept soft on my heart, like the dew on the flowers;
To its sweet scented blossoms, God's angels as fair,
Which filled with their fragrance the soft balmy air;
To the wild-warbling songsters, who trilled their glad
notes,
'Till their swelling songs choked up their joy speak-
ing throats.

Disrobed is the garden, 'neath whose shady bower,
Toil rested and dreamed through the noontide hour,
Whilst the honey-bees' hum fell so soft on the ear
That Fatigue often dreamed of a Paradise near
And the joy-dancing moments, perfumed with the
rose,
Seemed a mockery of bliss—too short for repose.

Young buds which in spring-time adorned the green
leas,
In Summer their petals flung out to the breeze,
'Till Flora had decked all the land with a bloom
That charmed from the heart all of sadness and
gloom;
But, alas, with the Summer this loveliness fled!—
Like a babe in its shroud it lies withered and dead.

The landscape is robbed of its emerald green,
And gone from the skies is their bright golden sheen
The woods' leafy grandeur is faded and sear,
Whilst the hoarse breath of Autumn howls mournful
and drear:

And Oh! as I gaze on the frost-withered leaf,
I weep for the loved ones whose stay was as brief.

My heart often bleeds, like a thrice-stricken deer,
When I think their glad voices I'm never to hear!
The sweet-singing birds will come back with the
Spring,
And Summer fresh beauty and fragrance will bring;
But the loved and departed—I'll see them no more,
Till I greet them in bliss on the ever-green shore.

Till then, with the Summer, I'll bid them farewell,
While sorrow and hope my sad bosom shall swell;
And the fresh smelling turf of each newly-made grave,
I'll often revisit with tear-drops to leave,
And kiss the sweet rose that smiles on the sod—
Bright emblems of loved ones ascended to God.

OCTOBER.

BY REV. WILLIAM FORD.

Nature seems struck with death. The hectic flush,
Which glows so brightly on her wasted cheek,
Reveals the foe that preys upon her heart.
Few moons ago young Spring came joyous forth,
With verdant robes and songs of gushing praise,
While swelling bud and newly fluttering leaf,
With gurgling brooks and gentle hum of bees,
Proclaimed the universal joy.

How brief her stay!

A few short weeks she held her peaceful reign,
More beautiful each day, with plumper cheek,
A lighter step, and ever brightening eye,
Till Summer, her gay sister, flaunting came,
When Spring, the modest maiden, blushing smiled.
And courtesied adieu.

So rapidly

Did Summer dance the golden hours away,
Replete with love and beauty, joy and song,
That ere the tide, which brought this argosy,
Seemed half its destined height, its ebb began.

October! melancholy and serene!
The chastened sadness of these halcyon days,
So like the spirit, patient and subdued,
Of her whose sixteenth summer's beauty fades
Before the touch of that insidious foe
Who revels most with beauty, talent, worth—
Consumption, greedy of the loved of earth,
And garnerer of early fruit in heaven—
Exalts my soul, my passions all subdued,
The cheerful music of the Summer hours
Is gone. The birds have fled, all save the crow,
Who croaks his hoarseness with a deeper tone,
Rejoicing there's no rival to his song.

The dead and withered leaves fall mournfully,
And pile the lawn, the dell, the burial ground
With drifting banks of crimson and of gold.
Along the mountain peaks and on the hills
There, hangs a misty shroud, and e'en the sun
Half veils his burning eye, to view the scene.

The air rings hollow, so the rattling train,
Which rumbles heavy through the distant vale
Seems scarce a mile away; the woodman's ax
Far o'er the forest brown its echo sends,
Along the steeps and crags of distant hills;
And e'en the raven's voice, as on he flies,
Lazy and garrulous with new felt joy,
Seems strangely to possess a ten-fold power.

As o'er the features of the dying saint
A new, unearthly beauty often comes—
The last sweet look of innocence and love,
Which falls like balm upon the bleeding heart,
And almost reconciles us to his fate—
So nature, touched by death, serenely wraps
A diadem of glory round her brow,
And chants a requiem to departed joys.
The landscape smiles; the golden corn is piled,
And waiting to be garnered; while among
Its tasseled heaps, wide-spread upon the ground,
The mammoth pumpkins, ruddy as the sun
When he goes down in smoke behind the hills,
Are making merry for the husking eyes,
Or half impatient for Thanksgiving day.
The luscious grapes in purple clusters hang,
Half hid behind the curled, frost-bitten leaves.
The white petunia and the larkspur blue,
The purple monkshood and the phloxes gay,
Never seemed half so fair and sweet as now,
Encrusted with the hoar-frost, death's embrace.
The bending orchard looks a mount of wealth,
Spreading the trodden grass about each trunk
With piles of blushing fruit, more precious far
Than California's dust, since this we give,
Almost in weight, in glad exchange for that.
How bright! how sad! how beautiful! how gay!
How much like life! how fraught with death!
Art thou, October! and Oh! how I love
These days of withered hopes and faded joys!
And in my love there seems a sacredness,
It so divests me of my earthiness,
And lifts the groveling soul to brighter scenes
And joys immortal, where love reigns for aye.

TO A LITTLE DAUGHTER ON HER BIRTH-DAY.

OCT. 6, 1860.

BY REV. WILLIAM FORD.

Waiting, hoping, trusting,
Make the spirit strong;
Cheered by expectation,
Thou hast waited long;
Come at length has Autumn,
Clad in rich array,
With its golden treasures
Comes thy natal day.

Fled have five bright summers,
Winged by light and love,
Since like some sweet angel,
(Nestling like a dove
In thy mother's bosom)
Lily, thou didst come,
Gracing with strange loveliness
Our Green Mountain home.

Precious little casket,
With a priceless gem

Fit to deck a coronet,
Or a diadem ;
Lovely as the rose-bud,
Pure as flake of snow,
Angel hands defend thee
Through life's joys and woe!

Picture of thy mother !
Eyes as dark as jet—
Gems of purest water—
Stars that never set ;
Cheeks as plump as peaches,
Dimpled on the right,
Bless me ! what a treasure
In a father's sight.

Moulded form of beauty,
Limbs of classic grace,
Brow for mind's enthronement,
Joy-lit, beaming face ;
At our own dear Floralside,
Midst the smiling flowers,
Thou hast with the humming-birds
Chased the golden hours.

For thine only brother
Meet companion fair,
Like the dancing sunbeams,
Gliding everywhere ;
Mirth and joy and gladness
Follow in thy train,
As both life and verdure
Crown an April rain.

Thou hast known no sorrow ;
Thou no sin hast known ;
Love and joy and beauty
With thy life have grown.
Sporting in the sunshine,
Thou shalt speed apace,
Toward the realm where Duty
Rules with queenly grace.

Life's rough path hath perils,
Evils throng around
Fate frowns from the heavens,
Pit-falls strew the ground ;
Through the changing seasons
Heaven protect thy way,
'Till a new October
Brings thy natal day.

THE VERMONT VOLUNTEER.

BY REV. WILLIAM FORD.

Three cheers ! for thy Green Mountain Boys, old Vermont,
Who fought for our country so dear ;
When dangers were thickest they rushed to the field—
Three cheers ! for each brave Volunteer !
The thunder of Sumter aroused all their pride,
As its echoes fell sad on the ear ;
And to join in the conflict each young hero sighed—
Three cheers ! for the brave Volunteer.

Thy valleys shall shout to their praise, old Vermont,
And hill-tops re-echo the cheer ;
And granite and marble proclaim o'er their dust
Thy love for the brave Volunteer ;

The spirit of Allen and Stark strung their nerves,
They neither knew failure, nor fear ;
And a Swiss love of freedom burned bright in the soul
Of each gallant and brave Volunteer.

Ah ! dear to each heart was thy fame, old Vermont,
And the pathway of duty was clear ;
And thy ancient renown a new luster has won
By the deeds of each brave Volunteer ;
A halo of glory shall circle each brow,
The dead be embalmed in our tears ;
And a country united, when Victory is ours,
Shall honor thy brave Volunteer.

Then hurrah ! for thy Green Mountain Boys, old Vermont !

Their bays shall grow green with the years ;
With patriot soldiers, from each royal State,
Side by side stood thy brave Volunteers :
They struck for their country, for Freedom and Right,
And God for their help did appear ;
And millions unborn, of the wise and the good,
Shall huzza for the brave Volunteer.

PERFECT THROUGH SUFFERING.

BY REV. WILLIAM FORD.

The storms which rock the mountain pine
And toss its green plumes to the sky,
But settle and extend the base
That lifts the giant shaft on high.

The clouds which crown the mountain's brow,
And veil the eagle's piercing sight,
Cause him on dauntless wing to soar
To regions of unclouded light.

So every woe the good man feels !—
The crested waves that o'er him roll,
Temptations, sorrows, griefs and fears,
But strengthen and confirm the soul.

A stronger faith in truth divine,
A nobler type of saintly life,
The God-like in the human form,
Are born midst sorrow, trial, strife.

Few flowers in Paradise shall bloom,
But those Gethsemane hath grown ;
And they its highest bliss shall share,
Who most of Calvary have known.

Then let winds rage ; the wild storm beat ;
And dreadful be the tempest's shock :
Unharm'd the faithful soul shall stand,
Firm as the adamant rock.

Floralside, 1862.

PRAYER IN SICKNESS.

MRS. A. H. BINGHAM.*

Oh ! let me live, my Father ; life is sweet,
And full of beauty and of joy to me ;

* Mrs. Bingham was born in St. Albans—See history of St. Albans, Vol. II., p. 361. But as she resided in Brandon during the time that most of her poetry was written, we think—and where she first appeared in print as a poetical writer, and was by her own choice classed among the Poets of Brandon in her contribu-

While present hopes and future prospects meet
To form for me a happy destiny.

I know that e'en the brightest hopes decay;
That many an anchor fails to which we trust,
Our treasures ruthlessly are torn away,
Our idols crushed—lie mouldering in the dust.

But yet, my Father, life is dear to me,
As through its mazy paths I pass along;
The beauty and the harmony I see
Inspire my spirit with a gush of song,

My heart is swelling with a wild delight,
Its chords are touched to many a thrilling strain;
As all earth's beauty bursts upon my sight,—
To try to sing the half I feel were vain.

I love to live, my Father—yet I know
Temptations compass me on every side,
And disappointments meet me as I go,
Sickness and sorrow, pain and death betide.

And coldness often meets me where I turn,
For sympathy and love, and kindly trust,
And friends for whom with tenderness I yearn,
My heart all coldly trample in the dust.

But yet, my Father, yet I pray to live,
For there are those to whom my life is dear,
Those whom I love and who would gladly give
Their all of life, could they but keep me here.

And life is beautiful, fair and bright,
The air is filled with sweetest melody,
The breezes play around me soft and light,
And everything in nature speaks of Thee.

So for the sake of these bright things of earth,
The birds, the flowers and the pure, blue sky,
For all the beauties Thou hast given birth,
My Father, let me live, I cannot die.

And yet I would not murmur—let me say
Thy will, not mine, whate'er it be, be done;
Help me to bow submissive, Lord I pray,
For what is best is known to Thee alone.

TO YOUNG LADIES.

MRS. A. H. BINGHAM.

A word to the girls of our Brave Yankee nation,
So admired and loved by the Lords of Creation;
Who though they pretend to be wonderful wise,
Are always ensnared by your bright, witching eyes.
Your personal charms, with your smiles and your glances,
And the glittering net-work of glowing romances,
Many sensible fellows may draw to your snare,
But, girls, let me tell you you'd better beware,
Though your bright eyes and beauty may win you a lover,

tion to the Poets and Poetry of Vermont; and moreover as but one of her briefest poems was given with the St. Albans literary productions, we deem it proper and but just and pleasing to give her a more perfect representation in her old and once loved Brandon home. Mrs. Bingham is deceased it will be seen by reference to the St. Albans History.—*Ed.*

If sense does not back them, the game is all over.
To be truly a lady—a lady well-bred—
With all of your charms, you must have a sound head;
And a sensible girl you may know understands
How to use to advantage, her head and her hands.
Now I've heard a girl say, that she did not know
How to knit a whole stocking, and, oh dear! to sew,
At least on plain sewing, the thought was quite shocking,
She would not for the world stoop to mend her own stocking.

But when she went home would take it to mother.
You'll scarcely believe it, but there was another
Who said that she did not know how to wash dishes!
Now *that girl*, I'm sure has my very best wishes;
But if I were a man and she were a Hebe,
And as rich, and as great, as the old Queen of Sheba,
Do you think that I'd marry her? marry her—never!
If I lived an old bachelor for it forever.
I've heard many say, that they did not know how
To cook a potato; the sight of a cow
Would give them hysterics; the crow of a cock
Would give to their nerves a most terrible shock.
These delicate girls have all learned to make
Holes and scallop in cambric, and *very nice* cake,
But mercy! to think of a shirt for their brother,
Or to fry up a pan-full of nut cakes for mother,
The thought were enough to distract—and all that,
They surely should die just to smell of the fat.
Now girls, let me tell you, just roll up your sleeves,
Go into the kitchen, make butter and cheese,
And dumplings and doughnuts and nice loaves of bread,
Both wheaten and Indian—don't shake your head;
But go right to work, prepare a good meal,
Learn to cook ham and eggs, and beef-steak and veal;
Make puddings and pies, and take care of the cream,
Keep everything 'round you in order, and clean;
You must learn to mend stockings to sew and to knit,
My darling young ladies, 't wont hurt you a bit;
But see if it does not prove true to the letter
You'll be happier far, and a thousand times better;
It will make you more sensible, more at your ease,
And you'll please all you meet without *trying* to please.
Meantime, my dear girls, you must lay up a store
Of good, useful knowledge; you must explore
The mystical workings of nature's great plan,
And the greatest events in the history of man;
Mathematics and logic, and Rhetoric too;
The history, both of the old times and new;
There are three things, young ladies, pray learn to do well,

They precede all others—to read, write and spell,
Learn to draw, and to paint, and all that sort of thing;
To play the piano, to dance and to sing;
Learn as much as you can, and then do not shirk,
But take hold with your mother, and help do the work.

CHRISTMAS GIFTS.

BY MRS. A. H. BINGHAM.

Christmas gifts, Christmas gifts, costly and rare,
Gifts for the honored and gifts for the fair;
Gifts for the father, the mother, and son.
The daughter,—and gifts, for each beautiful one;
All who are wealthy, and noble, and great,
Live in magnificence, splendor and state;
All who have plenty to eat and to wear,
Have their rich Christmas gifts costly and rare.

Christmas gifts, Christmas gifts, scatter them 'round
Wherever pleasure and fashion are found;
Elegant, rare, and exquisitely fine,
Purchase the costliest, now is the time;
Give them to persons luxuriously clad,
Those who are never heart-broken and sad,
Wherever plenty and ease can be found,
Christmas gifts, Christmas gifts, scatter them 'round.

But stop! see that poor little child in the street,
With her thin purple face, and her half frozen feet;
How she shakes with the cold, she's so scantily clad,
Hear that piteous wail, how heart-broken and sad.
Has she heard, ever heard a kind p'ying tone?
Has she ever one moment of happiness known?
A child's merry Christmas, has ever she seen?
Christmas gifts,—do you think she can know what they mean?

Just lay your soft delicate hand on her head,
And look in her face, as she asks you for bread;
Shrink not from a figure so haggard and wild;
Speak gently and kind to the poor weary child.
In her sad little heart place a bright sunny spot,
Which through toil and privations, can ne'er be forgot,
Take the money you spend for the rich and the gay
And make the child happy on next Christmas day.

Purchase not gifts that are costly and rare;
Think of the hearts that are crushed by despair;
Think of the tenements, crazy and old,
Where they are dying with hunger and cold;
Think of the misery, suffering and woe,
Which these poor creatnres of sorrow must know.
Think of it! think of it! then if you dare,
Purchase your Christmas gifts, costly and rare.

Oh! child of luxury! could you but know
Half of the joy it is yours to bestow
With but the money you're thinking to spend,
Purchasing gifts for an opulent friend;
Go to the wretched, the suffering, and sad;
Give to them, comfort them, make their hearts glad.
The pleasure you'll feel will your kindness repay;
So give the poor Christmas gifts, next Christmas day.

Brandon, Dec. 14, 1857.

A. A. NICHOLSON, Esq., a native of this county, also resided in this town for some years, and at the time that he became a contributor to Miss Hemenway's "Poets and Poetry of Vermont," in which he is entered among the poets of Brandon; but, having removed, and being claimed by his native town for representation, we must, however reluctantly for Brandon, respect the claim.

BRANDON ANECDOTES FROM THE VERMONT RECORD'S PRIZE COLLECTION.

John Townshend was for many years a devout member of the Congregational church in Brandon. When the Rev. Ira Ingraham was pastor of that church, at one of the church meetings he gave a lecture on the duty of observing the Sabbath, and explained what people *might* do and what they *might*

not do, without sinning in that respect. In his explanatory remarks he said if a man practiced shaving but once or twice a week, it would be *sin* for him to shave on the Sabbath, because it would be unnecessary, but if he practiced shaving every day, it then became necessary to shave on the Sabbath, and was therefore *not* sinful. The good brother Townshend ejaculated,—“*What! shave every day! Why I never heard of such a thing in my life!*”

Brother Townshend was a very constant attendant at the meetings of the church and always ready to perform his part by way of exhortation or prayer, but *would make longer prayers* than the priest and some of the lay brethren wanted; so Mr. Ingraham planned it at one church meeting, to deliver his lecture,—then call on one or two brothers for short prayers, when he would pronounce the benediction, without giving the good brother Townshend a chance to take any part in the meeting. But brother Townshend was not to be fooled in that way, so he *stood* while the short prayers were offered, and just as the hands of the pastor commenced rising, brother Townshend commenced praying, and it was said by those present, that he held the people there about an hour longer than priest Ingraham had planned for them to stay!

Aunt Betty Whitlock of Brandon, was an old maid, and rather peculiar in some things. She lived in a small house and kept three chairs; one of which she usually occupied, and the other two were suspended on nails. When any person called in, before offering them a seat, she would raise the question as to whether they would stay long enough to pay for taking one of the chairs down! If they answered affirmatively she would take a chair from the nail, but if not the chair would hang there.

BRANDON NEWSPAPERS.

BY J. F. MCCOLLAM.

The *Vermont Telegraph*, a Baptist paper, was the first paper printed in Brandon. It was published some 15 years by O. S. Murray, and then discontinued. During the life of the *Telegraph*, which was started in September, 1823, there was also published in the same office and in connection with it *The Rutland and Addison County Whig*, a campaign paper in 1840, and the *Vermont Argus*, (formerly the *Middlebury Argus*), by E. & H. Drury, from Sept., 1834, to Sept., 1835.

The *Voice of Freedom* came to Brandon from Montpelier in 1843; published by Holcomb & Murray, and edited by Holcomb for a while and then by Wm. G. Brown, and was published five or six years. Then Wm. C. Conant, in 1849 started *The Vermont Union*,

and after publishing it a while here, moved it to Rutland. Pat. Welch then published the *Brandon Post*, and Wm. C. Rogers started the *Vermont Tribune*, and published it about a year, when it was discontinued and the office stock sold and carried out of the State. After Mr. Welch discontinued the *Post* in 1856, he sold his office to Julius H. Mott, who published and edited the *Western Vermont Transcript*, which lived just twenty-two weeks. He sold his office to Rev. A. C. Rose, who published and edited the *Northern Christian Advocate*. In a short time he sold the office to Rev. Wm. Ford, who published and edited the *Northern Visitor*. He sold his office to a company, and Hiram Truss published the *Brandon Gazette* for a year or more. The *Gazette* was discontinued and the office sold to D. L. Milliken, who started *The Monitor*, and in about two years he discontinued *The Monitor* and started the *Vermont Record*, and published it one year and twenty-one weeks, and then moved to Brattleboro. No paper has been published in Brandon since the *Record* was removed.

DEATHS—SUDDEN—BY ACCIDENT OR BY THEIR OWN HANDS.

The first death by accident was that of Mr. Barnes or Barnard, who fell from his horse and broke his neck while intoxicated, some 65 years ago.

A Mr. Tracy went on to the mountain side to pick blueberries, and not returning at the proper time, search was made for him and he was found dead, supposed to have died in a fit.

The wife of Joseph Dutton, while about her household duties, fell and was taken up dead.

Joseph Clemens was drowned, June 17, 1822.

A helpless old lady was burned to death while alone in the house, which took fire in the absence of her daughter with whom she lived.

Elias Clark was killed about the 10th of Feb., 1832, while taking off a yoke of oxen from a sled loaded with wood. While between the oxen, they started, throwing Mr. Clark under the sled which passed over his body.

Luther Conant died in the hay-field, of heart-disease, Aug. 7th, 1834 or '35.

Hiram Brown hung himself.

A boy by the name of Beckhorn hung himself, because he was abused by the family.

Sylvester Stafford was accidentally shot while taking a loaded gun from a wagon.

Aaron Barnes was found dead in his bed.

Mrs. Burnell was found dead in the barn-yard, where she had gone to milk.

Wm. Tyler cut his throat.

Charles Johnson shot himself in a school-house. [Some regarded the act as done by his own hand, others as an accident—that he fell upon his gun in climbing into the window to kindle a fire—as the day was cold—to warm himself, as there had been a meeting at the school-house and a fire there the night before.—*Ed.*]

Pat. Mc Kinney fell off the bridge in the village one dark night and was found dead at the bottom of the pond in the morning.

A stranger was found drowned in a small brook, that one could step across, in the south part of the town.

Charles Smith, son of Oliver M. Smith was drowned, while bathing in Otter Creek, in the summer of 1842.

Two French boys were drowned in the Creek near Pittsford line.

George Capron shot himself.

Lorrid Buttles, while at work, dropped down dead.

Elwin Edson, son of Dr. M. F. Edson, was found dead in his bed.

John Kingsley was killed by the sudden starting of a water-wheel which he was clearing of ice.

A young man by the name of Bride was caught in a water-wheel that he was cutting the ice from at Selden's marble mill, and was killed.

Alvin Fairbanks cut his throat, while in a desponding mood, at the town-farm.

Adaline V. Goodnow, daughter of Willis Goodnow, about 18 years of age, subject to fits for years, when recovering from a fit seemed to have an ungovernable desire to wander off and be alone. On the 13th of Feb. 1867, after one of her fits, while the watch of her father was temporarily turned from her, she slyly left the house at the back door and went through the woods and pasture to where her brothers were chopping. They sent her home, watching her until she entered the woods between them and the house. This was the last time she was seen alive. Her father missing her, hunted about until he

found her track in a small patch of snow; but there being but little snow, he soon lost sight of it. He hunted for her till dark, and the next day, and several successive days, a large number of persons were searching, but could not find any trace of her. On the 9th of May following, her remains were found on the eastern slope of Chaffee mountain, so called, in Chittenden, some 5 miles from her home and near the summit of the mountain, remote from any inhabitants, she probably having died from exposure and exhaustion,

Wm. Hyatt was as usual about the street and did his chores in the evening, went into the house and died almost instantly.

John Rand hung himself in the wash room of the Douglass House, in the summer of 1872.

Lewis Belknap, died almost instantly, the 5th day of October, 1872. He felt more unwell than usual and went into the house and laid down. Some medicine was immediately carried to him; but his breath had about left his body.

In Brandon, Aug. 20, of congestion of the brain, Mary Gertrude, only daughter of J. F. McCollum, a former foreman of the Record Office, aged 25 years. The deceased was in usual health on the morning of her death, and, with other members of the family, was making preparations for attending church. The attack was so sudden and violent that she retained consciousness but a few moments, and survived only five hours.

["SOLDIER OF 1812.—Died in Brandon, very suddenly, Nov. 2, 1862, Capt. John H. Lincoln, soldier of 1812."]

"DIED in Brandon, Jan. 21, '186- (2-4)' Mrs. Azubah Kingsley, aged near 90; for more than half a century a worthy member of the Baptist church."

"In Brandon Village, Sunday night, May 15, 1864, of heart disease, Mrs. Hannah Jackson, aged 81 years.

Mrs. J. attended Sabbath services at church as usual during the day, and up to within an hour of her death was in the enjoyment of usual health. She was a kind and estimable lady, whose memory will be cherished by a large circle of friends and acquaintances.

Mrs Jackson was born in Shrewsbury—See account of the Finney family, Shrewsbury."

"In Brandon, June 20, 1865, Mrs. Elizabeth Carr, aged 86 years; "taken to Clarendon for interment."

"DEATHS IN BRANDON, 1870.—Number, 63, and confined to the extremes of life—infancy and old age; the latter having the preponderance."—*Ed.*]

BRANDON ITEMS OF THE WAR OF 1861, AND OTHER MISCELLANY OF THAT PERIOD.

[The man to whom we have been always referred for a history of the Brandon boys during the late war, Capt. E. J. Ormsbee, and whom we particularly invited to contribute this paper, more than a year since, has not, as yet furnished the paper; we can, therefore, only give at this present time items such as we merely happen to have in hand—trusting yet to receive a full history of the noble part that Brandon, indeed, took in furnishing men for the field, and toward the suppression of the Rebellion—which paper we will gladly give with various papers, from the County and towns of the County, at the close of the general histories of the towns, if it comes in, in time, from Mr. O. or any other citizen who may have home-pride and patriotism sufficient to prepare and forward such a military record for Brandon, or, still later, we may give it, perhaps in the closing volume.—*Ed.*]

Rev. Claudius B. Smith, Baptist minister, resigned his preceptorship of Brandon Seminary and went as chaplain of the Vt. 2d Regiment.

Albert Thomas, 2d son of Rev. Cornelius A. Thomas, D. D., of Brandon, served as chaplain's aid to Rev. C. B. Smith.

CAPT. C. J. ORMSBEE.

Capt. Charles James Ormsbee, of the heroic 5th Vt., was the fourth and youngest son of John Mason and Mary (Wilson) Ormsbee; born in Shoreham, Sept. 27, 1839, thus at the time of his death, in the 25th year of his age. At the age of 11 Charles removed with the family to Brandon, where he resided until his entrance into the army. He received a fair education at district schools and completed his schooling at the Brandon Seminary.

Capt. Ormsbee was of a patriotic family. His ancestors upon both the father's and mother's side were participators in the Revolution, and on the breaking out of the rebellion he, with two brothers,—Capt. E. J. Ormsbee, of the law firm of "Nicholson & Ormsbee," Brandon, and John M., Jr., of a California Regiment, now on service in New Mexico—early caught the spirit and helped form the grand Northern uprising that followed the fall of Sumter. He enlisted into the 1st Vt. Regt., Apr. 20, 1861, for the three months' campaign, from which he was

honorably discharged on the 16th day of August, following.

He soon after re-enlisted into Co. H, 5th Reg., and Sept. 16th the Company was mustered into the service, for three years, he having been, on the organization of the Company chosen 2d Lieut.

He was constantly with the Regiment and early gained an enviable reputation for bravery and fitness for command, and in August of 1862 was promoted to the Captaincy of Company D of the same regiment.

He was present with the Regiment, and on duty, in every campaign which the army of the Potomac had been through, to the time of his death, on the 5th of May 1864, in the "battle of the Wilderness," he being at the time in the extreme front, having command of the skirmish line of the Regiment, He was wounded during the first hour of the engagement and finally received *three* wounds, one in the right side, one in the left arm and the 3d in the left shoulder or breast. He was buried near the battle field and his grave marked. His friends took early measures for the recovery of his body—his brother, Capt. E. J. Ormsbee, visiting "the front" for that purpose—but without success. Last Sabbath funeral services in connection with his death were held at the Baptist Church in this (Brandon) village. Rev. C. A. Thomas, D. D., preached an able and exceedingly appropriate sermon from Psalms 101, 1. The attendance was very large and the occasion one of much solemn interest.

The high estimation in which Capt. Ormsbee was held as an officer, is witnessed by the elegant army sword presented him by his command a few months after his promotion.

The last time he visited his loved Green Mountain home, at his estimable father's pleasant residence, near Brandon village, was in January, when the re-enlisted veterans of the 5th, of whom he was one, returned to spend their furlough. He was unmarried. In person he was of medium height, good form with bright hazel eyes and a fresh ruddy complexion and really a handsome officer. Physically every way well fitted to endure the hardships of a soldier's life he possessed much of the "Old Put" and "Fighting Joe" vim and dash of the real military hero. It is fitting proud tears should embalm his memory.—*From Vt. Record.*

ITEMS OF THE WAR OF '61.—Prospect E. Fales, of Brandon, a mere stripling of a boy, but possessed of the Green Mountain pluck, the color bearer of the battery, but then acting as cannoner No. 3, armed with a priming wire and tube pouch, succeeded in capturing a 6 foot rebel armed with saber bayonet, and brought him to Fort Hudson, a distance of 14 miles, for which he was promoted to corporal.

In Sheridan Hospital, Winchester, Va.,

Nov. 13, 1864, of a wound received Oct. 19, at the battle of Cedar Creek, Rial Fayette Carr, son of Caleb and Almira Carr of this town, aged 19 years and 10 days; a member of Co. H, 11th Vermont Regiment of Heavy Artillery. In a letter from the Ward Master of the Hospital, to his parents, informing them of his death, they are assured that it was well with their boy; that he was prepared, through the love of Christ, to leave this battle-field of life and lay his armor by for a rest in heaven.

DURING THE WAR.—"At Sea, on the 25th ult., on the passage from New York to New Orleans, of brain fever, after an illness of four or five days, Albert Cheney, a volunteer recruit for the 7th Vermont, son of J. W. Cheney, of Brandon, in the 22d year of his age."

FISK TRAGEDY.—Julius Granger Fisk, eldest son of Edward and Emily Fisk, was born in Brandon in 1828. He was brought up by one of the best mothers that ever lived, but she dying when the boy most needed a mother's care, the home influence was broken and Julius became a rover. He took the voyage around Cape Horn to California at an early period of the gold excitement, and after a few years' stay returned home, his father dying during his absence. Since then he has been a roving adventurer in the West and South-West. During the rebellion he was major of a Kansas regiment of Cavalry and performed valiant and effective service for his country. We regret to say he was shot on the 17th ult, 1871 by Jennie Droz, a German girl who had formerly worked in the house and charged him with seduction. He, with his brother Edward, were keeping the Cliff House at Cleveland, Ohio. He lived an hour or two, but could not speak.—*From the Rutland Independent.*

THE VERMONT HISTORICAL SOCIETY met at Brandon, Jan. 27, 1864—the meeting one of the most interesting, to the public, ever held.

THE BRANDON MANUFACTURING CO.

BY E. F. DANA.

This company are the exclusive owners of the patents for the celebrated "Howe Scales," and are engaged in the manufacture of weighing machines of all kinds. The original inventors of this scale are Mr. F. M. Strong, now of Vergennes, and Mr. Thomas Ross, of Rutland. The first patent was

issued to Messrs. Strong & Ross, Jan. 15, 1856. The manufacturing of the scales was commenced by them in Brandon, in 1857. In the early part of that year an arrangement was made between Messrs. Strong & Ross and the late John Howe, of Brandon, by which all the patents taken out by said Strong & Ross for improvements in weighing machines and platform scales, were assigned to the said John Howe, who was at that time engaged in the manufacture of pig iron and car-wheels. Mr. Howe immediately commenced the manufacture of scales under this patent, retaining the services of both the original inventors, and advertising extensively throughout the country the scales, to which he gave the name of "Howe." The arrangement made between Mr. Howe and the original patentees was continued until March, 1864, when Mr. Howe, for a valuable consideration, bought the entire interest of Strong & Ross in the patents and manufacture of scales, there having been issued meanwhile five new patents for improvements upon the original design, and for various modifications of the scales.

In March, 1857, they manufactured for the Morris Canal Company, (Washington, N. J.) a scale of 200 tons capacity, with a platform 70 feet long, *one end being 7 feet higher* than the other, which proved highly satisfactory to the purchasers.

In 1857-'8, the scales were exhibited at the Vermont State Fairs, and at the exhibition of the latter year, after the most severe tests which could be applied, the "Howe" scales were awarded the first premium over all others, and they have met with similar success at numerous other Fairs.

In 1864, the "Howe Scale Company" was organized, under a charter granted by the Legislature of Vermont, who continued the manufacture of the scales until 1869, when, in consequence of unfortunate management in the transaction of the business, the company became hopelessly insolvent and went into bankruptcy, May 6, 1869. The entire property of the company, consisting of upwards of 11 acres of land in the center of Brandon village, with all the valuable water-power, buildings, machinery, tools, patterns, patents and stock were offered for sale at auction, and purchased by Nathan T. Sprague, jr., a resident of Brandon from his early youth, and extensively known throughout

the State and in the commercial world as a gentleman of large wealth and great business capacity.

During the period which elapsed between the times of the suspension of the "Howe Scale Company" and the sale of their property, the prosperity or decline of Brandon was a mooted question. The recognized superiority of the "Howe" scale, had become apparent, and many tempting offers were made, to secure the removal of the business to neighboring as well as distant places. At this crisis the action of Mr. Sprague in buying the property, caused a general feeling of relief to all who were interested in the future prosperity of Brandon. Mr. Sprague immediately took measures to transfer the property to a Corporation which had previously been chartered under the name of the "Brandon Manufacturing Company" and, May 19, 1869, its organization was completed.

Besides Mr. Sprague, who is the President, there are associated with him several gentlemen of wealth, as well as of business capacity and integrity, among whom are Ex. Gov. John B. Page, Mr. W. W. Reynolds (who has been Superintendent of the manufacturing department since 1864,) Mr. Brown of the well known Banking House of Brown Brothers & Co., Boston, and Gen. John Schultze of New York City. Work was commenced again in the factory with 27 men, May 7, 1869, the day after the purchase of the property by Mr. Sprague, and measures were immediately taken to increase the production of the factory. The number of scales manufactured has increased steadily until the present time, being limited only by the capacity of the works. Already there have been two large additions made to the buildings, doubling the floor room in many of the departments, and still further additions and improvements are contemplated. During the past year a new steam engine of 80 horse power has been added to the motive power of the establishment thereby ensuring in a great measure against the loss and delay caused by freshets and droughts.

On the morning of July 4th, 1872, the main building was damaged by fire to a considerable extent, but the damage was speedily repaired, and some changes made in the buildings in order to adapt them the better to new and improved machinery.

The Company manufacture every variety

of platform and counter scales from a post-office scale to those weighing 200 tons. In 1870, the company purchased the stock, tools, patents and all the manufactured goods of the Sampson Scale Company, of New York, and by this purchase, combined with those valuable improvements in scales already owned by them, they acquired all the valuable improvements, which have been made in scales for the last twenty years. There are at present employed by the Company about 250 workmen, in the various shops and departments, which number will be largely increased when the contemplated improvements and additions are completed.

In addition to scales, the Company manufacture weighmaster's beams, frames and warehouse trucks in great variety. Their beams or patent balances are notched by machinery, invented expressly for this purpose, by the superintendent of the Company, thereby insuring greater accuracy and uniformity as well as adding greatly to the appearance of the work when completed. Since the Company has been under its present management, many new and desirable improvements, both in the working portions of, and designs for, the outside frames and other exposed portions of the scales have been introduced, and the Company can safely challenge the world to produce goods in their line of better construction, durability and finish.

BRANDON STATISTICS—1842.

“The surface of the township is generally level. The Green Mountains lie along the east line and present some lofty summits. The principal streams are Otter Creek, which runs through the town from north to south, and Mill river which rises in Goshen, enters Brandon upon the east, at the foot of the Mountain receives the waters of Spring pond,—a small body of water—becomes a considerable stream with several falls which furnish excellent sites for mills and machinery, runs about 10 miles and falls into Otter Creek about a mile from the village. The soil of the town is various but generally a light loam, easily tilled and productive. The eastern part, an extensive pine plain, is considered poor land compared with the other parts of the town, yet capable of being converted into good farms. The western part is a mixture of clay and loam. The alluvial flats, or interval, along Otter Creek are extensive and beautiful and not surpass-

ed in fertility by any in the vicinity. The town produces every kind of timber common to the country. Pine, oak, cherry, sugar and red maple, ash and cedar are found in abundance. A bed of bog iron was discovered in this town about 1810, which is inexhaustible, and which has been extensively wrought for some years past into bar and cast iron. From 7 to 9 tons of this ore can be melted in a quarter furnace in 24 hours, yielding 33 per cent. of soft, grey iron which is not liable to crack from effects of the heat, and consequently makes the best of stoves. Small cannon have been made from it, which are bored with facility and answer a good purpose. The bar-iron which is made from the ore is of the best quality. The ore is found by digging 5 or 6 feet, and is covered by strata of sand and ochre. The bed has been penetrated about 100 feet, but its depth is not known. Manganese is found here in abundance, and of the best quality. Nearly 200 tons are annually sent to market, much of which is exported to Europe. Marble is extensively quarried and manufactured, and a quarry has recently been opened, which is thought to be equal to the Italian marble. About 1½ miles east of the village, are two caverns, in limestone ledges, and about half a mile apart. The descent into the largest is about 18 feet perpendicular, into a room 16 or 18 feet square. From this room is a passage, barely sufficient to admit a middling-sized person to pass along in a creeping posture, into another still larger, which has not been much explored.

Brandon village is among the most flourishing in the State, 16 miles from Rutland, 16 from Middlebury, 16 from Rochester, 16 from Lake Champlain. It contains 130 dwelling-houses, 3 brick meeting-houses, a brick seminary, 100 feet by 30; 2 two-story brick school-houses, a variety of iron-works, mills and other buildings, and about 900 inhabitants. There are in town 13 school-districts, and 13 school-houses, 2 blast and 2 cupola furnaces, 1 flouring-mill, 10 saw-mills, a last factory a lead-pipe factory, &c.—*Thompson's Gazetteer*, 1842.

BRANDON STATISTICS—1873.

For 1872 to 1874, Nathan T. Sprague, of Brandon, Rutland County, State Senator; E. J. Ormsbee, Esq., State's Attorney and Representative of the town of Brandon; George Briggs, town clerk; Volney Ross,

town treasurer, Sumner Briggs, W. A. Williams, N. H. Eddy, selectmen; H. S. Buttles, constable; J. S. Cilley, supt; T. B. Smith, Henry Rust, D. N. Peck, listers; G. W. Parmenter, overseer; H. S. McCollum, agent; E. N. Briggs, E. June, George Briggs, J. Q. Hawkins, E. J. Ormsbee, lawyers; John Capen, Ezra June, D. N. Peck, N. H. Eddy, E. J. Ormsbee, I. J. Vail, E. D. Hinds, D. E. Rust, D. C. Smith, J. Q. Hawkins, C. W. Smalley, Horace Ellis, justices; A. T. Woodward, O. G. Dyer, F. W. Page, C. W. Peck, H. W. Hamilton, M. F. Edson, *Forestdale*, Charles Backus, physicians; F. F. Pierce; W. H. Wright, dentists; clergymen, C. A. Thomas, D. D., pastor of the Bap. ch., J. C. McLaughlin, of the Cath. ch., Franklin Tuxbury, of the Cong. ch., William Schouler, of the Epis. ch., A. Heath of the Meth. ch.; J. S. Cilley, principal of the Brandon Graded School; G. W. Parmenter, Brandon postmaster; Stephen Salls, *Forestdale* postmaster; Banks, Brandon National, President, J. A. Conant; Cashier, D. C. Bascom; capital, \$200,000; First National, President, N. T. Sprague, jr.; Cashier, H. C. Copeland; capital, \$150,000; R. R. Station and Express Agent, Charles Page; Telegraph Agent, E. N. Dutton; Hotels, Brandon House, David McBride; Douglass House, L. R. Barker; Eating House, H. W. Hooker; Merchants, general assortment, Ross & Pitts, Smith & Collins, I. C. Gibson, Simonds & Osgood, S. H. Parkhurst, H. C. Webster, W. H. Flint; *Forestdale*, William Kimball, A. G. Baker; auctioneer, A. W. Goss; books and stationery, E. D. Gibbs & Co., boots and shoes, Howes & Walker, H. W. Williams; clocks and watches, N. P. Kingsley, C. M. Whittaker; clothing, hats and caps, Ozro Meacham, Engels & Mercure; dry goods, E. J. Bliss; drugs and medicines, Robert Forbes, C. L. Cox; fancy goods, J. B. Kelley; groceries, A. A. Rossiter, Winslow & Kingsley; hardware, Briggs Bros., Stafford & Phelps, F. R. Button; millinery, Miss L. A. Tracy, W. F. Lewis; sewing machines, D. F. Sexton; Manufacturers, Brandon Lime and Marble Co., J. E. Higgins, Agt., Brandon Statuary Marble Co., S. L. Goodell, Supt., Otter Creek Marble Co., James Kendall, Supt.; Howe's Scales, Brandon M'fg Co., N. T. Sprague, jr., Pres.; Brandon Empire Mineral Paint Co., E. D. Bush, Supt.; Leicester Mineral Paint Co., J. E. Higgins, Agt.; Brandon Kaolin and Paint

Co., D. W. Prime, Agt.; paint and kaolin, Brandon Mining Co., Paul Symons, Supt; founders, Paine, Hendry & Christie; lumber, E. D. Seldon, S. C. Durkee, N. H. Churchill; carriage maker, S. Briggs; coffin maker, I. C. Haven; pill boxes, spools and tassel moulds, Newton & Thompson; tobacco and cigars, Z. Clark; furniture, N. P. Kingsley, H. H. Hill; grist and flouring mills, Cahoe Bros.; *Forestdale*, L. Sheldon; Mechanics and Artisans, blacksmiths, Blanchard & Hope, Moses Gordon, V. B. Des Roches; *Forestdale*, E. B. Hendry, Jeremiah Tennien; carpenters, Jas. Knapp, Frank Keeler, E. G. Bigelow, E. S. Worden, Caryl Kinsman, Jas. Cross, Henry Cross, C. W. Carr, E. G. Carr; cooper, T. Boland; hair dressers, H. A. Tenney, Peter Naylor, W. T. Bowie; harness makers, D. R. Putnam, Sumner Briggs; machinists, C. O. Luce, Henry Kinsman; masons, Hiram Roberts, Edward Smith; painters, S. J. Briggs, W. P. Bartlett, P. L. Hurtibes, John Lereaux, Charles Parker; photographers, N. S. Capen, H. E. Sargent; printers, Morrill & Goss; shoemakers, A. Draper, A. Trombly; tailors, Engels & Mercure, A. Haase; watchmakers, N. P. Kingsley, C. M. Whittaker; wheelwrights, Sumner Briggs, A. L. Clark; Population in 1870, 3571.—*Walton's Vermont Register*.

[The Old "BRANDON SEMINARY"—of late years commonly so called—was chartered under the name of the Vermont Literary and Scientific Institution at Brandon; and was, at least for many years of its existence, under the patronage of the Baptist association. It has ceased to exist during the last five years. Among its principals were ALBERT HURD, born in Oxford, C. W., 1823, and a graduate of Middlebury college of the class of 1850. Mr. Hurd was principal at Brandon Seminary from 1850-'51, and was in 1853, the lecturer on natural sciences in Knox College, Galesburgh, Ill. In 1858, A. H. Bingham—husband of Mrs. Bingham whose poetry appears among the poetical representations in these papers—was at the head of this school. Mr. Bingham was principal for several years and the school was prosperous while he presided over it, as also during the time that Rev. Claudius B. Smith, who succeeded Mr. Bingham, presided over it. Mr. Smith commenced his labors about 1859, and remained till his appointment to the chaplaincy of the 2nd Vt. Reg., during the

late war. Mr. Smith obtained a clerkship in Washington after the war, at which place he now resides with his family. The old Seminary building has been remodeled for the present graded school. At the time of writing, we have not been able to obtain a full list of the principals and their term of service, and the date of the commencement of the old Seminary, but if received in time it will be found in the supplement—as also an account of the new graded school which we expected to have received in time for insertion here. The same is true in regard to a paper desired on marbles and quarrying in Brandon, and all other subjects of historical interest in the town not yet duly written up.—*Ed.*]

CASTLETON.

BY REV. JOSEPH STEELE.

THE Charter of Castleton was granted to Samuel Brown of Stockbridge, Mass., by Governor Wentworth of New Hampshire, Sept. 22, 1761, a year remarkable in the annals of Vermont. During this year the first permanent settlement, on the west side of the Green Mountain, was effected at Bennington; and during the same year no less than 27 townships were chartered in what now constitute the counties of Bennington, Rutland and Addison. The reason for this sudden influx is found in the previously unsettled state of this region. During the colonial and Indian wars the territory of Vermont was the great thoroughfare for military expeditions, and was constantly exposed to the depredations of the French and Indians. On this account the settlement of the country was dangerous and impracticable.—Through the conquest of Canada by the English, in 1760, these obstacles were removed; and the colonists, already well acquainted with the fertility and value of the country, having often passed over it on military expeditions, hastened to secure possessions. Thus the way was prepared.

The township of Castleton is situated near the centre of Rutland county, being 10 miles W. of Rutland, 13 E. of Whitehall, N. Y., 65 N. of Albany, N. Y., and 60 S. W. of Montpelier, Vt.—lat. 43° 34', long. 3° 56'; bounded N. by Hubbardton, E. by Ira, S. by Poultney, and W. by Fairhaven; containing 36 square miles. It is uncertain when the town received the name CASTLETON. The most probable sup-

position seems to be, that it was called after a man by the name of *Castle*—of whom Col. Bird purchased 95 original shares, showing that he was early a large proprietor, and probably gave his name to the town.

The original proprietors of the township of Castleton were principally from Salisbury, Ct. Although the charter was granted to Samuel Brown of Stockbridge, there is no evidence that he ever acted with the proprietors, or that he retained any interest in the township.

The original charter is lost; but we have a certified copy from the book of charters in the State of New Hampshire, from which we learn that it contained the privileges, conditions and reservations common to the "New Hampshire Grants." The grantees were 70 in number, only a small part of whom became residents of Castleton. The name of Col. Amos Bird appears in the earliest records extant, although he was not one of the original grantees; and he seems to have been the largest proprietor, and the leading man in the proprietors' meetings. It is probable that he had a controlling interest.

MEETINGS OF PROPRIETORS.

The earliest meeting of the proprietors, of which any record remains, (a part of the records having been destroyed), was in the early part of the year 1766. The precise date of this meeting is gone, but the records say it was adjourned to Oct. 7th of the same year; which year, according to the date of the adjourned meeting, was 1766. This meeting was probably held at the house of Amos Bird, in Salisbury, Ct., where subsequent meetings were held up to the time of adjournment to meet in Castleton, which was Feb. 27, 1770. The meeting in October, 1766, seems to have been preparatory to the first visit to the township by Cols. Bird and Lee, made the following year, as appears from the vote passed at that meeting, as follows:

"Voted—That there shall be a rate or tax laid on the proprietors of the township of Castleton of one hundred and ninety-two pounds, Lawful money, to defray the expense that has already arisen, or that shall arise, in laying out the Township of Castleton, and in cutting a road through the woods from Wood-Creek to Castleton, and other incidental charges that may arise."

FIRST VISIT OF BIRD AND LEE.

In the spring of 1767, Cols. Amos Bird and Noah Lee, attended by a colored man, set out on their first journey to Castleton; a country they had never seen, and of which they knew

little or nothing. Their journey shows, both how little they understood about its location, and how great the changes that have taken place since that time. From Salisbury they came through Bennington to Manchester. From Manchester all was wilderness, to be traversed by marked trees, till they came to Clarendon. At Danby there was a log-hut inhabited by one solitary man, where they tarried for a night.—From Clarendon they went to Rutland, where they struck the old military road leading from Charlestown, N. H., (known as No. 4,) to Crown Point, N. Y. Following this road, they passed along the northern border of Castleton, wholly ignorant of the fact, to Crown Point, and thence to Ticonderoga. Here they replenished their stock of provisions, and proceeded by way of Skeenesboro',—now Whitehall,—to Castleton, arriving in June, 1767. By tracing the route of these adventurers upon the map, it will be seen that they nearly compassed the township, touching its borders at one time; and that from Manchester, 40 miles south of Castleton, they must have traveled at least 130 miles to reach the place.

THE FIRST SUMMER AND FIRST CABIN.

The summer of 1767 was spent in exploring and surveying the township; but no record of what was done remains. Tradition informs us that Col. Bird lost his way on one occasion; and wandering, reached the summit of a high, precipitous mountain in the east part of the township, where he was obliged to spend the night. As a protection from wild beasts he peeled the bark from the trees about him, to deter them by the whited surface. From this circumstance the mountain received the name it still bears—Bird Mountain.

A log-cabin was built during the season, on a bluff in the south-westerly part of the township, near the original east and west road, as first surveyed. This bluff is on what was afterwards known as the Clark farm.

SECOND VISIT OF BIRD AND LEE.

Cols. Bird and Lee returned to Salisbury in the autumn of 1767. The following year the same party of three returned, with the evident purpose of making a permanent settlement.—The summer is spent in surveys of the township, and in clearing a small opening in the forest: but no seeds were planted that year. Col. Bird returned to Connecticut before winter; Col. Lee and the colored man remained sole occupants of the log-cabin. It was a severe winter. The snow was deep, and the cold extreme.

They suffered much. The colored man's feet were badly frozen. Far removed from any settlement, with a limited stock of provisions, their only hope of replenishing their scanty store was by hunting and fishing. But the river became frozen, and the deep snow rendered hunting almost impracticable. Worst of all, their guns and ammunition became so seriously injured, as to be nearly useless. In their extremities, it is said, that they actually chased down deer and other game upon their snow-shoes.

There is no record of Col. Bird's return to Castleton during the summer following (1769), but it is probable he did return, and that the house in which he afterwards lived, on the bank of Castleton river, near where the old turnpike crosses it, was built that season. We infer this from the action at the last meeting of the proprietors in Salisbury, dated Feb. 27, 1770. That meeting was "adjourned to be held at the house of Col. Amos Bird, in Castleton, the 27th day of May next, at 2 o'clock, P. M." That meeting also voted,

"That every proprietor of the township of Castleton shall have the privilege of pitching one hundred acres to each right in the said township; provided he lays it in a square form and not less than 50 rods wide, which shall be the 4th division."

"Voted—That there be a draft for the above mentioned pitch, and one pitch made every day—Sundays excepted—and the 1st pitch to be made on the 1st day of May next, and every proprietor shall pitch according to his draft, except he shall neglect to make his pitch on the day which he draws, which if he does, he shall forfeit his chance to the next draft, so that every proprietor shall have a chance of making his pitch on the day he draws."

Cols. Bird and Lee were both present at this meeting, and arrangements were then made for the actual settlement of the township the following spring. Accordingly Ephraim Buel, Eleazer Bartholomew and Zadock Remington, with their families, arrived in May, 1770. These were the first settlers, and the only families during that year. Bird and Lee did not bring their families until later.

On the day appointed the pitches were made, but it is not possible to locate them from the imperfect records.

LIST OF PITCHES.

The following is the list of "pitches" ordered to commence on the first day of May, 1770; and of the persons here named not one is to be found among the early settlers. How this came to pass I am unable to explain.

The first pitch was made by the Com's for the

Propagation of the Gospel: the 2d for the 1st settled minister: 3d for the School: 4th for the Glebe; 5th, James Wilson; 6th, John Nash; 7th, Fred. Burgat; 8th, Joseph Willard; 9th, Moses Pixley; 10th, Josiah Jones; 11th, Abner Clap; 12th Israel Dewey; 13th, Caffé Van Schaik; 14th, Jacob Cooper; 15th, Daniel Allen; 16th, Matthew Cadwell; 17th, David Pixley; 18th, Samuel Lee; 19th, Stephen Nash; 20th, Joshua Warren; 21st, Stephen West; 22d, John Burgert; 23d, Elijah Brown; 24th, John Chadwick; 25th, Timothy Woodbridge; 26th, Wm. Kenedy; 27th, Joseph Woodbridge; 28th, Isaac Davis; 29th, Samuel Brown; 30th, John Chamberlin; 31st, Isaac Davis, 32d, Stephen Nash; 33d, Isaac Garfield; 34th, Isaac Vandusen; 35th, Benjamin Warren; 36th, Daniel Raymond; 37th, Solomon Gleason; 38th, Aaron Sheldon; 39th, Timothy Woodbridge, Jr.; 40th, John Willard; 41st, Azariah Williams; 42d, Isaac Lawrence; 43d, Jonathan Pixley; 44th, Samuel Jackson. This is the 4th Division.

We have also part of another list of pitches, called the 3d division. The date is lost, as also the names of pitches up to No. 23. The names that remain are all in the 1st list of the 4th division, except one—i. e., Benjamin Carver.

Only three families settled in 1770, as before stated.

Other families followed, year by year, till in 1775 there were in the township about 30 families, and 8 or 10 unmarried men.

The first child born was Israel Buel, son of Ephraim Buel, born in 1771. Abigail Eaton, daughter of John Eaton, born the same year, was the first female.

SURVEY OF HIGHWAYS.

A road from the west line of Ira to Fairhaven was surveyed in 1772. This road followed the course of Castleton river, which rises in Pittsford, and, passing southerly, receives a tributary in West Rutland; and thence running nearly west, passes through the township, dividing it near the centre. The western part of this road from Castleton West Corners was subsequently changed, so as to run directly to Hydeville. The eastern part of the township is mountainous; but the valley of the river forms a beautifully level and picturesque route for the highway. The northern and southern parts are hilly, and the western part level. A north and south road from Hubbardton to East Poultney, passing through the village, was surveyed about this time. Also a road to East

Hubbardton, following a stream which rises in Hubbardton and empties into Castleton river, one-fourth of a mile east of the village. The old Troy and Burlington turnpike (which was constructed at a later period) runs from Hubbardton to W. Poultney, and crosses the east and west road at Castleton West Corners. Passing along the shore of Lake Bomoseen, it affords a fine view of that beautiful lake and its surroundings.

LAKE BOMOSEEN*

Lies principally in Castleton, its northern extremity extending a short distance into Hubbardton. It lies in a basin of rocks, and in some parts is of great depth. It is 8 miles long, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ wide at its greatest breadth. An island containing about 10 acres is situated near the centre of the lake, covered with small trees and shrubs, and affords a charming summer resort for parties of pleasure, and adds much to the beauty of the scenery. The outlet of this lake has sufficient descent and volume of water to propel a large amount of machinery, around which the present flourishing village of Hydeville is situated.

FIRST MILLS—DEATH OF COL. BIRD.

The natural water-power at the outlet of the lake early attracted the attention of the settlers. Mills were essential to the colony. The southwest part of the township abounded with excellent pine timber, and at convenient distance from the outlet. Here a saw-mill was erected in 1772, and the year following a grist-mill.—The saw-mill was built chiefly through the personal enterprize of Col. Bird, who spared no exertions, and shunned no expense in accomplishing the work—which proved to be his last work. In the prosecution of it he contracted fever. Medical treatment was required, but there was none at hand. A messenger makes the long journey to Salisbury, Ct, for a doctor; who arrives in time to administer remedies and arrest the disease. Having remained till Col. Bird was deemed convalescent, the doctor returns. Though not fully restored, Col. B. is able to ride, and to make social calls. By a little imprudence, it was supposed, in diet, he suffered a relapse in the form of cholera-morbus. The doctor is again sent for, but the Colonel died before the doctor arrived. The saw-mill, then just completed, performed its first work in cutting boards for his coffin. He died Sept. 16, 1772, in the 30th year of his age.

* Formerly called Bombazine. Bomoseen is thought to be the Indian name—meaning "pleasant water."

This was a severe blow to the infant colony. Then every man looked upon his neighbor as a brother. The prosperity of the settlement was measured by its growing numbers, and each man's prosperity by the prosperity of the whole. Death, in any form, in such a community, would be deeply felt; but the loss of such a man, at such a time, filled every heart with sorrow. He was evidently a man of considerable culture, for his time, and possessed a large spirit of enterprise. From the first he was the prime mover in establishing the colony: he had aided and encouraged the immigrants; his kind and cheering words, amid toils and hardships, had given heart to the faint. His counsel in matters of private as well as of public interest was exceedingly valuable. How could he be spared! And then, this was the first visit of death to the colony. No wonder that they all mourned and wept as they laid him in the grave. For long years those who were present at the burial used to speak of the scene with deep emotion, and describe minutely the appearance of the widow and her little daughter, as if it were but yesterday.

The importance of such a man to the infant settlement cannot be estimated. Wise in counsel; with a heart that held all in warm embrace, and a cheerful spirit that inspired confidence; ready to advise and ready to help, he seemed to be the life and support of the colony. His life was too short fully to develop his character; but from what appears we cannot doubt he would have taken high rank among the worthies who surrounded him.

His remains were interred on the banks of Castleton river, near where the old turnpike crossed it, and not far from his former residence; but in 1842 were removed to the public cemetery, with appropriate services, and a substantial monument, "erected by citizens of Castleton and friends as a tribute of respect to a worthy man." He was born in Litchfield, Ct., in 1742.

The widow of Col. Bird returned to Salisbury, Ct., soon after the death of her husband, and did not again visit Castleton. The daughter subsequently married Mr. William Hallibird of Canaan, Ct., and lived many years. She was the mother of Lieut. Governor W. S. Hallibird of Connecticut.

GEOLOGICAL CHARACTER.

The hilly and mountainous parts of the township are rocky. The rocks are chiefly argillaceous—occasionally traversed by veins of quartz,

and occasionally alternating with, or enclosing large masses of quartz. Small quantities of secondary limestone are found in a few localities; and, in the vicinity of Bird's Mountain, specimens of manganese have been discovered. In the eastern and northern sections the rocks appear in elevated ridges—in some places abrupt and precipitous—but for the most part covered with fertile, arable soil. The southwest part is a pine plain, intersected with slate and ridges of gravel. On the west side of Lake Bomoseen is an extensive range of slate rock, which extends south many miles, and is largely quarried for roofing and marbleized slate. The large streams are bordered by rich alluvial intervals. The soil of the plains is sandy and light—on the hills it is slaty gravel, loam and vegetable mould, with a subsoil of hardpan in many parts. All kinds of grass and grain are here successfully cultivated. There are several mineral springs in the township, which have been resorted to by its residents; but so far as is known, no chemical analysis of them has been made.

The waters of the outlet of the Lake unite with Castleton river near Hydeville; which soon after form a junction with Poultney river, and enter into Lake Champlain at East bay. A peculiarity of Castleton river is, that it seldom freezes, owing to the abundance of springs along its bed, which render its waters cool in summer and warm in winter. It was famous for trout in early days.

There are clear indications that the plain upon which the village now stands has been deposited there by water, at some remote period. It is composed of gravel to the average depth of 20 to 25 feet; the lower strata like the coarse gravel in the bed of the river. There is another curious fact connected with this plain. The water in the wells, which is found only at the bottom of the gravel, usually on a bed of quick-sand, about 25 feet from the surface, often freezes in winter, so as to require considerable force to break the ice. In some instances ice has been found five or six inches thick. Whether this phenomenon is owing to the porous character of the gravelly surface, or to some other cause, we leave to geologists to determine.

SETTLERS BEFORE THE WAR.

We have before remarked the number of families had rapidly increased before the war commenced. We give the names and location of families previous to 1776, so far as practicable

The family of Col. Bird came probably in 1771, and remained only till his death. Their location was a little south of Castleton W. Corners. COL. LEE brought his family in 1772. He was born in Newark, Fairfield county, Ct., Oct. 15, 1745. His name appears in the earliest records of the proprietors of the township, and associated with Col. Bird's in the earliest surveys. His wife was Dorcas Bird of Salisbury, Ct., and niece of Col. A. Bird. Their first child was born in Salisbury, in '71, before their removal to Castleton.

Col. Lee made his pitch in the east part of the township, on what was afterwards known as the Gridley farm. A log house was built near a beautiful spring of unfailing water, where they lived until the commencement of the Revolutionary war. Mrs. Lee then returned to Salisbury, and was absent 7 years, while her husband was engaged in the affairs of the Revolution, in which he acted a prominent part.

We find Col. Lee was connected with the colonial army as a waiter, as early as 1760, when he was but 15 years old, and two years later he was an enlisted soldier, stationed at Crown Point.

Among the proprietors of Castleton he was active; and in the troubles under the governments of New Hampshire, the Council of Safety, and the claims of New York, he was vigilant. At the commencement of the Revolutionary war he took decided part on the side of American Independence. When Col. Ethan Allen mustered his men at Castleton, for the capture of Fort Ticonderoga, Col. Lee was prime mover of the expedition against Skeenesboro, (now Whitehall), which left Castleton at the same time, and resulted in the capture of Maj. Skeene, the British commander at that place. He superintended the iron works at Skeenesboro, for a time, which had been taken from the British; and also acted as commissary for the American army upon the Lake.

From 1781 till the close of the war, he served in the capacity of captain in the Continental army, in Pennsylvania. While stationed at Lancaster he performed a most daring feat for the detection of British prisoners who were mysteriously escaping, in spite of all precautions; and was successful in bringing to justice a number of persons who had aided their escape. Lee was in the battle of Yorktown, and present at the surrender of Cornwallis.

Having received an honorable discharge at the close of the war, at Albany, N. Y., he returned to Castleton with his family, and there

spent the remainder of his days, mostly in agricultural pursuits. His physical constitution was remarkably good, and retained its vigor to great age. His descendants are numerous and widely separated.

EPHRAIM BUEL was one of three who first came to Castleton with their families, in 1770. These were the first settlers, though Bird and Lee had previously visited the township, but did not settle with their families until later. Mr. Buel did not remain many years in Castleton, and but little is known about him. He is believed to have located a little to the west of the depot, and to have sold to Brewster Higley. He removed to the West; but at what time, or to what place, I have not been able to learn. Some of his descendants are known to be residing in Shelbyville, Ind. A daughter of Mr. Buel, named Araminta, married Eli Drake—lived in Castleton until her death, and left children and grandchildren.

ZADOCK REMINGTON came the same year with Ephraim Buel (1770), and settled half a mile west of the village. He was a large proprietor, and his pitch embraced a fine tract of land, in one of the best locations in the township. He was a prominent and highly respectable man, noted for his eccentricities. It was a peculiarity of Mr. Remington, not to return a direct answer to any question. When asked by a business man in Troy, N. Y., about the pecuniary responsibility of a neighbor of his in Castleton, he replied: "You see Capt. L. is a very tall man;" thus indirectly expressing his opinion, if any one was shrewd enough to guess his meaning.

His was the first frame-house erected in Castleton. He probably kept the first tavern. It is certain that his house was a tavern before the Revolutionary war; and that the men recruited for the capture of Ticonderoga quartered at his place. It seems a little surprising that tavern-keeping should have been so prominent a business in Castleton at this early day, as to call for three or four within the space of two miles. But besides the fact that taverns were more accounted of in those days, it is to be considered that Castleton was situated on the direct route, and about midway between Whitehall and Rutland, and there must have been a considerable amount of travel through the place at an early date. For many years Mr. Remington's was the largest house in the township. During the Revolutionary war he was thought by some to be a little inclined to the British interests, or at least to look timidly

upon the struggle of the colonies. When the report of the Battle of Bennington was heard, some one said to Mr. Remington: "Well, the British are quartered in the meeting-house in Bennington." "Ah, I told you so," said Mr. R. "Yes," continued his informant, "but there is a strong guard about the house."

There is no evidence that he was disloyal; though a brother of his was a tory, and left the town early. He represented the town in the Council of Safety, in 1778.

He was a man of correct habits, and at an advanced age became decidedly religious. He lived to be 94 years old. His estate, once large and flourishing, was entirely dissipated before his death, leaving him quite dependent in old age. Not a vestige of the buildings erected by him now remains to mark the place of his residence. It is believed none of his children are now living. Rev. Franklin Remington, of the Episcopal Church, residing in Brooklyn, N. Y., and Henry Remington, residing in Rutland, Vt., are his grandchildren.

ELEAZER BARTHOLOMEW probably settled in the west part of the town, and remained only a few years. His precise location, the time of his removal, and the place to which he went, are unknown.

MAJ. ABEL MOULTON came in 1771, and settled where Dea. Enos Merrill afterward lived. He died of small pox in 1776, in the 35th year of his age. His monument is still standing near the spot where he lived. He was a prominent and useful man, and his death was a great loss to the settlement.

NEHEMIAH HOIT came a single man in 1771, subsequently married the widow of Abel Moulton—lived for a time where Mr. Moulton lived, and afterwards in the south part of the town, where he died in 1832, at the ripe age of 80 years. Dea. Hoit was one of the recruits for the capture of Ticonderoga; and, following closely upon Col. Allen, was the third man who entered the fort. He subsequently joined the American forces as they proceeded down the Lake, and was with Allen when he and his command were made prisoners near Montreal. It is not known how he escaped; but it is certain he was not one of those who were carried to England.

After the war he became a highly respected and useful citizen, and an active Christian. He was a man of ardent temperament; naturally hasty, but possessing a tender conscience, that would not suffer the sun to go down on his wrath. No one doubted his sincerity. All

men counted him a Christian indeed. He was chosen the first deacon in the Congregational church in Castleton, which office he filled until his death. He had one son and three daughters. His son Nehemiah Hoit succeeded him in the office of deacon.

JESSE BELKNAP settled in 1771, one mile and a half east of the village, on the farm where Clark Stevens lived recently. He was the first justice of the peace. His son Jesse lived near him, on the Merlin Clark place. Mr. Belknap appears to have been active and enterprising. He was a member of the Convention from Castleton when the Constitution of the State was adopted. His name appears often among the officers of the town.

REUBEN MOULTON came to Castleton in 1771, and located 2 miles east of the village, on the road to Rutland. His wife was Rebecca Carver. Mr. Moulton owned a large estate, and was considered the richest of the early settlers. Hence he was called "Landlord Moulton." He kept a tavern at a very early day, and was a prominent citizen. His five children all settled in Castleton. His third son, Reuben, occupied the old homestead, kept up the tavern his father established, and was town representative from 1823 to 1830, which is a longer time than the town has been represented by any other man.

SAMUEL MOULTON, brother of Reuben 1st, came the same year. His wife was Rachel Loomis. He lived on the corner west of Judge Howe's house. His son Samuel lived near the centre of the village—kept tavern, and was postmaster for many years. His first wife was Jane Shaw—his second, Malona Woodward.

The same year GERSHOM and JOHN MOULTON settled in Castleton, and their descendants are scattered through the township.

GERSHOM LAKE, of Woodbury, Ct., came to Castleton in 1771, and settled on the hill, half a mile south of the village. His wife was Seviah Chatfield. All their household effects were brought on horse-back. He is said to have built the 2d log-house in the township—and also the 2d frame house. He must have been a man of considerable enterprise, as it appears that before the war he had erected a frame-house, which is still standing; and, with the repairs it has received, is a neat and comfortable habitation now, after the lapse of nearly a hundred years.

Mr. Lake was strictly loyal to the American cause, and remained at his post during the war. During a considerable portion of the time, every

thing valuable, not in daily use, was hid in the ground, or concealed in the woods, through fear of its being plundered by the enemy. Their cattle could not be concealed; and when the British troops passed through Castleton, on their way to Whitehall, after the battle of Hubbardton, Mr. Lake was impressed with his oxen to transport baggage; and, as a reward, his oxen were taken for beef.

Mrs. Lake was a remarkable woman for courage and enterprise. We mention one or two incidents in illustration. At one time a wolf came into their enclosure, with evident purpose to make a feast upon the sheep. She was alone in the house, but nothing daunted, she seized her husband's gun, and, standing in the door of her house, killed the wolf, without injuring the sheep.

Mrs. Lake brought apple-seeds in her pocket, when she came to Vermont, which she planted, and the 7th year gathered twelve apples from the trees.

When Lieut. Hall escaped from his imprisonment at Ticonderoga, Mrs. Lake concealed him in a hay-stack, and carried him provisions daily until the danger was over. This act of kindness made a deep impression upon Mr. Hall, so that to the day of her death he manifested his gratitude in various ways.

CAPT. ZACHARIAH HAWKINS the father of a numerous race of the Hawkins family, visited Castleton in 1770, though he never settled there. He contracted for 800 acres of land near the centre of the township, including the land where the village stands; but failing to come to time for the payment, in consequence of sickness in his family, he lost the purchase, and never returned to stay.

Two of his sons, Gaylard and Silas, made pitches in the south part of the township, in 1771. They were unmarried, and did not remain long. Moses and Joseph Hawkins, other two sons, settled in 1779. Moses had 11 children, all of whom settled in the township. Joseph had but one child, a daughter, who was the first wife of Robert Temple.

RICHARD BENTLY settled in 1771, and erected the frame-house where the council of war was held the night previous to the capture of fort Ti., which stood just in front of the old Congregational parsonage.

There were two families of HALLIBIRDS, Isreal and Curtis, who lived a mile and a half east of the village.

JOEL COLVER lived in the south-west part of the township, a very worthy citizen. He was

early a member of the Congregational Church, and filled the office of deacon from 1806 to 1825.

JAMES KILBOURN settled in 1773, a little south of Mr. Remington. He was a tanner and currier by trade, and carried on the business while he remained in Castleton. He had one son, James, with whom he removed to Canada. He had three daughters. Molly, married Pitt W. Hyde of Sudbury. Sally married Arunah W. Hyde of Castleton. Ruth married Oliver Moulton.

TIMOTHY EVERTS settled in 1773, on the road to East Hubbardton, north of the old fort—Removed to Ohio.

ELI EVERTS located, in 1783, on the Southmayd lot—Removed to Fairhaven.

NATHANIEL NORTHRUP settled 1774, north of the village on the East Hubbardton road. A highly respectable man, both in society and in the church. He lived to a ripe old age, leaving a somewhat numerous race of children and grandchildren.

CAPT. JOSEPH WOODWARD married Mary Bradford, settled in 1774, west of the village, and represented the town in the council of safety at Dorset, in 1761, and was chosen chairman of that council. He had a numerous family.

ARUNAH WOODWARD settled about the same time with Capt. Joseph.

GEORGE FOOTE married Wealthy Woodward, settled in 1775, on the corner near where the old fort stood. His house was the place for religious worship at the time of the war—the place where Capts. Williams and Hall were killed. He himself was taken prisoner at the same time. Judge Alvin Foote of Burlington was his son. Also Rev. Luman Foote, a clergyman in the Episcopal church.*

CAPT. JOHN HALL came to Castleton in 1775, and settled on the east Hubbardton road, a mile and a half north of the village. He lived but a short time, yet he was much respected, and gave promise of becoming a valuable citizen. He was chosen to represent the town at Westminster in 1777, when the State was declared independent. This was the January previous to the skirmish at Castleton, in which he was mortally wounded.

Mr. Hall had 2 sons, Elias and Alpheus—young men, at that time, both of whom were taken prisoners and carried to Ticonderoga; but made

* See sketch of Judge Foote in the history of Burlington, also account of the history of the Foote family in the history of Middlebury, Vol. I.—Ed.

their escape in a short time. Elias settled on his father's homestead, where he lived to be 94 years old, retaining his vigor of body and mind in an unusual degree. He served in the American army; was in the battle of Stillwater, and witnessed the surrender of Gen. Burgoyne.

His brother Alpheus taught school in Castleton, in the time of the war, and is supposed to have died early.

JOHN WHITELOCK settled in 1775, a little north of the village. He belonged to the church of England, and was a tory in sentiment, though a quiet, peaceable man, and remained during the war. For fear of confiscation, he put his property out of his hands. When the British army passed through Castleton, after the battle of Hubbardton, Mr. Whitlock held up the *prayer-book* to the commanding officer as proof of his loyalty to king George, and it was readily accepted. He lived many years a highly respected member of society. Some of his descendants still reside in the town.

PETER COGSWELL settled east of the village in 1776—by trade a blacksmith, but a farmer also. His son, Gen. Eli Cogswell, was a prominent man in his day. He was a school-teacher, and also extensively engaged in the surveys of the township. For many years he acted as clerk to the proprietors, of the town, and to the parish. He made a tour to England, which was a notable matter in those days—purchased goods which he brought back with him, and entered into trade. He was unsuccessful in business and left the place.

BENJAMIN CARVER settled also this year, 1776, at the West Corners, near where his son Benjamin Carver, 2d, lived, and kept a tavern for many years.

COL. ISAAC CLARK, probably, settled about this time, but it does not appear precisely what year. His location was in the south west part. He owned a valuable farm, which is still known as the Clark farm, though not owned by his descendants. He was an officer in the Revolutionary war, and a Colonel in the U. S. army in the war of 1812. He died in 1822, aged 74 years. Col. Clark was chief judge of the county court from 1807 to '11.

We insert here a few notices of families who settled later—some of them during the war, and some after.

The place now known as the Higley farm, at the east end of the village, was first owned by Ephr'm Buel. He built a log-house, and planted an orchard on the farm, and then sold it to

Brewster Higley, who came here from Simsbury, Ct., about the year 1778, with his wife and 7 or 8 children. His position in the genealogy of five successive Brewster Higleys was the 3d. These descended from John Higley, who came from a place near London in England, a runaway apprentice, at the age of 15 or 16 years. In process of time he married Hannah Brewster, understood to have been of the Mayflower stock. Hence came the name given to a succession of Higleys. In the early days of this town Brewster the 3d held various offices of trust and honor—as moderator, town clerk, justice of the peace, and deacon of the Congregational church. His eldest son, Brewster 4th, emigrated to Ohio about 1800: numerous families in the south east part of the state are of his descendants. On the death of Brewster H, the 3d, his youngest son Erastus became owner of the place by purchasing the interest of each of the other heirs. He was a child of only 7 years when he came with the family to this place; and here he dwelt to the end of his life. When in the vigor of manhood he excelled in physical strength, and not less in the energy and activity of his mind. Reading was his great delight, especially of solid literary and scientific works, and such compositions as those of Young, Milton and Cowper. He was favored with sundry civil offices; as judge of probate, town treasurer, town representative, justice of the peace, &c., which he always executed with ability and strict fidelity. As a Christian and a deacon of the Congregational church he was earnest and active while health permitted, in aiding and promoting the cause of every benevolent and Christian enterprise. He died at the age of 89½ years.

The HYDES were early residents. Arunah W. Hyde was early a merchant, and sold his stock in trade to John Goodwin. He then purchased a lot of Jerrod Palmer, and built the house known as the Westover house, recently burned, where he kept tavern for many years. He also bought of Samuel Moulton lands adjoining him on the south. He and his brother, Pitt W. Hyde, married sisters, daughters of James Kilbourn. P. W. H was the father of James K. Hyde of Sudbury, and of A. W. and Pitt W. Hyde of Castleton. A. W. Hyde was one of the original trustees of the Rutland Co. Grammar-school appointed by the Legislature; he was also town clerk and high sheriff for a number of years. The Westover house was built in 1806.

Robert Temple built the house where Mr

Westover now lives, about the same time, which he occupied as a residence. The house where Judge Howe lived was built by Hon. Rollin C. Mallory: also, about the same time, and afterward sold to Judge Howe.

The father of Hon. John Meacham settled in Fairhaven, where he reared a large family, struggling with poverty. Judge M. served an apprenticeship at the nailing business; but soon after he became of age, he engaged in the mercantile business; first in company with Ebenezer Langdon, Esq.,—afterward with James Adams, Esq. His business prospered, and he acquired what was considered a handsome fortune for the times. Various offices of trust were conferred upon him. He was trustee of the Grammar-school, town treasurer, town representative, and judge of probate. His first wife was Mary Langdon, by whom he had his only surviving daughter, Mrs. Hiram Ainsworth, who now occupies the old homestead. Mr. Meacham was born in Williamstown, Mass., in 1776, and died in 1848.

JAMES ADAMS was born in Simsbury, Ct., in 1775, and settled in Castleton, as a grocer, at Hydeville, in 1801. From Hydeville he moved to Castleton village, and joined partnership with Judge Meacham, in mercantile business. There was a house which stood on the Meacham Corner, which they bought of a Mr. Baker, in which Mr. Adams first lived after his marriage. Subsequently the firm bought out Mr. McIntosh, on the opposite side of the way. In the division, Mr. Adams took the south side, and Mr. Meacham the north; and each built upon his own site. After the partnership with Mr. Meacham was dissolved, Mr. Adams traded by himself till 1829; then in company with C. N. Dana. In 1831, the stock was sold to Albert Langdon. Mr. Langdon sold to Israel Davey and B. F. Adams, in 1836. Mr. Adams with most of his family, joined the Congregational church in '31. He died about the year '57.

DEA. ENOS MERRILL was a native of W. Hartford, and was one of the early settlers; probably as early as 1785. His early training was strictly Puritan. In early life he acquired a fondness for the writings of Edwards and Bellamy, and others of that class, which he read with avidity, and became thoroughly versed in the theology of that school. He was a pillar in the church in Castleton for nearly 60 years.

From time to time there were many young men in his family, apprentices to the trade of tanning and shoemaking. They were required

to be present at family prayers, and to pay a strict regard to the Sabbath; and most of them became pious while in his employ; and several of them, turning aside from the trade, became ministers of the Gospel. He was a model of regularity in all social and religious matters. To the full measure of his ability he contributed labor and money to forward the interests of education and religion, at home and abroad. About the year 1856 he removed to Milton, Vt., with his son Timothy, where he died, in '58, aged 90 years.

CAPT. JOHN MASON, the fifth child and youngest son of Peter Mason 2d and Margaret Fanning, and great grandson of Maj. John Mason, was born at Groton, Ct., 1764. He removed to Castleton about the year 1785. His first wife was Sarah Woodward by whom he had 13 children, all of whom lived to years of maturity, nine of the 13 were married. Milo, the eldest son, graduated at West Point, and was in the regular army until his death, at which time he held the office of Major.

Capt. J. Mason was a worthy citizen of Castleton, where he was a magistrate, a member of the State Legislature, and of the Governor's Council, a Presidential Elector, and a trustee of the Grammar school. He died, at his residence in Castleton, 2 miles north of the village, in 1846, aged 82.

RUFUS BRANCH came from Lenox, Mass., to Bennington Vt., and resided there to the close of the Revolutionary war. He engaged with all his might in the battle of Bennington, and rejoiced with the victors in the triumphs of the day. At the close of the war, he removed to Castleton, where he lived the remainder of his days. He had 4 sons and 5 daughters.

His oldest son *Darius*, was 12 years old at the time of the battle of Bennington; and is said to have been the oldest male in that town who did not go to the fight; and he was restrained with great difficulty by his mother. In after life he showed great fondness for military distinction, and became a colonel in the artillery. He settled in life at Orwell first, but soon removed to Castleton, where he reared 11 children, all but one of them living Feb. 1870.

The families both of Rufus and Darius were decidedly religious, and so it may be said of their descendants. Col. Darius Branch was a constant attendant on the house of God, and a liberal supporter of religious institutions at home and abroad. He died in his 84th year.

JAMES PALMER settled early in the N. E. part of the township, quite up among the hills,

in a place called Belgo; for what reason is not known, unless it was from the configuration of the hills about his little valley. Remote as he was from society, his name and influence were not lost. The family were noted for talent and for intelligence.

His oldest son, Dr. David Palmer, graduated at Castleton Med. Col. in 1824, was distinguished as a practitioner, and a man of science. He became a professor of Chemistry, and Lecturer in the Vt., Medical College in Woodstock, where he resided, and also in the Medical College at Pittsfield, Mass., and died in the midst of active usefulness, by inhaling sulphurous acid gas, by reason of some defect in the apparatus, when performing an experiment before the class, aged 51 years. His brother, Allen, still occupies the homestead.

We now go back to the

COMMENCEMENT OF THE REVOLUTIONARY WAR.

Previous to this war settlers were located on all the principal highways, which differed but little from what they are now; and their habitations were remote from each other. The conflicting claims between New-Hampshire and New-York added not a little to the troubles incident to a new settlement. Yet hope cheered these hardy adventures. It is sad to think such a community must encounter the evils of frontier warfare, and the quiet of their peaceful cabins be broken by savage alarms.

Castleton was a frontier township during the war; most of the settlements to the north having been deserted soon after its commencement. Many of the inhabitants of Castleton also fled; yet the majority remained through the war, and stood firmly for the cause of Independence. Tories there were, to the great annoyance of the faithful; but they were carefully watched, and sometimes treated with severity.

PLAN FOR CAPTURING FORT TICONDEROGA.

The idea of surprising the military posts on Lake Champlain, held by the British government, was conceived soon after the battle of Lexington. The first active measures for this purpose were taken by several gentlemen in Connecticut, who obtained a loan of \$1800 from the Legislature of that State, and then hastened to Bennington for the purpose of engaging Ethan Allen for the enterprize. Allen readily undertook to conduct the expedition, and at once set out to collect men from the Green Mountain Boys. The appointed rendezvous was Castleton. Early in May, 1775, about 200 Green Mountain Boys, and about 50

volunteers from Salisbury, Ct., and Berkshire, Mass., were mustered by Col. Allen at Castleton. After the men were mustered, Col. Benedict Arnold, with a single attendant, arrived, and claimed command by virtue of written instructions from the committee of safety of Massachusetts, authorizing him to enlist 400 men, and with them seize the fortress. He also claimed precedence by virtue of his commission as Colonel. Col. Allen stoutly refused to give up the command of the men he had mustered. A council was held on the night previous to the capture, in a small farm house built by Richard Bently—afterwards burned—which stood just in front of the old parsonage of the Congregational society. After an angry and protracted discussion, which lasted nearly through the night, it was decided that Col. Arnold would have no authority to command the men already raised by Allen, and to whom he was an entire stranger; that Allen should have the commission of Colonel, and command the expedition, and that Arnold might join it as an assistant. The men were quartered at the house of Zadok Remington, who then kept a tavern half a mile west of the present village. Several of these recruits were from Castleton; one of whom, Nehemiah Hoit, claimed to have been the third man who entered the fort, as already stated.

The expedition left Castleton in the morning of May 9th, and reached Orwell the evening of the same day. The crossing of the lake was effected a little before day-break by a part, only, of the company. Here, again, Arnold, who had been allowed to join the party as an assistant, strove for the chief command. Angry words ensued, so that the men, fearful lest the garrison should be alarmed, threatened to flee. It was finally agreed that Allen and Arnold should enter the fort side by side—Arnold on the left. The surrender of the fort was demanded by Col. Allen, from Capt. Delaplace, its commander, "in the name of the Great Jehovah and the Continental Congress."

The capture of Ticonderoga, and the invasion of Canada which followed, left Western Vermont comparatively secure for a short time; but the retreat of the American forces up the lake in 1777, laid the whole region open again to depredations from British and Indians. Castleton, the frontier town, was the rendezvous for recruits for Ticonderoga at this time, for which a most earnest appeal was made, as the British were seen to be closing around that fortress. Some 20 recruits were gathered here

in July, 1777; a part of the citizens of Castleton, waiting an increase of their number, so as to make it safe for them to go to Ticonderoga.

SKIRMISH AT CASTLETON.

About half a mile east of Castleton village, on the north-west corner of the east and west road and the Hubbardton road, stood the house of George Foote, where religious worship was held on the Sabbath. Upon the corner opposite was a school-house. A mile and a half north of this, on the Hubbardton road, lived Capt. John Hall. Still further north, on what is known as the Ransom farm, was a building appropriated to recruits. On the Sabbath, July 6th, while the people were gathered for religious worship, the alarm is given that the enemy is approaching. At the same time the recruits come flying down the road and take shelter in the school-house, and in the house of Mr. Foote. Women and children take shelter in the cellar. There is brisk firing from both sides, for a considerable time, but the casualties are few, the one party covered by the buildings, the other by the trees of the forest. There is a closer conflict. Capt. Williams, a volunteer from Guilford, Vt., is wounded in the groin, but will not yield; and, in a hand to hand fight, deals a heavy blow upon a British Lieutenant. He is then bayoneted through the body, and expires in a few moments. Capt. John Hall receives a shot in the leg, and as he lies profusely bleeding, calls for water. As his wife is bringing it to him, a tory named Jones, kicks the dish from her hands. Capt. Hall died of his wound not long after. One of the British infantry was mortally wounded, and another shot through the body; but recovered through the kind attentions of Mrs. Hall—rendering good for evil. One of Capt. Williams' sons was wounded in the heel, in the early part of the engagement, and fled to the woods. He finally reached Rutland in a famishing condition. Two sons of Capt. Hall, Elias and Alpheus, George Foote and others, were taken prisoners and carried to Ticonderoga, but made their escape after a few weeks.

The body of Capt. Williams, wrapped in a blanket, without a coffin, was rudely buried at the foot of a tree near by. Forty-four years after his remains were disinterred, and the bones carefully gathered and laid together in exact order by Luther Deming, (a man perfectly blind,) and re-buried in the village grave-yard, with appropriate ceremonies. Capt. Williams

had been at Ti. during the French war, and was anxious to go there again.

BATTLE OF HUBBARDTON.

After this most unequal conflict, in which the British, tories and Indians outnumbered nearly ten to one, the victorious party returned to Hubbardton, rifling houses and gathering plunder on their way. It was on this same day that Gen. St. Clair evacuated Ticonderoga, and marched his forces for Castleton. His route was by the old military road to Hubbardton; thence south by the Hubbardton road. The van of St. Clair's army encamped that night near the place where Williams and Hall had just fallen. One division of the army under Col. Bellows encamped about 2 miles south of Hubbardton. The rest of the army, with Cols. Warner, Francis, and Hale, encamped at Hubbardton.

The foraging party engaged in the skirmish at Castleton came near falling into the hands of St. Clair's army, on their return; but meeting some of his soldiers who were straying in advance, they learned of the approach of the army; and, taking these prisoners, they turned off the road to the right into the woods, and so escaped. They encamped that night within a short distance of Col. Warner's command—so near, says Mr. Hall, one of the prisoners, that the noise of the battle was perfectly distinct, and great anxiety was felt as to who were the combatants, and what was the result. The same party, commanded by Capt. Sherwood, took several more prisoners in Hubbardton, all of whom they carried to Ticonderoga.

There is a question, who was the commander of this foraging party. Lieut. Hall, a prisoner with the party, says it was commanded by Capt. Fraser. Thompson's History says the same. Other authorities say that Capt. Fraser was certainly on the west side of the lake, a few days before, leading the attack on the American lines. Besides, Capt. Sherwood is said to have been the commander of the foraging party in Hubbardton, which was probably the same as that at Castleton.

The battle of Hubbardton occurred July 7, 1777, with the details and results all are familiar. A single incident may here be stated. Sometime in 1828 the writer met an aged man in Kingsboro', N. Y., a worthy deacon in the Congregational church, who was in the battle, and who gave me the following particulars. He stated that his mess were just making their breakfast, when they were saluted by a volley

of musketry. That the enemy came up over a rise of ground on the west, and rushed down upon their encampment. The Americans were soon formed, and the battle raged fiercely. Compelled to retreat, they fled eastward, down through a valley, and then up a steep hill; halting occasionally and firing upon their pursuers—and that passing over the hill or mountain, they made their way to Rutland. "When climbing the hill," he added, "my coat collar was cut away by a musket ball." He had not visited the place since, but his description of the ground was perfect.

After this battle, St. Clair proceeded to Fort Edward, and joined Gen. Schuyler. The British forces advanced to Castleton, where they remained for several weeks—one regiment under Gen. Fraser encamping in the west part of the town, the other, under Gen. Reidsel, a little to the east of the village, where the skirmish had been.

During the events above described there were times of great excitement, and some families fled in alarm; but the greater part remained. The year following the battle of Hubbardton a fort was built near the spot where the first blood had been spilled in Castleton, furnished with two cannon, and garrisoned under different commanders, till the close of the war. All able bodied men in the settlement were enrolled as minute-men, ready to repair to the fort at the call of the signal-gun. Many soldiers' graves, whose names have long since been forgotten, are still visible near the site of the fort, unless recently effaced.

The following incident will illustrate the trials of those trying days. Very early one morning the alarm-gun is heard, and Mr. Lake living a mile and a half from the fort, should his gun, and obeys the summons, leaving his wife and two children unprotected in their log-eabin, remote from any neighbor. Soon a Mrs. Eaton, who lived one fourth of a mile distant, came flying in, with her two children, hurried from their bed, greatly alarmed. In her haste she had left her bread in the oven, and taken her children without anything to eat. What can these mothers do? Terrified and alarmed, they resolve to flee for safety; although it was still dark, and raining fast. With all possible haste they make their way over hills, through the woods, quite to the southern border of the township, to the house of a Mr. Richmond. It was a difficult and fatiguing tramp. Wet and weary, the children crying from hunger and cold, they rejoice at

the sight of a habitation, and hope for shelter and warmth. As they approach the door, the voice of prayer from within fills them with joy. They listen—but what is their dismay when they hear loud and earnest petitions for the triumph of the British arms, and the overthrow and destruction of all who oppose. It is the prayer of a tory. Wet and weary as they are—and the children crying for bread—they turn away with indignation to look for some more kindly shelter.

Many other incidents, equally touching, there were no doubt, which have not been preserved; but from this we get a glimpse at those trying times.

PROVISION FOR VOLUNTEERS.

The records of the colony furnish evidence of true devotion to the American cause. The town voted, Sept. 30, 1780,

"To give as many men as will turn out as volunteers, out of this town, to scout to defend the frontiers, ten silver dollars per month, or pay them in wheat at 5 shillings per bushel, and one shilling and six pence each per day as billet-money, to victual themselves, and one gill of rum per day, while they are in the woods."

The same year, also, voted,

"To raise Twenty Pounds Sterling in money, and 2282 lbs. of flour, and eighty-five bushels of rye and corn, for the use of the State."

And in 1772, voted,

"To divide the Town into two classes, to hire each class a man, to go into the service the ensuing campaign."

In April of the same year, voted,

"To raise a rate of 49 Pounds 8 shillings, on the list of 1781, to pay soldiers for the ensuing campaign."

Castleton was organized into a town in March, 1777. Eli Cogswell was the first town clerk, Jesse Belknap was the first justice of the peace, Zadok Remington was the first representative after the organization.

Educational and religious matters were not neglected by the colonists, though oppressed with burdensome taxes, and the many personal sacrifices incident to these trying times. We learn from the proprietors' records, that measures were taken to secure preaching as early as 1775. Religious services were held before this, no doubt, and very likely the township had already been visited by missionaries from the Connecticut Missionary Society, by whose timely labors the foundations of many churches were laid: but this is the first mention of distinct action. From this time religious worship on the Sabbath was maintained pretty constant-

ly. The house of George Foote was the place for meeting at the time of the war, and the place where the people were assembled when they were attacked by the British and Indians.

The school-house which stood on the corner opposite to George Foote's, at the time of the skirmish before mentioned, is evidence of the establishment of schools previous to 1777.—From the town-records we learn, that there were two schools kept during the winter of 1778–9: one of them near Zadock Remington's, by Gen. Cogswell; the other near Reuben Moulton's, in the east part, by Alpheus Hall. A vote to divide the town into school districts was passed in 1785.

Before the war a frame-house was built by Mr. Bently, which stood just in front of the old parsonage of the Congregational society, where the remains of the cellar may now be discovered. This was the house where the council was held on the question of commanding the expedition against Ticonderoga. There was another built by George Foote half a mile east of the village—one by Reuben Moulton, 2 miles east. But the first frame-house was built by Zadock Remington, and the second by Ger-shom Lake.

The early years of the colony must have been unusually prosperous. In less than 6 years from the arrival of the first families, as many as 30 log-houses had been built, and 6 or 8 frame-houses—schools established, a place of meeting fixed upon, and measures in progress to secure the stated ministrations of the gospel.

THE VILLAGE OF CASTLETON is situated near the centre of the township, on the southern bank of Castleton river, on a level plain, which is elevated about 30 feet above the bed of the stream. Main Street, which is half a mile in length, wide and perfectly level, may challenge a comparison with any other in New England. The present population is about 600.

The public buildings are Castleton Seminary, situated on a beautiful elevation at the head of Seminary Street, with a spacious yard, beautifully shaded in front. There is, also, connected with it, a building for a Normal school. The Town Hall, a substantial brick building, erected in 1856, standing upon the site of the old Rutland County Grammar School. Two large hotels, viz., the Bomoscen House and the Sanford House—and five church edifices, described in another place.

The buildings formerly owned and occupied by Castleton Medical College have been removed, since the college was discontinued.

The water-power at Castleton village, though small, has been used for different purposes at different times, and is of some importance. It was first improved by Erastus Higley and Eben'r Langdon, in 1803; by Mr. Higley for a carding-machine and fulling-mill, and by Mr. Langdon for an oil-mill. Afterwards there was a mill for sawing marble, and another for grinding provender. About 1835, Mr. Higley sold his interest in the water-power to Mr. Hart Langdon, who built a furnace, and carried on a large business for several years.

Mr. M. G. Langdon built a distillery here about 1830. Mr. A. W. Hyde built another a little to the east of the village, about the same time. Neither of them continued long in operation.

There is also a marble-mill, built by Smith Sherman, on the Hubbardton brook, half a mile from the village. This was the first marble-mill in the town, since the one owned by Mr. Higley, and has done a large business for many years.

EARLY BUSINESS MEN.

Solomon Gouvernsey is supposed to have been the first merchant. He built and occupied the brick house which stood where the Bomoseen House now stands. A. W. Hyde succeeded him in the same building. After him Mr. Thrall, father of Reuben R. Thrall, Esq., of Rutland, occupied it for a tavern. Mr. Hyde then traded in the Goodwin house, and in 1806 sold out to Mr. John Goodwin, who continued the business until his death. Mr. Hyde then built the Weston house, and opened a tavern.

Other merchants were Gen. Eli Cogswell, with a partner by the name of Grabam; Samuel Couch; Mr. Baker, who sold to Messrs. Meacham & E. Langdon; and then Meacham & Adams, in 1801—Dr. Selah Gridley, Albert Langdon, A. W. & O. Hyde, O. N. Dana, M. G. Langdon, Adams & Davey, Root & Tomlinson, Ferron Parker.

Tanners and shoe-makers: James Kilbourn carried on business near Z. Remington's; Dea. Enos Merrill, at the west end of the village; Milton McIntosh, east of the village; Sylvester Pond, north, on the E. Hubbardton road.

Ebenezer Parker and Capt. Joseph Barney were the prominent blacksmiths.

The hatting business was carried on early by Read Mead, in a building which stood where the Liberal church now stands.

Carpenters and Joiners—Jonathan Deming, Mr. Thompson, John Houghton, N. Granger, T

R. Dake, Freedom Brown, Clark Stevens & Son.

HYDEVILLE is a flourishing village upon the outlet of Lake Bomoseen, where there is water-power sufficient to propel a large amount of machinery. For many years its use was limited to a grist-mill and two or three saw-mills. It now forms an important business centre, especially for marble and slate manufacture, and claims a more extended notice.

Since 1850 the water-power at Hydeville has been largely in the hands of Messrs. A. W. & Pitt W. Hyde, through whose enterprise, and the extensive and growing marble and slate interests the amount of business has largely increased. It should be understood that Hydeville is the centre and R. R. station for a number of slate quarries and manufacturing companies, which are therefore noticed in connection with it.

Marble Mills.—Hydeville company, Marble Mill. Sherman, Adams & Langdon, Marble Mill.

Slate Mills.—E. A. Billings, Slate Manufactory; Forest Mining and Slate company; West Castleton Mining and Slate company; Eagle R. R. and Slate company. All these are employed in the manufacture of roofing and mill stock.

For the manufacture of finished wares, such as mantles and other marbleized articles, there are the Forest Mining and Slate company; the Castleton R. R. and Slate company.

The Slate Quarries are: 3 at W. Castleton; Copeland's; Western Vermont; Billings'; Hyde's; Baker's Vein; Bliss' Vein; Root & Tomlinson's Vein; Copeland's Vein; Eagle State company's Vein, and two or three others not designated by name.

There is at Hydeville a flouring mill, with 4 runs of stone, and a mill for sawing lumber; 4 stores, and one at West Castleton; 2 groceries; boot and shoe shop; wagon shop; tin and hardware. On the borders of Lake Bomoseen are 3 or 4 mills for sawing lumber.

It is necessary to consider the various supplies of water to Lake Bomoseen, in order to a full appreciation of the water-power in and about Hydeville. There is a chain of lakes in Hubbardton connected with each other, and all emptying their waters into Lake Bomoseen. These are—Walker Lake, Roach L., Brezer L., Bebee L., Prince L., and one other. Add to these Screwdriver, or Glen Lake, and Half-Moon Lake, which empty directly into L. Bomoseen, and we have the sources of supply.—

The water-power at the outlet at Hydeville is estimated at 250 horse power; at Glen Lake at 50 horse power, and a small power at Half Moon.

The tonnage of slate and marble from Hydeville, in 1870, was, of slate, including roofing, billiard and mill stock, 12,686,320 lbs.; of marble 4,956,265 lbs.; mantles, 2200 lbs.

There is a post-office at Hydeville, and also at West Castleton—2 churches: St. James, Episcopal church, organized 1852—church edifice erected 1853; ministers employed Rev. A. H. Bailey, Rev. Mr. Batchelder, Rev. Oliver Hopson, Rev. Mr. Harris, Rev. J. Isham Bliss. Members of the church 50—of the congregation 150.—Baptist church, organized 1850; church edifice erected the same year. For several years the church and congregation, in considerable part, belonged to Fairhaven, and the society was pretty large. There is now a separate organization in Fairhaven, and the church at Hydeville is somewhat reduced. The first established pastor was Elder C. B. Smith: Elder C. H. Green succeeded him, and remained 9 years. Since Elder Green left, the church has enjoyed the labors of Elder Giles, Elder Goadley, D. D., and Elder Chase. The present pastor is Elder H. L. Grose. The congregation numbers 100; church members 75.

One mile south of Hydeville is a Welch society of Whitfield Methodists, recently organized. House of worship built in 1869: congregation from 50 to 75.

SLATE PENCIL QUARRY AND FACTORY.

This quarry is situated about 3 miles north from the village of Castleton, on a small stream which empties into Lake Bomoseen. Very little was known respecting it previous to 1854. Some few pencils had been manufactured in a crude way, previous to this; but nothing of importance had been done until Mr. James Adams entered upon the business in 1854. It was continued by him until 1859, when a partnership was formed with H. O. Brown, and continued until 1866, when D. R. Satterlee became a partner, under the firm name of Adams, Brown & Co. The year following it was incorporated as the "Adams Manufacturing Company," with a capital stock of \$225,000; James Adams, president; D. R. Satterlee, vice president, and O. A. Brown, secretary.

The factory is situated at the quarry—has a steam engine of 80 horse power, and suitable machinery for turning out 100,000 pencils per day. The company employ about 100 workmen. The pencils are of superior quality, and

are sent to all parts of the world. They are called the "the soap-stone pencil."

This stone is also ground into a fine powder, and used in the manufacture of paper. It also contains a very large per cent. of alum, and the company expect to manufacture alum in large quantities. For the above purposes there is no quarry in the United States, if there is in the world, to compare with it.

BANKS.

The first bank established in Castleton, called the "Bank of Castleton" was organized in 1852, under the general banking-law of the State; capital stock \$100,000. Hon. Wm. C. Kittridge was the first president; L. D. Foote, first cashier. T. W. Rice succeeded Judge Kittridge, in 1854, as president, and C. M. Willard, Esq., was appointed cashier. This bank was closed up in 1859, and *The Mutual Bank of Castleton* was organized in its place, with a capital of \$50,000; T. W. Rice, president; C. M. Willard, cashier.

In 1867 the title of the bank was changed to *The Castleton National Bank*, and Carlos S. Sherman became president, and I. M. Guy, cashier.

TOWN CLERKS.

The list of town officers is necessarily imperfect, in consequence of the loss of part of the records by fire.

Eli Cogsel,* the first town clerk, held the office until 1781, and was succeeded by Brewster Higley. How long he retained the office is not known. A. W. Hyde was town clerk for some years previous to 1812. J. G. Harris was town clerk from 1812 to '36; O. R. Harris from '36 to '52; H. O. Higley, '52 to '55; Wm. Werd to '57; John Howe, to '61; Wm. Moulton, to '62; John Howe, to '66; C. M. Willard, to '71; H. C. Clark, '71.

TOWN TREASURERS,

In the order of their appointments: Ebenezer Lerngdon, John Meacham, Erastus Higley, John Goodwin, Ebenezer Lerngdon, S. H. Merrill, Samuel Moulton, John Meacham, T. W. Rice, Wm. Moulton.

TOWN REPRESENTATIVES.

Capt. Joseph Woodward represented the town in the Convention held in Dorset, Sept., 1776, and was appointed chairman of the Convention. Capt. John Hall represented the town at Westminster in 1777, when the State was declared independent. Mr. Hall was killed the same year at Castleton.

* This name was afterwards written Cogswell.

Jesse Belknap—represented at Pittsford in 1778. Zadok Remington represented, probably in 1779.

I have not been able to find the names of other representatives until 1812. From this date the list is complete.

Ebenezer Langdon, 1812; Chauncy Langdon, 1813, '14; William Pond, 1815 to '16; Chauncy Langdon, 1817; John Mason, 1818; Chauncy Langdon, 1819 to '22; John Mason, 1822, Special Session; Reuben Moulton, 1823 to 1829; Selah H. Merrill, 1831, '32; Nehemiah Hoit, 1833; John Meacham 1835, '36; Hyde Westoon, 1837, '38; Erastus Higley, 1839, '40; William Sanford, 1841, '42; O. R. Harris, 1843, '44; Samuel Cheever, 1845, 46; T. W. Bill, 1847, '48; Ezra Carr, 1849; Wm. B. Colburn, 1850; Isaac T. Wright, 1851, '52; Chester Spencer, 1853, '54; A. G. W. Smith, 1855; Chester Spencer, 1856; Hyde Westoon, 1857, '58; I. T. Wright, 1859, '60; E. J. Holloch, 1861; Pitt W. Hyde, 1862, '64; Richard M. Phillips, 1865, '66; John Howe, 1867; Fayette Barney, 1868, '69; Pitt W. Hyde, 1870.

JUDGES OF PROBATE.

District of Fairhaven, Probate office at Castleton.

Judges.	Residence.	Time.
Wm. Ward,	Poultney,	1788 to '92.
Simeon Smith,	"	1793.
Wm. Ward,	"	1794 to '98.
C. Langdon,	Castleton,	1799 to 1800.
Wm. Ward,	Poultney,	1801 to '13.
Erastus Higley,	Castleton,	1814 to '21.
Sam'l Moulton,	"	1822.
Erastus Higley,	"	1823.
John Stanley,	Poultney,	1824 to '29.
John Meacham,	Castleton,	1830.
Almon Warner,	"	1831 to '47.
C. M. Willard,	"	1848 to '71.

REGISTERS OF PROBATE.

Registers.	Residence.	Time.
C. Langdon,	Poultney,	1793.
John Brown,	"	1796 to '97.
Selah Gridley,	Castleton,	1799 to 1800.
John Stanley,	Poultney,	1801 to '02.
Wm. Ward, jr.,	"	1804 to '13.
C. Langdon,	Castleton,	1814 to '15.
S. H. Merrill,	"	1815 to '23.
"	"	
Almon Warner,	Poultney,	1824 to '29.
S. H. Merrill,	Castleton,	1830 to '39.
B. F. Langdon,	"	1839 to '43.
J. A. Warner,	"	1846 to '47.

POST MASTERS.

Little is known respecting the post masters in the early history of the town, or in what year a post office was established. The first

settlers went to Rutland, 11 miles, for all mail matter, but how long is not known. So far as we can learn, Dr. Selah Gridley may have been the first post master, though it is probable there were others before him. Samuel Moulton, Esq., received the appointment in 1810, and held it till his death in 1838. Since his death the following persons have held the office, viz. Hannibal Hodges, Cullen Moulton, Chester Spencer, Gustavus Buel, and William Moulton, the present post master.

SUPPORT OF THE POOR.

The system adopted for the care of the poor up to 1845, was to authorize the selectmen to make all necessary provision; or else to commit them to the care of the lowest bidder, disposing of them at auction on the day of town meeting.

In 1845, the town purchased the farm owned by Dea. Endearing Johnson, at a cost of \$6000, embracing 380 acres of land, with good farmhouse and out-buildings. Since the purchase of the farm to the present time, an overseer of the poor has been chosen annually, who has the oversight of the farm, and the care of the poor. Those most needy and dependent are kept at the town farm, while those who need only a little help from time to time, are provided for at their own homes, or with their friends. The average annual expenditure for the poor for the last 26 years has been \$542,48. The largest amount in any one year was \$1114,30, and the least \$383,89. This includes cost of clothing, and doctors' bills, care of the sick, burying the dead, and the salary of the overseer.

A portion of the land in the original purchase has been sold. 100 acres of it is timberland lying in the town of Hubbardton; and the balance, 160 acres, called the home farm. In most cases it pays all the expenses of the poor. Mr. Fayette Barney, the present overseer, has occupied the position for many years.

THE WHIPPING POST

Was an ancient institution of this, as of other towns, in the early history of the state; but it is said, it was never used for the purpose for which it was erected.

HEALTH, DISEASES, MORTALITY.

Castleton may be regarded as a healthy township. In the early settlement, intermittent, remittent, and inflammatory fevers were common—especially near the outlet of the lake—but they are now comparatively rare. Many of the inhabitants have lived to great

age, and the bills of mortality compare favorably with other parts of the state. The average number of deaths yearly, from 1804 to 1813, was 22 1-2, and from 1829 to 1854, 26 3-4. If we take into account the increase of population, the rate of mortality must have been less during the latter period. The most mortal diseases have been typhoid pneumonia, malignant typhus and canker rash. These have been epidemics at different periods. The most mortal epidemic was of typhoid pneumonia in 1813, of which 63 died, chiefly adults. In 1833, the number of deaths was 46. In 1841, it was 66, and in 1849, it was 49.

NEWSPAPERS IN CASTLETON.

The first newspaper published in this town, was called *The Vermont Statesman*. It was commenced in 1824, by Ovid Miner, Editor and Proprietor—Whig in politics. Mr. Miner remained but a few years, and soon after leaving Castleton, entered the ministry in which he continues to this day. Under the management of different Editors, retaining essentially the same political character, the Statesman continued till 1855.

The Green Mountain Eagle was established about 1832, under the excitement of Anti-Masonry. Judge Howe was probably the prime mover and principal proprietor in the enterprise. For a time this paper had a pretty wide circulation, and became an important organ of the Anti-Masonic party. Its existence terminated with that party.

SUMMARY OF THE BUSINESS OF CASTLETON.

Town officers, and professional men, &c., 1871: clerk, C. M. Willard; overseer and agent, F. Barney; treasurer, Wm. Moulton; selectmen, Seneca Field, C. R. Farewell, Wm. M. Bachelder; justices of the peace, C. M. Willard, Chester Spencer, Philip Pond, Fayette Barney, P. W. Hyde; postmaster at C., Wm. Moulton, at Hydeville, R. W. Hyde; attorneys, C. M. Willard, — Bromber, — Clark; physicians, Joseph Perkins, H. C. Atwood, H. J. Bassett, — Sanford; dentist, A. G. W. Smith; clergy, L. Francis, Congregational; J. Phillips, Methodist Episcopal; A. Mathewson, Advent; H. L. Gross, Baptist; Wm. T. Ross, Liberal; Principal of Seminary and Normal School, R. G. Williams; merchants, W. C. Guernsey, Armstrong Bros., Adams and Pepper; druggists, Northrup and Son; grocers, S. Proctor, T. P. Smith, E. D. Billings, J. Culver; flour dealers, Langdon and Ainsworth; marble dealers, — Sherman, Adams and Langdon,

S. M. Dorr and Son, Hydeville Co; slate workers, E. D. Billings and Co., E. A. Billings, Forest mining and slate Co.; manufacturers, Barrows and Graves, agricultural implements.

SCHOOL DISTRICTS.

The township was divided into school districts in 1785, but the number of districts, at that time, is not given. In 1804, we find the number to be six, and the amount of public money received, \$ 100.

Year.	Dist.	Scholars.	Amount.
In 1810, there were	7,	513,	\$ 159.89
1820, "	8,	530,	160.
1830, "	9,	591,	507.
1840, "	10,	596,	561.35
1850, "	10,	741,	662.68
1860, "	11,	911,	899.14
1870, "	11,		869.50

There are ten whole districts and two half districts, divided with adjoining towns; so that the two halves are counted one.

RUTLAND COUNTY GRAMMAR SCHOOL AND CASTLETON SEMINARY.

As early as 1786, it would seem, the first movements were made which resulted in the establishment of the Rutland County Grammar School at Castleton. Feeling the inadequacy of the district schools of that day to meet the wants of their children, a plan was devised to erect a building for a school of higher order. Perhaps there was an eye to the future grammar school in this movement, yet the movement was exclusively by the people of Castleton. They must raise money, erect a building, and establish a school, before they could hope for any State enactment. Accordingly a building was erected a little to the west of the site of the present Methodist church, upon land given for a school by Samuel Moulton, and a school commenced. The year following, application was made to the Legislature of Vermont for a charter; but instead of a charter, the Legislature passed an act authorizing the opening of a County Grammar School in the building recently erected, called the Gambriel-roof school-house, in Castleton; provided it be done without expense to the county. Here the school was opened, as a Grammar School, in 1787.

The act made no provision for a corporation; yet there were efficient managers, and the school was soon in successful operation, and continued to prosper until the gambriel-roof building was consumed by fire about 1800. Thus was founded one of the earliest academies in the state; and it stands a lasting monument to the enterprise, liberality and wise forecast of those early settlers. It is impossi-

ble at this day fully to estimate the effort required for such an enterprise, on the part of those who were struggling amid the embarrassments of a new settlement. Yet, nothing daunted, when the first building was consumed, its place was soon filled by another and larger building: and another appeal is made to the Legislature for a permanent charter, and with better success.

Oct. 29, 1805, an act was passed by the Legislature, entitled "an act confirming a Grammar School in the County of Rutland;" and "the Reverend Elihu Smith, the Honorable James Witherell, and Messieurs Chauncy Langdon, Aruna W. Hyde, Theophilus Flagg, Samuel Shaw, James Gilmore, Amos Thompson, John Mason, Enos Merrill and Isaac Clark" were constituted a board of trustees, with the usual powers.

Section III. of this act is in the following words. "And it is hereby further enacted, that the house in Castleton, in said County, lately erected on the spot where stood the School-house for said County, which was lately consumed by fire, be and is hereby established as a County Grammar School-house for said County, so long as the inhabitants of said Castleton shall keep the same or any other house at the same place in good repair for the purpose aforesaid, to the acceptance of the County Court of said County."

Special care was taken from the first, that the town of Castleton should be responsible for all the expenses of the academy. With the exception of a limited amount of subscriptions secured for the purchase of the present building, and the rent of lands set apart for a county grammar school, the entire expenses of the school have been met by the inhabitants of Castleton. The gross amount from the beginning, could it be ascertained, would be found surprisingly large.

The name, "Rutland County Grammar School" was changed to "the Vermont Classical High School," by Legislation act, Oct. 29, 1828: and again changed back to "Rutland County Grammar School," Nov. 1, 1830.

Rev. Elihu Smith was the first president of the corporation, A. W. Hyde first secretary, Enos Merrill first treasurer. Rollin C. Mallory, at that time a resident of Castleton, was elected a member of the corporation in 1807.

Rev. Oliver Hulbert was the first preceptor. His term of service was in the old gambriel-roof school-house, and probably continued until that house was burned. Very little is known respecting his administration; only this, that the school was well sustained, under the cir-

cumstances. Mr. Hurlbert subsequently entered the ministry, and was settled in Ohio. R. C. Moulton was chosen preceptor soon after the new building was completed.

William Dickinson was chosen preceptor September, 1809, and continued till 1810 or '11, and was succeeded by Eleazer Barrows, who remained 2 years, and was eminently popular and successful.

John L. Cazier and Horace Belknap were each of them preceptors, but it does not appear in what years, or how long they continued.

In 1815 the academy building was removed back from the street, so as to make a deep front yard, and thoroughly repaired, involving much expense.

Rev. John Claney, a graduate of Middlebury College, was chosen preceptor in 1819.—He remained but one year; and, after completing a course of study at Andover, Mass., entered the ministry, and settled over the Presbyterian church in Charlton, N. Y. He now resides in Schenectady.

Mr. Henry Howe was chosen preceptor in 1820, and his administration marks a new era of prosperity to the school. He was chosen with a view to permanency, and during his continuance for six years, the school grew in numbers and in prosperity. He left Castleton to take charge of an academy in Canandaigua, N. Y., where he was a successful teacher for many years, and gained a wide reputation.

Rev. Edwin Hall, D. D., now president of Auburn Theological Seminary, N. Y., was the immediate successor of Mr. Howe.

Hon. Solomon Foote, late Senator in Congress, was chosen preceptor in May, 1828, and entered upon the duties with energy and high purpose, thinking to devote his life to teaching. Aided by competent teachers, the school increased rapidly, and the accommodations became too strait to suit his aspirations. He conceived the plan of a high school for lads, and by his own personal efforts, aided by Mr. Fordice Warner and Mr. A. W. Hyde, the large building now owned and occupied by the grammar school was erected at a cost of \$16,000, and dedicated, with an appropriate address by Rev. William B. Sprague, D. D., of Albany, N. Y.

This was entirely distinct from the academy, the care of which Mr. Foote had given up previous to the dedication. From this time till 1833, the school was in a transition state, and there were frequent changes of principals, no one of whom continued long. The obstacles to

prosperity were serious; and though able men were employed—such as Rev. Truman M. Post, D. D., of St. Louis, and Hon. John Meacham, late representative in Congress, the institution languished. The spacious high school building standing unoccupied, doubtless had its influence.

Mr. Foote opened a school for lads in that building, but not receiving the patronage he had hoped for, did not long continue. The building fell into the hands of Mr. A. W. Hyde, on whom the pecuniary responsibility mainly rested. It was no easy matter to turn it to a useful and paying purpose. It was first tried for a tavern, and then for the use of the Medical College; then it was offered to the Episcopalians, and then to the Baptists for a denominational school—all to no purpose. It was just such a building as the Grammar School needed, but the corporation had no money to buy it. After much deliberation the corporation decided to rent the building for four years, at an annual rent of \$400., and appointed Rev. Charles Walker, D. D., then of Rutland, and Rev. Lucius F. Clark, associate principals.

This was a new era in the school. From this time it has been a boarding as well as a day school, with greatly augmented numbers and reputation. Within one year the school numbered about 200 in attendance. Mr. Walker left at the end of one year, restored in health, and able to resume his chosen work in the ministry, at Brattleboro, Vt.

Mr. Clark remained until 1837, when he resigned and went to Knoxville, Ten., as professor of Chemistry and Natural History, in the University of Tennessee, where he died.

Rev. Mr. Meack was associated with Mr. Clark for a time, and was sole principal about one year.

A contract for the purchase of the seminary building was effected with Mr. Hyde in March, 1838, and the building has since been in the possession of the corporation.

Rev. E. J. Hallock succeeded Mr. Meack in the fall of 1838. He did much towards building up the institution; and rendered important service in raising funds to cancel the debt for the building. He resigned in 1856, and died of cholera soon after, in St. Louis, Mo.

Rev. Azariah Hyde of Benson was chosen principal in 1856, and remained 2 years. He was succeeded by Rev. Mr. Knowlton, now of Medway, Mass.

Miss Harriet N. Haskel was invited to take charge of the seminary, in 1862, as lessee and

principal, and was eminently successful. At the end of 5 years she received and accepted an invitation to Monticello seminary, Godfrey, Ill.

The two following years were years of depression, and the number of scholars was greatly reduced. The present principal, Rev. R. G. Williams, chosen in 1869, is a man whose attainments and large experience in teaching may be expected to raise the institution to more than its former prosperity.

A State Normal School is now connected with the seminary.

The recent re-union of scholars, teachers, and friends of the institution at Castleton, Jan. 29, 1870, affords a happy illustration of the deep and wide-spread influence it has exerted. There were about 500 alumni present on the occasion, gathered from all parts of this State; and from many other states. Few institutions in New-England can boast a larger number of alumni, as widely scattered and influential. They may be found in nearly every state and territory of our own land, and some in foreign lands. The season referred to was most delightful. There were happy greetings, and joyful reminiscences, and earnest pledges of aid and encouragement in days to come.

Before separating, the alumni formed an association, and adopted a constitution which provides for annual meetings, and also for a general convention of alumni every 5 years.

TRUSTEES OF THE RUTLAND COUNTY GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

1805.	Elihu Smith,	† * 1829.
"	James Witherell	† * 1819.
"	Chauncy Langdon,	* 1830.
"	Arunah W. Hyde,	* 1815.
"	Theophilus Flagg,	* 1808.
"	Samuel Shaw,	† * 1815.
"	James Gillmore,	† * 1815.
"	Amos Thompson,	† * 1827.
"	John Mason,	† * 1837.
"	Enos Merrill,	† * 1858.
"	Isaac Clark,	* 1821.
1807.	Rollin C. Mallary,	† * 1819.
"	Robert Temple,	
1808.	David Sanford,	† * 1838.
1815.	Leonard E. Lathrop,	† * 1828.
"	Christopher M. Minot,	† * 1823.
"	Selah Gridley,	† * 1827.
1819.	Zimri Howe,	* 1827.
"	John Meacham,	† * 1839.
1822.	Henry Howe,	† * 1826.
1826.	Selah H. Merrill,	† * 1836.
1827.	James Adams,	† * 1856.
1827.	Ezekiel Buel,	† * 183.
1828.	Ovid Miner,	† * 1828.
"	Solomon Foote,	† * 1828.
1830.	Joseph Steele,	† 1854.
1831.	Joseph Perkins,	
1835.	B. F. Langdon,	* 1862.

"	Henry Hodges,	*
"	John Kellogg,	† * 1845.
"	Wm. C. Kittridge,	* 1869.
"	A. L. Brown,	†
1835.	Alanson Mitchell,	†
"	Merritt Clark	
1837.	O. N. Dana,	† * 1842.
1838.	Arunah W. Hyde,	† 1869.
1839.	H. O. Higley,	
"	Almon Warner,	* 1862.
1851.	Aldace Walker,	†
"	Hyde Westoon,	† 1869.
"	Azarich Hyde,	†
"	Timothy W. Rice,	* 1869.
1855.	Willard Child,	†
1856.	C. M. Willard,	
1856.	B. F. Adams,	
"	Carlos S. Sherman,	
1863.	Charles Sheldon,	
1865.	John Howe,	†
"	Wm. C. Guernsey,	
"	James Adams,	
"	Lewis Francis,	
1869.	Chas. H. Sheldon,	† 1869.
"	Egbert H. Armstrong,	
"	Chas. Langdon,	
"	Wm. N. Batchelder,	
"	Pitt W. Hyde,	
"	Andrew N. Adams,	
"	Theodore M. Sherman,	
"	Andrew Clark,	
"	Josiah N. Northrup,	
"	Hiram Ainsworth,	
"	Farrand Parker.	

CASTLETON MEDICAL COLLEGE.

The first course of medical lectures given in Vermont, was delivered in Castleton, by Doctors Selah Gridley, Theodore Woodward and John L. Cazier, commencing in March, 1818. By an act of the general assembly of Vermont, Oct. 20, 1818, the charter of a medical school, to be called the Castleton Medical Academy, was granted to Selah Gridley, Theodore Woodward and their associates and successors. A faculty was organized, and the first course of lectures, under the charter, commenced Nov. 15, 1818. Oct. 27, 1819, it was "enacted by the general assembly of the State of Vermont, that the president, with the consent of the professors of Castleton Medical Academy, shall have power to give and confer those honors and degrees, which are usually given in medical institutions, on such students of said academy as they shall find worthy thereof." By an act of Nov. 7, 1822, the name of the institution was altered to "the Vermont Academy of Medicine." In 1820, a conventional connection was formed between this institution and Middlebury College, by which degrees of Doctor of Medicine were conferred on such students

* Deceased. † Removed. ‡ Resigned.

of the institution as were found worthy. This connection ceased in 1827.

This institution owed its existence, and much of its prosperity, to the enterprise, resources and unwearied exertions of Doctors Gridley and Woodward. Until 1835, lectures were given in one annual lecture term of 14 weeks; during the years 1835-'37, the lecture terms were semi-annual; the spring term commencing in March and the fall term in August; each term being 14 weeks. Near the anticipated opening of the spring term of 1838, the severe indisposition of Prof. Woodward, which terminated his career of usefulness, and the unexpected determination of two members of the faculty to engage in the organization of a rival school, and some other unpropitious events, served to suspend the operations of the school during the two following years.

In 1830, the Vermont Academy of Medicine was reorganized, and a new faculty elected, and in March, 1840, the school was re-opened by an annual spring term of 14 weeks. After reverses so severe, it was not to be expected that confidence and patronage would at once be regained by the institution. The anticipations of its friends, however, were more than realized, both in this and the succeeding session, and their efforts were unremitting to place the school on a permanent basis, with advantages equal to any in the country. During the year 1841, the lecture-rooms were entirely re-modeled, so as to combine convenience with neatness and elegance. The material of the anatomical museum was also much increased by the accession of Prof. M'Clintock's splendid preparations and paintings; and a new room 30 feet by 20 fitted up for their accomodation. Cabinets of materia medica and mineralogy were added, also, in a separate apartment.

By an act of the general assembly passed Oct., 22. 1841, the name of the Vermont Academy of Medicine was altered to the "Castleton Medical College," which was deemed more expressive of the character and chartered privileges of the school. Arrangements were made for reading terms and private lectures and recitations, so as to approximate, so far as practicable, to the collegiate system of regular recitations and instructions. The degree of Doctor of Medicine was conferred by the president, on such candidates as were approved by the faculty, on the last day of the session, or at such other times as were designated by a majority of the faculty.

During the interval of the public lectures, in-

struction was given at the college by the resident members of the faculty, Drs. M'Clintock, Perkins and Jamieson. This instruction consisted of reading and recitation by classes, and a summer course of lectures on the anatomical tissues and physiology; botany and indigenous materia medica, and chemistry; also a fall or winter course on anatomy and operative surgery.

For several years following the re-organization, the college was prosperous, and the number of students equal if not greater than in former years. About the year 1854, Dr. Perkins resigned his place as dean and professor, in consequence of some misunderstanding with the trustees and faculty, and removed his relation to the medical college at Burlington. The result was disastrous to the college. An unpleasant controversy grew up, the number of students was diminished, others of the faculty resigned, funds to sustain the institution were wanting, and the whole was given up. It is sad to think an institution that had enjoyed so great prosperity for many years, must cease to exist. From the triennial of 1854, it appears that the total of those who matriculated from 1818 to 1838, was 2014; and of graduates 547. The number who matriculated from 1839 to 1854, was 2603, and of those who graduated 804.

CORPORATION.

<i>Elected.</i>		<i>Exit.</i>
1818,	Selah Gridley, M. D.,	1825.
"	Theodore Woodward, M. D.,	1840.
"	T. P. Matthews, A. M.,	1820.
1819,	Hon. C. Langdon, A. M.,	1830.
"	Rev. Elisha Smith, A. M.,	1831.
"	Leonard E. Lathrop, A. B.,	1829.
"	John Meacham, Esq.,	1839.
"	John Goodwin, Esq.,	1825.
"	James Adams, Esq.,	
"	Hon. Zimri Howe, A. M.,	
"	T. P. Batchelder, A. M., M. D.,	1822.
1820,	J. A. Fallup, A. M., M. D.,	1824.
"	Amos Eaton, A. M.,	1822.
1822,	Jonathan Allen, M. D.,	1832.
1823,	William Anderson, M. D.,	1824.
"	Rev. Ethan Smith,	1827.
"	Hon. C. K. Williams, A. M.,	1830.
1825,	Henry Howe, A. M.,	1827.
1827,	William Tully, A. M., M. D.,	1839.
1828,	Benj. F. Langdon, A. M.,	
1828,	Joseph Perkins, M. D.,	
1830,	Selah H. Merrill, A. M.,	1839.
1830,	Samuel Moulton, Esq.,	1838.
"	Ezekiel Buel, Esq.,	1838.
"	Orlando N. Dana, Esq.,	1840.
1839,	Jonathan D. Woodward, M. D.,	
"	Chester Spencer, Esq.,	
"	Aruna W. Hyde, Esq.,	
"	M. G. Langdon, Esq.,	

“ Oliver Harris, Esq.,
“ Timothy W. Rice, Esq.

PRESIDENTS.

1818, Selah Gridley, A. M., M. D., 1819.
1819, J. P. Batchelder, A. M., M. D., 1820.
1820, Joseph A. Gallup, A. M., M. D., 1823.
1824, William Tully, A. M., M. D., 1839.
1839, Horace Green, M. D., 1841.
1841, James M'Clintock, M. D., 1843.
1843, Joseph Perkins, M. D., 1850.
1850, William Sweetser, M. D.,
1856, Corydon L. Ford.

PROFESSORS.

1818, Selah Gridley, Theory and practice of Medicine and Materia Medica. 1820.
1818, Theo. Woodward, Surgery and Obstetrics. 1839.
1818, L. Leronte Cazrie, A. M., Chem. Anat. and Phys. 1819.
1819, Thos. P. Matthews, A. M., Chem. Anat. and Phys. 1820.
1819, John P. Batchelder, M. D., Anat. and Phys. 1822.
1820, Selah Gridley, Clin. Prac. and Med. Juris. 1824.
1820, Thos. P. Matthews, Chem. 1821.
1820, Amos Eaton, Bot., Chem. and Nat. Phil. 1826.
1820, Joseph A. Gallup, Theo. and Prac. and Mat. Med. 1823.
1822, Wm. Anderson, Anat. and Phys. 1824.
1822, Jonathan Allen, Mat. Med. and Pharmacy. 1829.
1824, Wm. Tully, Theo. and Prac. and Med. Juris. 1839.
1825, Alden Marsh, Anat. and Phys. 1835.
1826, Lewis C. Beck, Botany and Chem. 1832.
1826, Amos Eaton, Nat. Phil. 1828.
1828, Solomon Foote, Nat. Phil. 1833.
1833, John D'Wolf, Chem. and Nat. Phil. 1839.
1835, James H. Armsby, Anat. and Phys. 1839.
1839, Horace Green, Theo. and Prac. of Physic. 1841.
1839, Joseph Perkins, Mat. Med. and Obstetrics.
1839, James Hadley, Chem. and Phar. 1841.
1839, Robert Nelson, Anat. and Phys. 1840.
1839, James Bryan, Surgery and Med. Juris. 1841.
1841, James M'Clintock, Gen., Special and Surg. Anat.
1841, Frank H. Hamilton, Prin. and Prac. of Surg.
1841, C. L. Mitchell, Phy. Gen. Pathol. and Opera. Obstet.
1841, David M. Ruse, Theo. and Prac. of Med.
1841, Wm. C. Wallace, Ophthalmic Anat. and Surg.
1841, Wm. Mather, Chem. and Phar.
1841, Wm. Russel, Med. Juris.
1842, Alfred C. Post, Ophthalmia Surg.
1843, “ “ Surg.

1842, Ezra S. Carr, Chem, Phys. and Nat. Hist.
1843, Samuel Parkman, Descriptive and Surg. Anat.
1845, Middleton Goldsmith, Prin. and Prac. of Surg.
1846, Thomas M. Markoe, Des. and Surg. Anat.
1844, Solomon Foote, Med. Juris.
1846, Wm. C. Kittridge, Med. Juris.
1849, Corydon La Ford, Anat. and Phys.
1853, George Hadley, Chem. and Nat. Hist.
1857, Adrian T. Woodward.
1857, Albert Smith.
1858, Wm. P. Seymour,
1858, E. R. Sanborn.

COLLEGE GRADUATES,

Who were residents of Castleton: James K. Guernsey, grad. at Dartmouth; Selah H. Merrill, grad. at Middlebury, 1813; Leonard E. Lathrop, grad. at Mid. 1815, and received the Honorary degree of D. D. from Geneva, in 1840—minister of the gospel, settled in Auburn N. Y. Jonathan C. Southmayd, grad. at Mid. 1817—minister of the gospel, but devoted his life mainly to teaching—preceptor of the academy at Montpelier for several years; died at Sutherland Falls. Benjamin F. Langdon, grad. at Union Col., in 1818, practiced law in Castleton. Alvin H. Parker, grad. at Mid. 1820, became a minister of the gospel and settled near Philadelphia. Daniel S. Southmayd, grad. at Mid. 1822—became a minister of the gospel, settled first in Concord, Mass., then in Texas, where he died. Julian G. Buel, grad. at Mid. 1823; lawyer, resided in Castleton; went to Georgia on account of ill health, and died there in 1834. Harvey O. Higley, grad. at Mid. 1825; minister of the gospel, preached several years in Ohio; resides at present in Castleton. Nelson Higley, grad. at Mid. 1826; minister of the gospel; died at Castleton, 1831. Alexander W. Buel, grad. Mid. 1830; lawyer, settled in Detroit, Mich.—member of Congress. Edwin Hoit, grad. Mid. 1835; minister in the Advent church, lives in Michigan. John E. Claghorn, grad. Mid. 1836; and Auburn theol. sem; minister of the gospel, died at Castleton, 1847, aged 36 years. Julian M. Loveland, grad. Mid. 1841; resides in Castleton. George N. Boardman, grad. Mid. 1847; prof. in Mid. Col., pastor at Binghampton, N. Y.; received honorary title D. D. from Burlington, Vt. Is now proff. of systematic theology, in the Chicago Theolo. Seminary.

Eleazer Sherman, grad. Mid. 1849; lawyer in St. Louis, Mo. Allen P. Northrup, grad.

Mid. 1851; teacher at Flushing, Long-Island. Francis Dake, grad. Mid. 1847. Selah Gridley Perkins, grad. Union Col. 1852. Henry Maynard, grad. Mid. 1852—lawyer, resides at Marquet, Wis. John Howe, grad. at Mid. 1852; lawyer at Castleton—now resides in Florida. Edward P. Hooker, grad. Mid. 1855; minister of the gospel—settled in Medway, Mass., and now at Middlebury, Vt. Henry P. Higley, grad. Mid. 1860; and Auburn Theo. Sem—minister of the gospel at Beloit, Wis. Samuel L. Miner, grad. at Mid. 1860; teacher at Cincinnati, O. Joseph B. Steele, grad. at Mid. 1860; minister of the gospel—resides at Middlebury. C. G. Steel, grad. at Mid. 1860; resides at Middlebury. Rufus Cushman Flagg, graduated 1869. John Horr, graduate of Harvard, and for many years a distinguished teacher at Brookline, Mass. Charles Langdon, grad. at Williams, 1854; lawyer and marble dealer, resides at Castleton. Edwin H. Higley, grad. at Mid. 1868; teacher of music—resides in Boston. Alfred E. Higley, grad. at Mid. 1868; farmer—resides in Castleton.

Of these thirty-one graduates, fifteen entered the ministry, eight the profession of law, two have devoted themselves to teaching, and five have been engaged in different kinds of active business. Beside these five entered the ministry without a collegiate education, viz.:

Rev. Stephen Rodgers; settled in Bradford, and also in Westmoreland, N. H. Shermion Kellogg; settled in Orwell, and afterward in Montpelier; died at the West. William C. Denison preached several years in Hubbardton, then in Dexter, Mich., and in Prescot, Wis; now lives in Lawton, Mich. Francis C. Denison, was licensed to preach, but has devoted his efforts to other pursuits. Horace B. Chapin.

The following persons, residents of Castleton have graduated at Castleton Medical College. Hinman Griswold, Mose Hoit, Asahel Houghton, Francis C. Harrison, Lester Kingsley, Elisha S. Kellogg, Frank S. Low, James M'Kee, Charles C. Nicols, Joseph Perkins, David Palmer, Ashbel S. Pitkin, Stephen Brownson, Josiah H. Brown, Henry S. Buel, George Bliss, William C. Benton, Luther L. Deming, Horace R. Pond, Selah G. Perkins, Guy B. Shepard, James Sanford, George P. Spencer, George Tuttle, Jonathan D. Woodward, R. C. M. Woodward, Harvey B. Woodward, Adrian T. Woodward, Joseph Warner, Hoit C. Stevens, William C. Perkins, J. H. Steele—32.

Dr. Wolcot was a practicing physician at

PHYSICIANS.

Castleton previous to 1790: but how long he remained is not known. Dr. Samuel Shaw was a practicing physician as early as 1790, and was celebrated both as a physician and surgeon. He was also a prominent politician, and a member of Congress.

Dr. Selah Gridley commenced practice in 1795, and did a large business for many years. He was one of the founders of Castleton Medical College.

DR. THEODORE WOODWARD began business in 1812. He was a man of much more than ordinary talent, and was distinguished as a physician and surgeon. It would be difficult to find his equal for skill and acuteness in examining a patient; and in determining the nature and location of diseases. He was one of the prime movers of the Medical College at Castleton, of which he was for many years the president, and in which he was a distinguished lecturer.

DR. JOSEPH PERKINS, (grad. Cas. Med. Col., 1830), began business the same year, and is still in extensive and successful practice. He ranks among the leading physicians of his day, and is deservedly celebrated as a practitioner. Through his influence and active exertions the Medical College was revived, after two or three years suspension, consequent upon Dr. Woodward's failure of health, and regained its former measure of prosperity. For several years Dr. Perkins was its president, and a prominent lecturer.

In consequence of differences among the faculty, Dr. Perkins resigned his position, and joined his interests with the Medical College at Burlington.

Dr. J. D. Woodward, (grad. Cas. Med. Col., 1824), practiced from 1824 to 1869, the year of his death.

Dr. A. G. W. Smith, (grad. Cas. Med. Col., 1824), physician and dentist, commenced business in Castleton in 1829, and still continues; devoting a large portion of his time at present to farming.

Dr. Josiah Northrop, (grad. at Cas. Med. Col., 1841,) physician and druggist, established in 1841, and still continues. He and his son Henry Northrup have an extensive drug-store, and are doing a prosperous business.

Dr. Henry F. Smith graduated at Albany in 1855; practiced a short time in Castleton: died in 1870.

Dr. H. C. Atwood, (grad. Cas. Med. Col. 1856),

settled first in Salisbury—is now practising in Castleton.

Dr. Jas. Sanford, a native of Castleton, graduated at Cas. Med. College, in 1840, and settled in Fairhaven, now resides in Castleton.

DR. S. GRIDLEY PERKINS, a native of Castleton, son of Dr. Joseph—born Nov. 11, 1826, graduated at Union College in 1846, and at Cas. Med. Col. in 1851. He possessed a brilliant, active mind, and engaged in the practice of medicine with zeal and success. Early in the late war he enlisted, and was captain of a company of cavalry. He was killed at Ashley's Gap, after the battle of Antietam, when leading a charge against the enemy, Sept. 22, 1862. His remains were brought to Castleton and interred in the public cemetery.

LAWYERS.

HON. CHAUNCY LANGDON bore a prominent part among the professional men who located at Castleton. He was born in Farmington, Ct. in 1764—graduated at Yale college in 1792—studied law with Judge Gilbert of Hebron, Ct.; came to Vermont immediately and settled in Castleton, where he resided until his death.

He at once identified himself with the interests of this town, county and State, and was oftentimes honored by his fellow-citizens with important and varied offices. In politics he was ever a staunch whig, and bore a prominent part in the excited political strifes of the early days. In 1789 and 1800 he was judge of probate for the district of Fairhaven. He was elected one of the trustees of Middlebury College in 1811, and remained a member of that board until his death. He was a member of Congress in 1815 and '16. At the time of his death he was one of the councillors of the State, and had been for a number of years, a distinguished member of that body. In his own town he was active and liberal in promoting the interest of the town. He was a member of the Congregational church from an early day, and was ready at all times to bear his part not only in sustaining the institutions of religion, but also in social and public meetings. He was a life-member, by his own contributions, of all the important benevolent societies of the State; and was especially interested in the Vt. Bible Society, of which he was for years the honored president. In the obituary notice of him he is thus spoken of:

“By indefatigable industry, directed by eminent professional attainments, he acquired and sustained through life an elevated standing at the bar. By inflexible integrity in every sta-

tion to which he has been called by the voice of his fellow-citizens, he acquired a reputation truly enviable, and which will be long cherished with honest pride by his numerous friends. To the members of the profession to which he belonged, he has left an example of unyielding integrity, persevering diligence and prudent discretion, worthy of their highest respect and imitation.”

He died at Castleton in July, 1830, aged 66.

HON. ROLLIN C. MALLORY

Was born at Cheshire, Ct., May 27, 1784, where he resided until '95, when he came with his parents to Poultney, in this State. He graduated at Middlebury College in 1801, previous to which time he had commenced his professional studies, in which he made such proficiency, that he was admitted to the bar in this County in March, 1807. In the succeeding October he was appointed by Gov. Smith secretary of the Governor and Council; and he afterwards received the same appointment from Gov. Galusha for the years 1809, '10, '11 and '12; and also for 1815, '16, '17, '18 and '19. He was soon ranked among the leading lawyers of the county, and held the office of State's attorney during the years 1811, '12 and '13, and subsequently in 1816. In 1819 Mr. Mallory was brought forward by his friends as a candidate for Congress, and he received a hearty support; but owing to the votes of several of the towns not being returned early enough to be counted, Mr. O. C. Merrill of Bennington, the member of the preceding congress, appeared to have the greater number of votes, and was declared elected. It was soon ascertained that the votes which were not returned, would have varied the result; and, at the commencement of the ensuing session of Congress, Mr. Mallory brought these facts to the notice of the House of Representatives, and claimed the seat to which Mr. Merrill had been returned. In this effort he was successful, and he was permitted to take his seat on the 13th of Jan., 1820.

The ability and fidelity with which he executed his trust, appears from the six successive re-elections which he received, and under which he continued to serve his constituents until his death. He was a strong friend and advocate of the protective system. At the commencement of the 20th Congress he was placed at the head of the committee on manufactures, and as its chairman reported the *tariff* of 1828, and by his exertions on the floor of the House contributed much to secure its passage. Mr. Mallory settled in Castleton, and lived there until about the time of his going to Congress. He

married a daughter of Esq. Stanly of Poultney, which accounts, probably, for his removal to that town.

He died at Baltimore, Md., while on his return from Washington, April 15, 1831. His remains were brought to Poultney, where they were interred, and a marble monument was subsequently erected over them by the members of the bar of which he was so distinguished an ornament.

[See biography of Mr. Mallory in the history of Poultney, this volume.—*Ed.*]

ROBERT TEMPLE

Was a native of Braintree, Mass., born in 1783; studied law with Hon. C. Langdon—admitted 1804; married and settled in Castleton. Afterward removed to Rutland where he died in 1834, aged 51. He was clerk of the county court from 1803 to 1820.

LEONARD E. LATHROP

Was born in Hebron, Ct., in 1772; grad. at Yale College in 1787—studied law in Tolland, Ct., settled in Castleton in 1806—removed to New-York 1834; died, 1840.

HON. ZIMRI HOWE was born in Poultney in 1786, grad. at Middlebury College in 1810—studied law with Judge Seymour of Middlebury, admitted in 1813, and settled in Castleton and followed the practice of the law till his death, in 1863. Judge Howe was an active and useful member of society. Possessed of a large measure of public spirit, he devised measures for the good of the town, and followed up his plans with great perseverance. He stood firmly on the side of good order, morality and religion. His influence was felt in the church of which he was a member, and in the religious society. He was elected a trustee of the Rutland Co. Gram. School in 1819, and from that time was one of its most active members, and eminently devoted to the interests of the Academy. He also took great interest in the common schools, which he visited often, not officially, but as a friend to education. In 1840, he became a member of the corporation of Middlebury College, which place he faithfully occupied until his death. The Temperance cause owned him as a pioneer, and a persistent advocate at all times, and by all the means in his power. The various benevolent societies found in him a friend and supporter, as well as a valuable presiding officer. He was State Senator in 1836 and '37, and one of the assistant judges of the county court from 1839 to '44. He died at Castleton, in 1862, aged 77 years.

[Judge Howe was a subscriber to this work till the time of his death, and had early engaged to prepare the history of Castleton for the same, but died before he had commenced his intended historical commemoration of his adopted town.—*Ed.*]

NOAH HOIT, ESQ., was born at Castleton in 1794; studied law with Hon. C. Langdon, admitted in 1816—retired from practice in 1817, and made farming his business through life. He died at Castleton in 1868.

SELAH H. MERRILL, ESQ., was born in Castleton in 1795; grad. at Mid. College in 1813; studied law with Hon. C. Langdon; admitted 1816—died 1836, aged 41. Mr. Merrill possessed more than ordinary talent, and stood high in his profession. He was register of probate from 1830 to '39—State's attorney from 1830 to '35, and a member of the corporation of Rut. Co. Gram. School from 1826 until his death.

HON. ALMON WARNER

Was born at Poultney in 1792, grad. at the Vt. University in 1814; studied law with C. P. Van Ness; admitted to Rut. Co. bar in 1825; located in Poultney—removed to Castleton in 1831, register of probate from '24 to '29 and judge of probate from '31 until his death, in '61.

LORENZO M. MASON, ESQ., was born at Castleton in 1809; studied law with S. H. Merrill—admitted in '31—removed to Michigan in 1835; now lives in Detroit.

From Obituary Notices.

HON. BENJAMIN FRANKLIN LANGDON,

Eldest son of Chauncy and Lucy Langdon, was born in Castleton, Oct. 12, 1798; graduated at Union College in 1818, and at the Law School in Litchfield, Conn., in 1820. He was admitted to the bar of Rutland County in 1821, and practised the profession of law until his death. In 1837 he was appointed register of probate for the district of Fairhaven, which he held until 1845. In 1843, he was elected to represent his native town in the Constitutional Convention called to meet that year. In 1852, he was elected one of the judges of the county court, which office he retained until 1855. He was a director of the bank of Rutland from January, 1849, until his death. As a lawyer he was well read and a safe counsellor, and in the full sense of the term, a gentleman. For the institutions of learning in Castleton he manifested great interest, and was a liberal supporter of the Seminary and Medical College of which he was a trustee. Mr. Langdon died May, 31, 1862, aged 64 years. He had a family of 10 children, 7 of whom survived childhood.

HON. ISAAC T. WRIGHT

Was born in Pownal, 1809; studied law with B. F. Langdon—admitted in 1832; practised his profession at Castleton until his death in 1862. He was one of the assistant judges of the county court, and represented the town in the State Legislature in 1859 and '60.

JULIAN G. BUEL was born in Poultney, in 1804—grad. at Middlebury College in 1823; studied law with Hon. C. Langdon—admitted in 1833; removed to Georgia in 1834, and died there the same year, aged 30.

HON. C. M. WILLARD

Was born in Pawlet in 1820; studied law with G. W. Hermon—admitted in 1842, and settled in Fairhaven, from which place he removed to Castleton in 1854, where he still resides, and has held the office of probate judge from 1861 to the present year. 1871: cashier of Castleton bank from 1854 to '57.

RELIGIOUS HISTORY.

First ministers. The names of a few only of those who preached in Castleton in the early days have been preserved. The Rev. Mr. Camp was hired to preach for a time in 1775, perhaps the first preacher employed. Other ministers labored here in the following years, but their names are lost. The first town-meeting at which action was taken to secure preaching—so far as appears from the records—was held Jan. 1, 1781; at which Benjamin Hitchcock, Jonathan Gilmore, Brewster Higley, Jesse Belknap and Perez Sturtevant were appointed a committee to employ the Rev. Mr. Everett to preach and labor among them as a gospel minister.

At an adjourned meeting, Feb. 13, of the same year, voted "To pay Mr. Everett seventeen shillings per Sabbath, exclusive of horse keeping and board." Nov. 13 of the same year, voted "to raise the money to pay Mr. Everett according to their several lists." Also voted "to continue the old committee, and to employ Mr. Everett again, if he returns." It is not known whether he returned.

At a legal meeting, Sep. 12, 1783, the town "voted that this meeting will do something with regard to procuring preaching for the town. Voted and chose a committee of three for the purpose, viz. Cap. Joseph Woodward, William Woolcott and Col. Isaac Clark.

"Also, chose a committee of three, to dispose of money for the purpose of teaching a singing school, viz., William Woolcott, Alpheus Hall and Brewster Higley. Voted a tax of one penny on the pound, on the list 1783 for the

purpose of supporting a singing-school. At a regular meeting Oct. 15, 1783.

"The town voted to raise a rate of five pence per pound on the grand list of 1783 to hire preaching for the future."

And yet no church had been formed, and no mention had been made in the records of any religious denomination. The interest manifested was the fruit of early education, and their own convictions of the importance of religious institutions. As most of the inhabitants were from Connecticut, it is probable they had a preference for the Congregational doctrines and modes of worship; yet the question of denomination seems not to have been agitated.

Early in 1784, measures were taken to prepare a place for public worship. Too weak as yet to build a house for this purpose, they fitted up the building which had been used for a store-house for the garrison during the war. Here they met for worship about 6 years: the town being the only religious society; performing all the functions of such a society; appointing committees, raising taxes and hiring ministers.

The year 1784, is memorable by reason of an interesting revival of religion, extending to all parts of the township; which greatly cheered this young church in the wilderness, and added many to their number. Rev. Jacob Wood was laboring here at the time, and was the active instrument in laying the foundations of the church. The Congregational church was organized by Rev. Job Swift of Bennington in the autumn of this year, consisting of 9 male and 9 female members. The names of this little band, organized in the wilderness, in the day of small things, are worthy of record. The handful of corn has produced an abundant harvest. Hundreds of redeemed souls will rise up and call them blessed.

LIST OF THE ORIGINAL CHURCH.

Nehemiah Hoyt, George Foot, Gershom Lake, Abijah Warren, Joseph Woodward, Benjamin Carver, Ephraim Buel, Perez Sturtevant, Jesse Belknap, Sarah Hoyt, Wealthy Foot, Rebecca Moulton, Mary Woodward, Rachel Moulton, Elizabeth Carver, Amy Hickey, Mercy Sturtevant, Joanna Pond,

There seems to have been great harmony in religious matters until 1786, when a vote to build a meeting-house was passed by the town. That which should have constituted a bond of union, by reason of conflicting views and interests, became an apple of discord. The location of the house was the chief

bone of contention. Doubtless there were other issues.

The first vote of the town, on this subject, passed Apr. 11, 1786, was "to build a meeting-house to be located within 14 rods of the old one,"* and a committee was appointed to "stick the stake." If that committee did "stick the stake," it did not stay. Another meeting was held, and another committee appointed—and so committee after committee until Dec. 1787, when the question was finally settled, and the "stake stuck," within the limits of the present village; about one-fourth of a mile from the "old-house."

A large majority of the inhabitants approved, or at least acquiesced in the location. About this time, we find numerous certificates of connection with other religious denominations upon the records, indicating dissatisfaction, and a purpose no longer to join harmoniously in one place of worship. And yet for more than thirty years after there was but one meeting-house in the township, and but one organized religious society.

The house for which the "stake" was now "stuck," was the first house erected for the worship of God, and stood in front of the old burying-ground near the east end of the village. The frame was erected, and the building enclosed in 1790, but it was unfinished within, and but partially glazed.

MEETING OF THE LEGISLATURE.

The same year the Legislature of the State held its session in it. What a contrast both in comfort and elegance to the present noble Capitol! It was not only uninviting, but insecure. The frame indeed was strong, the timber oak for the most part, and well put together; and enough of it for two or three houses of modern construction; but through some neglect to underprop the lower timbers in the center of the house; during the exercises of the election sermon, when the house was densely filled, the center of the house gave way, so that the floor settled two or three feet. The alarm was great. Some of the crowd leaped through the windows, some shrieked, some fainted, some pressed for the doors. The true state of the case, however, was soon discovered, and order restored. Fortunately no one was seriously injured.

The building remained in an unfinished and dilapidated state for 6 years. In 1796, it was

*The "old one," was that constructed out of the store-house.

finished within, and was the place of worship for the Congregational society for 37 years following. The expense of the building was defrayed in part by the town; but the greater part by the sale of pews. Its architecture was exceedingly plain; its length about 50 feet, and its breadth about 40: standing the side to the street, with doors at either end. The pews were square with high backs; the pulpit at the east end, 13 feet high, and galleries on either side and across the end opposite the pulpit. A pew in the gallery, elevated above the top of all others, was the tithing-man's seat; where, in exalted dignity, he watched the deportment of the boys and girls, whose allotment it was to occupy seats above; where it was not easy to resist the temptation to amuse each other during service.

A steeple was attached to the west end of the house several years later, and a bell hung in its tower, Hon. Chauncy Langdon, proposing to meet half the expense, if the other half should be secured. It is a noticeable fact that, although there are five houses for religious worship in the village, there has never been but one "church-going bell." About 2 years since Charles Langdon, Esq., a grandson of Hon. Chauncy, was the efficient means of procuring a new one.

As early as 1830, the question of a new house of worship began to be seriously agitated. The old one was inconvenient and uncomfortable; and in its general aspect not at all in keeping with other buildings in the village. But there were serious difficulties to be overcome. Many pews in the old house were owned by those who felt no interest in the matter, and who refused to relinquish their right at any price. The town also made a claim upon it, as having been built in part by the town. As the only practicable thing, it was decided to let the old house stand, use it till the new one was completed; and then dispose of it as best they could. A new site was chosen a little to the west of the old one, and the foundations of the present edifice laid in 1832. The house was completed and dedicated in July, 1833; at a cost of about \$6000. Rev. Mark Tucker, D. D., of Troy, N. Y., preached the dedication sermon.

The same year a house and lot for a parsonage was purchased.

FIRST SETTLED MINISTER.

We now return to the general history of

the society, the date of which we have anticipated. The first pastor of the church, Rev. Matthias Cazier, was installed Sept. 4, 1789, and dismissed Dec. 13, 1792. His doctrinal views were found to be quite unsatisfactory to the church, and his short pastorate contributed nothing to its prosperity. He received and appropriated the lot of 100 acres of land set apart by the charter to the first settled minister. For 13 years subsequent to his dismissal there was no settled pastor; yet public worship on the Sabbath was constantly maintained, and most of the time there was preaching by missionaries or other supplies.

REV. WILLIAM MILLER labored here in 1802, with great acceptance and usefulness. There was a general revival of religion at this time, and a season of much interest, long remembered by the church, and often referred to in later years. About 31 were added to the church, the fruit of this revival. The whole number added previous to 1804, was 115.

REV. ELIHU SMITH, the second pastor, was installed Jan. 17, 1804, and remained till Dec. 30, 1826—nearly 23 years. Under his ministry the church prospered. From the time of his settlement there was a steady increase of members, but no very extensive revivals for a number of years. In 1816, the church enjoyed a most remarkable and abundant refreshing, and the addition of 187 members. There was a less extensive revival in 1820. There were 295 additions to the church during Mr. Smith's ministry.

The following pleasant incident connected with the ordination of Mr. Smith is related by Mrs. B. F. Langdon, Esq.:

"A bible was presented to the pastor elect for the pulpit by the young men of Castleton. Lucy Green Langdon (Mrs. Williams), Sally Hoyt (Mrs. Cazier) and Jane Cogswell, who were about 10 years of age, were selected to present the gift in behalf of the young men. It must be borne in mind that the scene occurred in the depth of winter, before the luxury of stoves or furnaces had crept into our places of worship. The children were arrayed in white, with necks and arms quite exposed, hair powdered, etc. The mothers in Israel used appliances of foot-stoves and furs in the vestibule of the church to keep the children comfortable, until the appointed time in the services when they were to make their advent to the great surprise of the crowded audience. Then, with the ponderous volume (a large English bible) nicely balanced on their tiny hands, they proceeded up the center aisle to the pulpit, when the Rev.

Mr. Smith descended and received the bible, which was presented with the following words, which memory, faithful to its trust, can at this late day repeat: 'In behalf of the young gentlemen of Castleton, we present to you, Reverend Sir, this sacred volume of divine truth.' As a reward of the skilful manner with which they acquitted themselves, the children were invited to the Ordination Ball! The bible is still used in the chapel of the Congregational church, and it is to be deplored that some ruthless hand has abstracted the engravings and record of names of donors, evincing that veneration had died out of him (if it ever had any existence), and left this mutilated bible to mark its burial place."

THIRD PASTOR.

After the dismissal of Mr. Smith, the church was without a pastor for two years, and the pulpit was temporarily supplied by different clergymen. In Nov. 1828, REV. JOSEPH STEELE, then preaching at Saratoga Springs, N. Y., was invited to become their pastor. He accepted the invitation and was installed Dec. 25, 1828,—sermon by Dr. Bates, Pres. of Middlebury College. During his pastorate of 26 years the church was blessed with almost uninterrupted harmony and prosperity. There were frequent revivals of religion. The first, in 1829, '30, was one of great interest, particularly in healing disensions, and in uniting the church in active Christian labors. About 70 were added to the church as fruits of this revival, and about 80 united in 1835, '36. Other seasons of great interest were frequently granted to this branch of Zion during his ministry; of which we may mention one in 1838, when 40 were added, and one in 1843 and 62 added. The number received into the church while he continued its pastor was 468. The church numbered 280 members at the time he was dismissed, August, 1854.

Mr. Steele was a native of Kingsboro', Montgomery Co. (now Fulton Co.), N. Y.; was a member of the church of which Dr. Elisha Yale was pastor; graduated at Union College in 1824, and at Auburn Theological Seminary in 1827. The first year of his ministry was spent at Saratoga Springs. He was 26 years at Castleton, 2 years principal of Burr Seminary, and for the last 14 years has resided at Middlebury.

THE FOURTH PASTOR

was Rev. Willard Child, D. D., installed Feb. 14, 1855. During his ministry the church shared in the extensive revivals of 1858, and

49 were added to its number. Dr. Child continued the pastor of this church until Feb., 1864.

He was a native of Woodstock, Ct.; graduated at Yale College, and at Andover Theological Seminary. On his coming into this State his first labors were in Benson. From Benson he was invited to become pastor of the church in Pittsford, and was there ordained and installed in Dec., 1826. From Pittsford he went to Norwich, Ct., in 1842; then to Lowell, Mass., in 1845; and from Lowell to Castleton in 1855, and remained till 1864. He is still living and laboring efficiently in Crown Point, N. Y.

The present pastor, Rev. Lewis Francis, was installed Sept. 23, 1864. Mr. Francis was a graduate of the University of Vt., and Andover Theological Seminary. The church numbers at this time 178.

THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH

was formed about 1824. Their house of worship was built in 1824, but was not finished within for several years. They were supplied by circuit preaching until 1832, when Rev. C. P. Clark was stationed here, and remained 2 years: since which time they have been regularly supplied by stationed preachers, or pastors. The church has prospered and large numbers have been added to its membership. The present number is 140.

The meeting-house, when first built, stood about one-fourth of a mile west of the village, and was removed to its present location, near the center of the village, in 1839 or 1840. It was neatly and thoroughly repaired and a convenient class-room or vestry appended in 1861.

The society became a responsible charge in 1832. The following were the names of the pastors:

Rev. C. P. Clark, 1832-1835; J. Philips, '35-'36; J. S. Craig, '36-'38; H. Meeker, '38-'40; L. Prindle, '41-'41; J. H. Brown, '41-'43; A. C. Rice, '43-'44; G. W. Cotrall, '44-'45; W. P. Gray, '45-'47; B. O. Meeker, '47-'49. E. B. Hubbard, '49-'51; T. W. Pierson, '51-'52; S. Halburt, '52-'53; J. H. Patterson, '53-'55; G. G. Saxe, '55-'58; S. L. Stillmon, '58-'60; L. Marshall, '60-'62; B. Hawley, '62-'64; R. T. Wade, '64-'67; A. McGillon, '67-'68; P. M. Hitchcock, '68-'69; J. Philips, '69-'71.

THE SOCIETY OF LIBERAL CHRISTIANS

was organized in 1867, and a neat church

edifice was erected in 1868, on the corner west of the Bomoseen House.

Present minister, Rev. Wm. L. Ross.

Castleton has been somewhat distinguished for its moral and religious as well as its literary character. The early settlers, as a class were virtuous and intelligent. Coming from "the land of steady habits," they were instructed in the truths of the Bible; and were also well versed in the theology of those times. They understood the importance of education and religion to the foundations of society. The prosperity of the township was materially affected, no doubt, by the establishment of the Rutland Co. Grammar School at Castleton. In many respects Castleton and Rutland were rival towns. Situated about equally distant from the center of the county, each town very naturally aspired to be the head. Whether it was by accident or compromise, so it came to pass that the County seat was fixed at Rutland and the County school and Medical College at Castleton. By this arrangement the two villages enjoyed similiar material prosperity. But the schools tended to produce a better state of society than courts and jails.

The two villages held on their even way until railroads began to be constructed. From this time a great change took place. During the process of construction Castleton may have derived some advantage in business, but, once completed, they added nothing permanently to the amount of business, except so far as they aided to develop the slate and pencil quarries and the manufacture of marble. There was no longer any show for competing with Rutland, which soon became the great railroad center for the State; and outstripped most of the towns in the State in business and population.

The failure of the Medical College was a loss to Castleton. This institution had contributed largely to the intelligence, as well as the material interests of the place; and had graduated over 1400 students. But rich sources of prosperity still remain. The Seminary still lives, enjoying large prosperity. The slate quarries in the western part of the town are an inexhaustible source of wealth. Also the marble and pencil works. Add to these the attractions of the village and its surroundings, as a summer resort,—particularly Lake Bomoseen, unsurpassed in lovli-

ness; and we see why Castleton may hope to retain its attractive interest and its material pro-perity for the years to come.

REVOLUTIONARY SOLDIERS.

List of soldiers in the revolutionary war, belonging to Castleton.

Capt. John Hall, killed in the battle at Castleton, July 6, 1777.

Nehemiah Hoit was with Col. Ethan Allen at the battle of Ticonderoga, and taken prisoner with him at Montreal.

Col. Noah Lee, one of the expedition that captured Maj. Skeen, and an officer in the Continental army.

Lieut. Elias Hall, taken prisoner at Castleton; after his escape, enlisted in the Continental army; was in the battle of Stillwater and present at the surrender of Gen. Burgoyne.

Col. Isaac Clark was an officer in the revolutionary war, and Colonel in command in the war of 1812.

Rufus Burnet, in the battle of Bennington.

Jonathan Deming. Cyrus Gates.

Doubtless there were others, whose names are not known.

SOLDIERS IN THE WAR OF 1812.

Major Milo Mason, of the regular army.

Col. Isaac Clark, commander of the 11th Regiment.

Capt. David Sanford, of the 11th Regiment.

Lieut. Perez Sanford, of the 11th Regiment.

Hyde Westover, ——— Higby,

Jacob Wheeler, Eliel Bond,

Elam More, Darius Burnet,

Sam'l Shepard, serg't, John Meacham,

Theodore King, Elijah Burnet,

Jonathan Eaton, Curtis Hulburt,

Oliver Eaton, Oliver Moulton.

Augustus Finney,
This list is also very imperfect, doubtless; but it is the best we can make at this date.

VOLUNTEERS FOR THREE YEARS,

enlisted previous to call for 300,000 Volunteers of Oct. 17, 1862.

Names.	Reg.	Co.
Alford, Wm. H.,	11	C
Babbitt, Oscar L.,	5	I
Barber, Samuel I.,	11	C
Barber, Wm. H.,	11	C
Benedict, Jasper A.,	2	B
Blackmer, Rollin N.,	2d Bat.	
Bliss, Charles F.,	11	C
Bliss, Nathan G. P.,	11	C
Bolton, Jeremiah,	2	B
Bolton, Jeremiah,	11	C
Bordeau, Frank,	1st Bat.	

Brainard, Samuel,	2	B
Burt, Charles F.,	1st Bat.	
Burt, Dunham G.,	1st Bat.	
Byrne, Patrick,	11	C
Canfield, A. B.,	2d Bat.	
Castle, Harry S.,	11	M
Castle, Wm. H.,	11	C
Chelson, Eugene,	Cav.	K
Cook, Henry W.,	Cav.	H
Dalabee, John,	11	C
Donnelly, James W.,	7	D
Donnelly, John,	11	C
Donnelly, Peter,	11	C
Dunham, James H.,	11	M
Dunham, Thomas,	2	B
Dunham, Wm.,	2	B
Everton, Geo. J.,	Cav.	H
Everton, James J.,	Cav.	H
Freelove, John A.,	2	B
Flinn, William,	Cav.	H
French, Geo. C.,	11	C
Gardner, Henry,	Cav.	F
Gibbs, Elias B.,	2d Bat.	
Gibbs, Moses G.,	2d Bat.	
Godfrey, Joseph,	1st Bat.	
Goodrich, William,	11	C
Gould, Gile,	11	C
Griswold, Geo. K.,	2	B
Hall, Benj. P.,	7	I
Harrington, Wm. C.,	11	C
Hawkins, Charles A.,	5	I
Hawkins, Gideon,	2	B
Hayes, Michael,	7	I
Higley, Edwin H.,	Cav.	K
Hines, Michael,	2	B
Hosford, Geo. B.,	7	A
Hope, James,	2	B
Howard, Abial S.,	2	B
Howe, John,	2	B
Howley, Thomas,	Cav.	H
Huntoon, Daniel S.,	7	I
Hyde, James T.,	11	C
Ingleston, Fred A.,	2	B
Ingleston, Harrison,	5	G
Johnson, Endearing D.,	2	B
Johnson, Enoch E.,	2	D
Johnson, James M.,	7	I
Jones, Lewis P.,	7	I
Jubar, Henry,	7	I
Kellogg, Charles H.,	2	C
Kellogg, Lyman S.,	1 S. S.	F
Killsen, John,	11	C
King, Theodore,	2	B
Liscomb, Orlando P.,	11	M
McKean, John,	2	B
McKean, John H.,	2	B
McQuain, Peter T.,	2	B
Moody, Henry W.,	11	M
Moody, Horace W.,	11	M
Morril, Charles,	2	B
Murphy, Patrick,	11	M
O'Brien, Cornelius,	11	C
O'Brien, William,	Cav.	H
Parkhurst, Albert I.,	2	B
Parkhurst, Leonard R.,	2	B
Parkhurst, William,	2	B
Peck, Noah A.,	2	C
Perkins, Selah G.,	Cav.	H
Poland, Patrick,	2	B

Poiney, Edwin,	Cav.	H	Park, Leonard C.,	11	E
Potter, Asa A.,	2	B	Parsons, Edwin M.,	11	A
Potter, Ethan A.,	2	B	Peck, Henry,	11	C
Potter, Geo. W.,	2	B	Pens, Frank,	11	C
Remington, James H.,	2	B	Poland, Patrick,	17	I
Robinson, Justin E.,	Cav.	H	Potter, Lewis D.,	17	I
Ross, Edgar,	2	C	Roberts, John,	11	C
Ross, Geo. W.,	2	B	Ross, Hiram A.,	11	C
Ross, Horace G.,	2	B	Scott, William,	11	C
Russell, James,	2	B	Simons, Sylvester,	11	K
Russell, Leonard,	11	C	Stewart, Henry,	54	Mass.
Russell, Marcus K.,	11	C	Ward, Henry H.,	9	D
Russell, Thomas,	2	B	Wheeler, Cullen,	Cav.	H
Ryan, Patrick,	2	B	VOLUNTEERS FOR ONE YEAR.		
Shaw, John M.,	2	B	Allard, John W.,	6	G
Sheldon, John A.,	10	G	Andros, Joseph,	2	B
Sheridan, John,	7	A	Atwater, Alfred,	2d	Bat.
Sheridan, Timothy,	7	A	Atwater, Alonzo,	2d	Bat.
Sherman, Daniel,	5	G	Austin, Geo., E.,	8	G
Shepherd, Zeb,	11	C	O'Neil, Hugh,	11	
Simons, Sylvester,	Cav.	H	Parsons, Wallace D.,	2	B
Smith, Albert H.,	11	M	Phillips, Alexander,	7	C
Smith, Edward C.,	2	B	Porter, Charles E.,	7	A
Smith, Henry C.,	2	B	Ryan, John,	7	C
Smith, James C.,	2d	Bat.	Willard, Henry C.,	2	
Smith, John C.,	Cav.	H	VOLUNTEERS RE-ENLISTED.		
Solendine, Leonard F.,	7	A	Blackmer, Rollin N.,	2d	Bat.
Sprague, Durham,	2	B	Canfield, Albert R.,	2d	Bat.
Stocker, Samuel E.,	11	C	Lowry, Geo. C.,	7	I
Streeter, Lemuel,	9	B	McQuain Peter, T.,	2	B
Streeter, John,	2	B	Peck, Noah A.,	2	C
Trainer, Lawrence,	2	B	Peino, Robert,	2	B
Underwood, Thomas G.,	2	B	Ross, George W.,	2	B
Ward, Rollin C.,	2	B	Ross, Horace G.,	2	B
Ward, William A.,	5	G	Sheriden, Timothy,	7	A
Ward, William,	7	I	Wheeler, Nicholas,	2	B
Wheeler, Jacob,	2	B	Woodbury, William,	2	C
Wheeler, John D.,	2	B	ENROLLED MEN WHO FURNISHED SUBSTITUTES.		
Wheeler, Nicholas,	2	B	George W. Gibson, Marcus Langdon,		
Whitlock, Miles W.,	4	C	C. H. Simpson.		
Whitlock, Samuel F.,	Cav.	K	NAVAL CREDITS.		
Williams, John S.,	Cav.	H	Francis Griswold, Edwin T. Woodward.		
Williams, Thomas,	11	C	MISCELLANEOUS—not credited by name—		
Williams, William,	Cav.	K	4 men.		
Williams, William, jr.,	9	B	VOLUNTEERS FOR NINE MONTHS IN 14TH REG.		
Woodbury, William,	2	C	CO. F.		
Young, Thomas,	7	I	Bishop, Harvey,	Kidder, Jonathan T.,	

CREDITS UNDER CALL OF OCT. 17, 1863,
for 300,000 Volunteers, and subsequent calls.

VOLUNTEERS FOR 3 YEARS.

Bailey, Henry L.,	1st	Bat.
Burton, Reubin,	54	Mass.
Clark, Joseph,	17	I
Cull, Frank J.,	11	C
Donnelly, Patrick,	11	C
Fish, Lyman C.,	Cav.	H
Gates, Salmon K.	17	I
Godfrey, Andrew,	17	I
Hayes, John,	11	C
Hunter, Israel,	54	Mass.
Ingleston, Frank G.,	11	C
Jackson, Daniel,	54	Mass.
Jackson, Wm.,	54	Mass.
Kellogg, James P.,	2	S. S. H
King, William H.,	17	I
Knapp, Francis O.,	11	E
Lawrence, Henry A.,	11	C
Lee, David, jr.,	11	C

Brewster, Oliver E.,	King, William H.,
Brooks, Martin F.,	Knapp, Moses,
Carr, Stephen P.,	Pond, Henry A.,
Clark, Joseph,	Potter, Fayette,
Delehanty, Patrick,	Shaw, Stephen P.,
Dennison, Fred H.,	Shepherd, F. H.,
Fox, Daniel W.,	Shepherd, Harry,
Fox, George H.,	Sherman, Emmet W.,
Gates, Salmon K.,	Smith, Frank W.,
Gault, Lyman J.,	Ward, Elton E.,
Gault, Truman J.,	Ward, Willard D.,
Gould, Franklin,	Wheeler, Cutten,
Hosford, Henry H.,	Wheeler, Geo. C.,
Jennings, Joseph,	Whitlock, Charles H.,
Johnson, John F.,	Wilder, Daniel S.,
Jones, Aaron,	Wood, James H.

FURNISHED UNDER DRAFT AND PAID COMMUN-
TATION.

Bishop, Henderson,	Gleason, Edward,
Cobb, Nathaniel L.,	Keyes, Henry W.,
Donnelly, James F.,	Langdon, Henry,
Hawkins, Hiram S.,	Northrop, Wm. H.,
Finnegan, Timothy,	Parker, Jehial P.,
Fox, John,	Tomlinson, Hale.

PROCURED SUBSTITUTE.

Nelson, Lucius C.

ENTERED SERVICE.

Briggs, Chancey, 54th Mass.

VOLUNTEERS FOR ONE YEAR.

Donnelly, James W.,	1st A. C.
Fox, James,	7 C
King, Theodore,	1st A. C.
Mahar, Hugh,	7 C
McKean, John H.,	1st A. C.
Monroe, Wm. L.,	1st A. C.
Pepper, Robert L.,	1st F. C.
Pattee, Willie A.,	2 B
Russell, Wallace,	2 B
Steward, Archie,	5
Wheeler, John D.,	1st A. C.
Whitlock, Miles W.,	1st A. C.

Those marked A. C., are men enlisted into Hancock's Army Corps. Those marked F. C., are in Frontier Cavalry.

WHOLE NUMBER—250 men furnished by Castleton.

FROM THE FUNERAL SERMON BY REV. E. P. HOOKER.*

REV. JOSEPH STEELE

Was born in Kingsboro, Fulton Co., N. Y., June 8, 1801, in the early days of this quickening and eventful century. He graduated at Union College at the age of 23, and at Auburn Theological Seminary, in the second class of that institution, at the age of 26.

After preaching for a year to the Presbyterian church in Saratoga, he was installed pastor of the Congregational church in Castleton. Ever since he has been identified with the primary interests of this State.

In 1854, he was dismissed from this pastorate of a little more than a quarter of a century, and became one of the principals of Burr Seminary, Manchester. After 2 years in that institution he came to reside in this place, (Middlebury.) As a teacher, the agent of the Vermont Bible Society, constant or occasional supply for neighboring churches, and as an efficient laborer in the Sabbath school of this church, he has continued almost to the last, to administer the office of a devoted Christian servant.

I go back to childhood to-day. I see the Christian pastor as he was seen by the eye of

childhood—revered—*deeply* revered, and reverently loved. I see him as a power—as the greatest power for good in the community. I think of him most as a power. The thought is not of sensation—ambitious display—impatient haste in doing the work of God. The child may have understood little of the written discourse; yet the sanctuary was a place of power. To sit there was to receive formative influence. Those Sabbaths were potential—nothing so unsatisfactory as entertaining; or as days of literary display, or of eloquence. No, they were potential; that is the word. The pastor was *earnest*. It was not necessary to proclaim the fact. The whole weight of the man was thrown upon the side of others welfare. The tone, the bearing, the look—every thing said this matter is important. There was committal of the whole man to the work of the Gospel.

But his earnestness manifested itself in active forms. The second quarter of the century ushered in a new era in the cause of temperance—an era of pledges of total abstinence, and the earnest minister took the field in his parish. Every school district was visited.—meetings were held in the school-houses—societies were formed in the several neighborhoods. The influential temperance men of the community were enlisted as speakers, and nearly all the children in the town enrolled their names upon the total abstinence pledge. Impressions were made about the year 1840, which saved a large share of those who were then children from the perils of the cup.

Mr. Steele extended his influence in the temperance cause beyond his own town, and became one of the influential laborers in this reform in the State.

The pastor was born in those years when the mother of Mills was beginning to think and pray about the heathen, and a few young men soon devoted themselves to the perilous enterprise of foreign missions. The earnest minister took up the work—awakened the interest of the people—brought the fruits of faithful research to the monthly concert—secured the contributions of the families—of old and young, until the gifts to this cause from a church of merely ordinary ability, that was paying perhaps a salary of \$600 to its minister, amounted, annually, to between 200 and 300 dollars. So it is not strange that his words upon this subject have been so welcome among us.

The earnest pastor was a faithful minister to the children. A children's afternoon at the

* Printed in pamphlet.

parsonage—the few pleasant words—the basket of Testaments and primers—the name in the hand-writing of the giver, and the gifts sacredly kept as mementos, drew us wonderfully within the pastor's influence.

The present thriving state of our own Sunday school,* brought up from meagre numbers to a very large attendance, by the quiet and faithful labors of years on the part of the venerable Superintendent, in connection with the earnest co-operation of teachers and friends, was not his first success in such ministries.

The pastor was earnest in promoting a deep religious interest. The year succeeding his installation a very general revival commenced: as its fruits about 70 were added to the church. In 1835 and 6 there was another revival, when 80 publicly professed allegiance to Christ. In 1838 a revival added 40 to the church.

As the fruits of a revival in 1843, 62 were added; and 19 in 1854.

Not only in years of interest, but in seasons of dearth, too, the earnest laborer toiled on—writing sermons—preaching faithfully through many months, and sometimes years, without much encouragement—speaking in the school-houses, sometimes to meagre gatherings—going to the prayer-meeting to find but few—visiting from house to house among the people, without any special interest, but gathering here and there a sheaf.

It is mentioned as a remarkable result of Dr. Payson's pastorate of a city church, that, on an average, 25 were added annually to the membership. In a country parish the average annual accession, mostly by profession, during a ministry of 26 years, was about 19. The average accession, annually, by profession of faith from those converted, in the five more marked seasons of religious interest alone, is about 10½.

Mr. Steele was a *wise* pastor. Simply, his position was influential. It was always felt that he would be upon the right side. He was never fanciful nor hasty. Was it an instinct of wisdom, sanctified by grace? An endowment of nature Christianized? He had a Christian common sense, as a minister, which gave his words and plans great weight.

Yet, behind all effort, the Christian man was the power of the people's salvation.

The good man in the pulpit, in the prayer-meeting, in the parsonage, in the streets, in the homes—at weddings and at funerals—by sick and dying beds, was the real power. Night

and day he was living among the people, Christ's minister of life to them. It is no exaggeration—a moral halo—an atmosphere of Christianity hung about him and about his home. That parsonage, decaying now, but surrounded by the trees he planted, and sanctified by his studies and prayers and life, will never be looked upon by the generation that knew it as his home, without a feeling akin to reverence.*

These lines of Cowper are a faithful transcript of this devout pastor's influence, who now rests from his labors:

"As when a ship, well freighted with the stores,
The sun matures on India's spicy shores,
Hath cast her anchor and her sails hath furled.
In some safe harbor of our western world,
'Twere vain inquiry from what port she went;
The gale informs us, laden with the scent.
When one that holds communion with the skies
Hath filled his urn where these pure waters rise,
And once more mingles with us meaner things,
Tis e'en as if an angel shook his wings;
Immortal fragrance fills the circuit wide,
That tells us whence his treasures are supplied."

FROM THE NOTICE OF JUDGE C. C. CLAY.

Died at the house of Mr. Charles Hopkins, in this city, at 5 1-2 o'clock, P. M., Thursday, April 25, 1827, Rev. Joseph Steele, aged nearly 71. He was slightly indisposed on Wednesday, but walked about the city as usual. On Thursday he remained at home complaining of an unpleasant sensation, rather than pain, which passed from one to another place over his chest and back. While sitting in the family circle, conversing with accustomed cheerfulness, he suddenly expired.

Although only a few months in this city and known to the writer, he thinks he learned his character. * * * Indeed, his simplicity and ingenuousness soon revealed it to all about him. * * * Faith, hope and charity irradiated his countenance, and dwelt upon his tongue. Humility, gentleness and tenderness marked his intercourse with his fellow-men. * * * Such a man would find friends among strangers in any clime or creed, as he found them here. * * *
Mobile, Ala., April 28, 1872.

FROM HON. JAMES SLADE.

The remains of Rev. Joseph Steele were sent by express from Mobile, Ala., to Middlebury, Vt., where the funeral exercises were attended at the Congregational church, May 2, 1872.

An address by Rev. Dr. A. Walker of Wal-

* Impaired health and voice constrained him to discontinue his pastoral duties which he was never able to resume.—C. C. Clay.

* The Middlebury Sunday School, the place of Mr. Steele's last residence.—Ed.

lingford was followed with a sermon by the pastor, Rev. E. P. Hooker.

In the audience were many from other towns, especially from Castleton, the former parish of the deceased.

The presence of the Sabbath school of which he had long been superintendent, in the burial procession and at the open grave, into which they cast the wild flowers of the early spring, was a tribute any laborer in Christ's vineyard might well covet.

News was received by telegram, on the 25th inst., of the sudden death of the Rev. Joseph Steele, at Mobile, where he in company with his wife was visiting her brother. Mr. Steele left our village last fall, and the news of his death was the first intimation his family had of his illness. Mr. S. has lived in Middlebury about 15 years. He was one of the best men I ever knew—a good scholar, a sound divine, an excellent preacher a consistent, every-day Christian, whose walk and talk partook of heavenly things. He was a model for young men to imitate. He was cheerful and happy in his intercourse with his fellow-citizens, and alive to all measures that tended to advance the community in morality, education and religion.

As a preacher he was always impressive in his manner, and practical in his teaching. His public prayers were always marked with great simplicity and humility. In the pulpit or on the street, he was free from ostentation and show, possessing a countenance that bespoke cheerfulness of spirit and purity of heart. He labored to do good, both to the bodies and souls of his fellow-men, and was greatly beloved by all classes of our citizens. He was a warm friend of Middlebury College, being a member of the corporation, and ever active to promote the interests of the institution that lay so near his heart. He was a safe counsellor and a trusty guide. There was nothing visionary in his character. He was careful in the adoption of measures to carry out any desirable object. His aim was to secure the results desired. He deprecated rashness. Men of his own age felt that they could rely upon his sound judgment and uniform discretion with perfect safety. His motto was to prove all things, and hold fast to that which was good.

But his work is done. With him the dangers and trials, the labors and hardships of life are past, and he has entered into rest. Blessed rest to the aged Christian, to the faithful, devoted minister of the Lord Jesus Christ.

He leaves behind him the rich legacy of a well-

spent life—better than gold or silver, or houses and lands; for while the latter frequently corrupt and corrode the soul, the former ennoble and dignify humanity, making it akin to God and heaven.

Middlebury, April 29, 1872.

CAPTAIN JOHN HALL.

BY MRS. CAROLINE V. SMITH, OF MILTON, VT.*

Almost one hundred years have expired since we, as a people, declared our independence of Great Britain. Many were the hard-fought battles which our forefathers engaged in to accomplish this great end: but not on them alone who survived the great conflict, did the honor all rest. Many fell in the commencement of the war whose patriotism and valor lie buried in oblivion. Among these was Capt. John Hall of Castleton, a militia officer who was mortally wounded on the 6th July, 1777, and died on August 6th, one month after.

A scouting party of British soldiers and Indians, sent out by Col. Baum, were marauding around upon the defenceless inhabitants of those frontier towns. They came on the Sabbath day into Castleton, and as some of the people were assembled that day for religious worship, in a log-school-house, about one and a half miles east from the village, where three roads met, the enemy advanced upon them, and attempted to surround them, and take them all prisoners. The women and children succeeded in making their escape, and fled to their homes, or some place of refuge; while the men, some ten or fifteen in number, being armed, defended themselves with great bravery, in fighting for those homes and their country, till their leader, Capt. Hall, fell mortally wounded, and they were obliged to surrender. Most of them made their escape: but two sons of Capt. Hall were made prisoners and carried to Ticonderoga, from whence they made their escape in a short time. At this time his house was burned—all his property destroyed, furniture broken to pieces, horses and cattle turned into fields of grain, and his wife and three young children barely having time to make their escape from the scalping-knife of the Indian, whose war-whoop resounded through the forest.

Mrs. Hall remained in Castleton during Mr. Hall's life, and then with her three daughters, the youngest about five years old, rode on horse-back a great part of the way to Preston, Ct., where she remained for the time being.—After the war she came back to Massachusetts,

* Grand-daughter of Capt. John Hall.—Ed.

where she resided some time: but in a few years she returned to Castleton, and lived with her son Elias Hall, on the homestead, which he occupied after his father's death. She survived her husband till the year 1808, and was buried by his side in the cemetery at Castleton, where a plain stone marks their resting-place.

That she was a woman of no ordinary intellect, could be shown from manuscript papers which the writer of this has in possession, written in 1774. She was a woman of great piety. Of her early education we have little means of knowing. The diction of her correspondence was of a superior kind; but the shortness of this sketch will not allow of extracts from her letters.

Capt. Hall was born in Plainfield, Ct., in 1727. His ancestors were of English origin, and emigrated to this country sometime in the 16th century. We do not find that any of the name came over with our Pilgrim fathers; but the tradition of the family has it, that three brothers came over from England, and settled in Connecticut, from whom have sprung those numerous families of that name, throughout New England, and some of the Western States.

He removed to Vermont about the year 1775 or '76, and purchased a farm of 200 or 300 acres, where he erected a dwelling-house, and carried on an extensive tannery.

Little more is known of his history; but we gather from an old manuscript that was written by one of his sons, that he "was a zealous whig, and took a decided stand in the defence of his country."

Of his patriotism none can doubt; and that he instilled it into the hearts of his children is proven, by his two youngest sons' enlisting into the army, and doing good service for their country. His older sons being married, and having settled in Massachusetts, did not enter the Vermont regiments.

From the old family record, which dates back about 130 years, we find that he was the father of 12 children—some dying young, but all acting their part in the great drama of life, and finally fallen upon that "sleep that knows no waking."

ELIAS HALL

Was the son of Capt. Hall, and he enlisted into the army as a private soldier, but was soon promoted to a lieutenantcy, which he held while in service. He, with his younger brother, were taken prisoners by the British, and taken to Ticonderoga; but soon made their escape. Of the time of his services we have not the

record before us, but from other sources we have learned it was some 3 or 4 years; he acting as volunteer some part of the time. His figure was tall and commanding, well becoming a military officer. Genial in manners, with great conversational powers, which rendered him an agreeable companion in his latter years. He was extremely fond of society, and delighted in recounting over the scenes of his earlier days. Well does the writer remember when, on a visit to Castleton, in 1837, with her father (brother of Lieut. Hall) on going to the village, they stopped the carriage, and pointed out to her the battle-field where their father was killed, and they standing by his side, fighting against the wild infuriated Indian, and the little less savage British soldiers. It rekindled in their bosoms all the fire and patriotism of their youthful days. To them it was a sacred spot, and needed no monumental stones to tell them what their sire had done. These two brothers lived to an advanced age, one being 88 or 89, the other 84, frequently exchanging visits, and renewing those kindly feelings of brotherhood that ever existed between them. They both became pensioners in later life, and it was a solace to them in their declining years. Lieut. Hall lived on his father's old homestead, for more than 70 years after his decease, which occurred in 1842 or '43. From respect to his age and services, his remains were interred with military honors, by his friends in Castleton.

DR. SELAH GRIDLEY.

BY REV. P. H. WHITE.

Selah Gridley, a son of Timothy and Rhoda [Woodruff] Gridley, was born in Farmington, Ct., in 1767. His father lived within the limits of Farmington, but had more connection with West Hartford, where he was deacon of the Congregational church. He studied medicine and removed to Castleton, in which place and vicinity he not only obtained an extensive practice, but acquired such a reputation for professional learning as attracted to him numerous students. The impossibility of doing justice to them all by the instructions of one individual led to the establishment of the Medical School at Castleton. He was one of the associates named in the act of incorporation, was the first President of the school, and held the Professorships of Theory and Practice, Materia Medica, and Medical Jurisprudence. In 1817 he received the honorary degree of A. M. from Middlebury College.

He was naturally despondent, and an incident which occurred during the latter part of his life heightened his despondency almost to insane melancholy. To make room for a new and larger house which he was about to build, it became necessary to remove his former house from its site. In doing this a neighbor to whom he was warmly attached was crushed to death beneath the rollers. This gave him a shock from which he never recovered. He completed the house but did not move into it. A friend whom he invited to visit the house with him, noticed almost with alarm, that the Doctor carefully locked the door of every room as soon as they had entered it. His partial insanity did not, however, disable him from the skillful practice of his profession. At length, to escape from unhappy associations, he removed to Exeter, N. H., and there he died about 1826.

In 1823, he collected his fugitive poems, revised them, and wrote others, with reference to publishing a volume. After his death the volume was published by his brother, Timothy Gridley, with the title "The Mill of the Muses." It was a duodecimo of 267 pages, and a few copies are still extant. The subjoined poem, "The Old Drum," is a fair specimen of its contents. The chief merit of Gridley's Poems is the Christian spirit which they manifest. Their chief defects are diffuseness, careless versification, and a vein of sadness which runs through them all. His "Gloom of Autumn" was a favorite poem in Vermont forty years ago, and within a few years it has been in circulation on a broad sheet.

Coventry, Vt., August, 1863.

SELECTIONS FROM SELAH GRIDLEY'S "MILL OF THE MUSES."

THE OLD DRUM.

The drum, the old drum, in the wars of our land
That echoed alarm when invaded by foes,
Long beaten and bruised by a merciless hand,
Now hangs in the garret in silent repose.

Brave herald of courage, where enemies met,
Loud, loud, were its thunders when dangers arose,
Hard beaten in battle and marches when wet,
The last sad relief is in silent repose.

Long strained for the march or the quick reveille,
And sounding its echoes forever from blows;
Elastic no longer, from echoes now free,
The garret receives it to silent repose.

Ah! much like that drum is my own fading form,
Hard used in all weather, in tempest and snows,

Long strained, bruised, and beaten in life's driving storm,

It wants a calm mansion of silent repose.

Alas! no dismissal from service is found,

The head's pelted still for new wants or new woes,

While strains show a spring, or while strokes give a sound,

This head and this form find no silent repose.

While springs are diminished, sensations remain,

Like pride in heart forever little comfort bestows;

Remembered activity heightens the pain,

And swells the desire for more silent repose.

Faith trusts when alarms and life's warfares shall cease,

When death his long last role on nature shall close,

The spirit may dwell in the mansions of peace,

This form in earth's bosom have silent repose.

THE GLOOM OF AUTUMN—AN EXTRACT.

Hail ye sighing sons of sorrow,

View with me the Autumnal gloom:—

Learn from thence your fate to-morrow,

Dead perhaps—laid in the tomb.

See all nature fading—dying;

Silent all things seem to mourn;

Life from vegetation flying,

Brings to mind the mouldering urn.

See our sovereign, sole Creator,

Lives eternal in the sky,

While we mortals yield to nature,

Bloom awhile—then fade and die.

As the annual frosts are cropping

Leaves and tendrils from the trees;

So my friends are yearly dropping,

Through old age or dire disease.

When a few more years are wasted,

When a few more springs are o'er,

When a few more griefs I've tasted,

I shall fall to bloom no more.

FUNERAL DIRGE.

When shall the mourners find relief,

When overwhelmed with seas of grief,

When kindred friends in death depart,

And anguish dwells in every heart?

Let friends survey that faded form,

So late with living virtues warm,

How can we view that spirit fled,

And leave those limbs among the dead?

Behold those eyes that gave delight,

Now dim in death's cold dreary night!

That lovely beam will ne'er return,

Remembrance bids her kindred mourn.

Have pity, O ye mourning friends,

For here our earthly comfort ends;

Our fondest hopes thus fade away

And perish in this house of clay.

Great God, where shall our hopes repose?
O, shed Thy grace amidst our woes,
Sustain us in this mournful hour,
And grant submission to Thy power.

The kindred mingle with the dust,
Be Thou our strength, our hope, our trust,
May grace suppress these wasting sighs,
And give us mansions in the skies.

REFLECTIONS—AN EXTRACT.

Awakened by reading in the Christian Messenger, proposals to publish by subscription, the sermons of the late Rev. Oliver Hubbard, Prof. of Languages, &c., in Middlebury College.

How sweet is the sound of the name
Of him who was dear to my heart!
Whose loveliness lives with his fame
Whose works can instruction impart!

With meekness and modesty joined,
He moulded his manners with ease;
His Maker had fitted his mind,
At once to instruct and to please.

With him many Castleton youth
Beheld our academy smile;
His genius made science and truth,
The pain of their studies beguile.

Around me to cherish my love,
I see fond memorials rise;
To raise my affections above,
They point like his soul, to the skies.

Remembrance recurs with delight,
To days when my house was his home,
When faith was more precious than sight,
When hope was fruition to come.

Our Sabbaths passed sweetly away,
Devotion commenced with the dawn,
Foretasting that heavenly day,
Where he now to heaven has gone.

Ah, when shall this heart be at rest?
Ah, when shall life's miseries cease?
Ah, when shall I meet with the blest,
And share their ineffable peace?

Make haste ye dark years as ye roll,
The joys ye once gave are no more,
Your griefs come like waves o'er my soul,
I sigh for eternity's shore.

A pious and sensible friend,
When nature's sinking in gloom,
Where kindness and sympathy blend,
May light up a smile o'er the tomb.

Sadness steals into and runs through almost every subject our poet touches, yet, once in a while, a stroke of his pen breaks into humor, as in the following:

"Joy beamed through the world when a woman was made,

On finishing her, God's creation was stayed:

This last best performance was followed by rest."—*Ed.*

E. HIGLEY

was an admirer of serious and solemn poetry and sometimes he enjoyed putting his thoughts in such forms. He and Dr. Gridley spent many a pleasant hour together, in criticising and improving each others essays at versification.

As specimens I send you the following from the hand of E. H.—*H. O. Higley.*

ON DEATH.

E. HIGLEY.

Relentless Death! what trophies thou hast won!
Here sink the wise, the aged, and the young,
Our predecessors, since the race began,
And Edeu lost, have proved the lot of man.
They lit on earth, received the vital flame,
Then quit the scene; and in their place we came,
Successors soon our places will supply;
We hail their entry, take our leave, and die.
Divine instruction hence to man is given
"Prepare in time to meet our God in heaven."

ON SAFETY.

E. HIGLEY.

When trouble comes, and sickness pale,
The spirits sink, and fears prevail
Jesus appears, His people's friend,
To calm their fears, their peace defend.

When hostile armies ruin spread,
Tornadoes beat around my head,
If Jesus and His love I share,
My safety is His faithful care.

When earthquakes pour destruction wide,
And empires perish in the tide,
Jesus will guard His chosen sheep;
Safe in His arms His children sleep.

When God appears enthroned on high,
To burn the world and rend the sky,
Jesus will bear me safe above;
My safety is His matchless love.

THOUGHTS ABOUT CASTLETON.

BY NATHANIEL HOIT.*

O, how silent is the dreary past!
Memory alone resuscitates the dead,—
The youth and beauty of the times remote,
And sees again the images of former years—
Sees where youthful hope, bright as the sun,
Looked through the vista of the years to come
Sees in the aspect of the dawning Spring
The flowers of beauty show their blushing face;
Sees the tall pine, in matchless grandeur, wave
Its rustling foliage to the sunny breeze;
Sees in the distance lofty mountains rise
Tinged with ethereal blue, and ever there,
Fixed as polar star to the northern sky.

* Nehemiah Hoit, now 84 or 85 years old, has lived most of his days in this town, was long a Deacon in the Congregational church—is now visiting a son and grandson in Michigan.—*H. O. Higley.*

Though evanescent those who gaze upon the scene,
 The mountains *last*; the lofty hills, at least,
 A semblance of old Eden's charms retain,
 The former actors, where are they? O, where?
 They trod life's pathway to its final verge:—
 Yet, I review those scenes by memory's aid;
 I see the humble, holy man of God,
 Whene'er the Sabbath's sacred morning comes
 Stand at his post, instruct, invite, and warn,
 The wise, the weak, the vile to flee the wrath to come.
 I love to see the lofty dome, where science shines;
 Where genius kindles, and where knowledge pours
 Its genial beams on all around.
 I love to hear of showers of mercy falling there,
 As in the past—when the whole arch of heaven
 Sent down its copious rain; and scores became
 New-born, and sanctified by love divine,
 And took their passport to fair Canaan's shore.
 Now, marble speaks for those who once could tell,
 In glowing strains, a Saviour's priceless love.
 Farmington, Oakland Co., M.
 May 15, 1851.

JAMES HOPE

was born at Drygrange, Roxborough Shire, Scotland, Nov. 29, 1818. Soon after his father removed to Berwick upon Tweed, where his mother died when he was about a year old. His father afterwards removed with him to Canada where he died of cholera when James was about 13, and at the age of 15 he came to the United States, and lived nearly 6 years at Fairhaven, Vt. He then spent a year in the Seminary at Castleton. In the Fall of 1840, he went to West Rutland and taught the village school. The ensuing Fall (Sept. 20, 1841) he married Miss Julia M. Smith, of West Rutland. They have had 5 children, the four eldest of whom were born in West Rutland; the youngest, who died in infancy, was born in Castleton. Three of his children, Henry F., I. Douglass and Jessie, are now living. His eldest daughter, Addie (Mrs. G. A. Stearns), died in Parana, Argentine Republic, South America, March 20, 1871.

Mr. Hope commenced as a professional artist in the Spring of 1843, in West Rutland. The three years following he was a teacher in Castleton Seminary, when he removed with his family to Montreal, where he spent 2 years as a portrait painter. He then returned to Rutland, and began to spend a part of his time painting landscape from nature, and again engaged for 3 years or over as a teacher in Castleton Seminary. In 1851, he built his present residence in Castleton, and removed there Dec. 1, 1851. In the winter of 1852, I think, he opened a

studio in New York City, where he has spent every winter since, except the winters of 1861, '62 and '63.

He took an active part in raising and organizing a company of a little over 60 men, sometime in April, immediately after the rebels fired on Fort Sumpter. He was elected captain and deputized to offer the services of the company to the Governor of Vermont, which he did the day the special session of the legislature convened to take measures for the defence of the country. Gov. Fairbanks requested him to give his compliments to the company and to say that in two or three days they would be accepted under the provision of the law then under consideration. In due time, he was appointed recruiting officer for the county of Rutland; he re-enlisted most of his first company; filled it out to the number required by law; was mustered into the State service sometime early in May, when the company was organized, and he was elected captain. His company was mustered into the United States' service as Co. B, of the 2d Vt. at Burlington, June 20, 1861, and came under fire for the first time at Bull Run. Toward the close of the engagement he deployed his company as skirmishers, covering the left front of the regiment where Co. B held the ground for over half an hour after all other troops had left the field. While he remained in the service, besides having charge of his company, he had a sort of general detail from Gen. W. F. Smith as a scout, which occupied much of his time when in camp. Capt. Hope was often detailed as an engineer in both departments, and was for a time detailed as topographical engineer at general head-quarters. By over-work and exposure he gradually lost his health, till at length, finding himself unable to do duty, even on horseback, he resigned, and returned to Vermont in the Spring of 1863, with many regrets that he was obliged to leave the old 2d before its work was done, and with the intention of again entering the army when he regained his health if the war was not ended.

Mr. Hope has still a homestead in Castleton, and a studio in New York City. The most valuable picture he has ever painted, is the "Army of the Potomac," at Cumberland Landing, which is valued at from \$15,000 to \$20,000, and which is still in his possession.

His most important brook and forest scenery, which are mostly Vermont scenes, are "Forest Glen," "The Gem of the Forest," "Crystal Creek," "Cedar Swamp," (two or three different ones), "Summer's Dream," "The Basin," "Great Falls," of the Potomac, and a host of lesser but carefully finished studies from nature.

Among his earlier patrons were Hon. Solomon Foot, C. Sheldon, Esq., Dr. L. Sheldon, D. Morgan, and C. Slason, of Rutland, and best friend and patron of all up to this day; Carlos S. Sherman, Esq., of Castleton, D. D. Dana, of Boston, and his lamented friend, Capt. S. G. Perkins, M. D., who fell at Ashby's Gap, Va. In later years, Marshal Peppoon, Esq., New York, Gen. John O. Woodruff, J. M. Furman, A. Child, Percy R. Pyne, John A. Stewart, Theodore Tilton, L de Forest Woodruff, M. D., Dr. Thomas Cook, S. A. Baxter, J. J. Griffin, James Mills, Joseph Richards, Daniel S. Miller, J. E. Williams, Rev. Norman Seaver, Col. C. B. Stoughton, W. B. Isham, A. Oakey Hall, &c., with many others of New York City, Thomas Mussen, of Montreal, B. F. Gardner of Baltimore, J. K. Sohnburger, of Cincinnati, Gen. George J. Magee, of Watkins, N. Y., &c. He has just completed "Rainbow Falls," in Watkins Glen, N. Y., valued at \$10,000, and sold to a gentleman in New York City. It is considered his best thus far produced, and will be exhibited in the leading cities of the Union, and he expects to follow it up with a series of the leading scenes from Watkins and Havana glens, which are unequalled by anything of the kind yet discovered, where he has recently erected an art gallery.

Spring of 1872.

MORNING IN THE VALLEY OF CASTLETON.

EXTRACT FROM A LETTER TO MRS. B.

BY JAMES HOPE.

I'm painting a scene in this beautiful vale,
The village, the forest, the mountains and dale,
The pastures, the meadows, the clear winding river,
As o'er the bright pebbles 'tis murmuring ever;
And then in some quiet work softly descending,
Neath the sycamore tree, or the light willow bending;
Through the elms, and the pines, where breezes are
sighing;
In the dark forest shade, where sweet flowers are dying
Whence the bright hues of Summer have withered and
fled,
And the wild birds are singing their requiem sad.
I'm painting at morn, when the first rays of light,
Gild roof, dome, and spire in golden hues bright;

When the gray mist lies still over valley and mountain,
And the waters gush clear from the sparkling fountain;
When the dew-drops are glittering like a thousand
bright gems,
All hanging like diamonds on emerald stems—
When the waters are dark, and the shadows are pale,
And the smoke-wreath ascends from the cot in the
vale—
E'er the heads from their dark sides the dew drops
have spoken—
Or the coy maiden half from her bright dreams
awaken—
All is peaceful and quiet and slumbering still,
But the songs of the birds, and the gush of the rill.

TO MY DAUGHTER JESSIE.

BY JAMES HOPE.

O saw ye my Jessie, my sweet little Jessie,
My bonnie wee Jessie, the flower o' the lea?
Wi' smiles like the morning, her face aye adorning,
She's my honnie wee Jessie, the flower o' the lea.

She's blithe and she's bonnie, and sweeter then onie,
And the love-light aye sparkles sae bright in her e'e;
And pure as the snaw-drift that lies on the mountain,
Is the heart o' my Jessie, the flower o' the lea.

I long for the hour when the winter winds whistle,
Shall yield to the balm-laden breeze o' May;
When the sma' birds are picking the doon o' the thistle,
To big their wee nests for the simmer's lang day.

When the partridge is drumming, the honey bee hum-
ming,
And robin sits liltin' his song on the tree,
And the oriole warbles sae sweetly at glooming,—
They'll tell thee, dear Jessie, I'm coming to thee.

When flowers are again in the forest glens blooming,
And green grass is springing on meadow and lea;
When you see the buds swelling in the grove round
thy dwelling—
Then look for me, darling, I'm coming to thee.

She's sweeter far than the flowers of the mountains,
And dearer to me then the gems of the sea;
Love flows from her heart like the stream from the
fountain,—
She's my bonnie wee Jessie, the flower o' the lea.

O dole on the day that shall part me fra Jessie,
And ill fa' the fate that tak's Jessie fra' me;
May heavens best blessing be wi' my dear lassie,
My bonnie sweet Jessie, the flower o' the lea.

PAST AND PRESENT.

To L . . . A . . .

BY JAMES HOPE.

Do you mind the hill where the streamlet flowed.
With the maple grove and the winding road?
And the gushing spring in the cool retreat,
Where we sheltered oft from the noon-day heat?
And the mountains dark in the south and west,
Where the forest waved on each towering crest?
No voice in their lofty halls were heard,
But the chipping squirrel and the warbling bird.

Again I stand on the sacred spot,
 But sad are the changes that time has wrought,
 Not one of the old familiar things
 Are here unchanged, that to memory clings :
 The winding road is rutted and worn,
 Like a torrent's bed by the wintry storm—
 The spring is dry, and the hill is bare,
 And the tall trees gone that were waving there :
 Rugged and gray are the mountains now,
 For the woods are gone from each frowning brow—
 And fiercely and loudly they thunder back
 Tho' cars wild din o'er the iron-track—
 And the solemn awe that the soul doth fill,
 Hath pass'd forever from valley and hill.

CATHOLIC CHURCH IN CASTLETON.

BY VERY REV. THOMAS LYNCH.

The history of the Catholic church in Castleton began when a few Irish immigrants arrived in that town. For a long time they were visited at great intervals by priests who went around the small Catholic settlements of New England, seeking for and ministering to their scattered flocks as best they could. During these visits, the priests availed themselves of whatever accommodation could be procured. But the history of the Catholic church in every town and city of New England, at least in its early days was about the same, so much so that we can not find any thing peculiar to this place. Rev. Jeremiah O'Callaghan was the first pastor appointed here; and after he left, Castleton had not a settled pastor. Father O'Callaghan did not remain for any considerable time in Castleton. The dates of his appointments and departure from the place I cannot determine.*

In 1835, some Catholic of the place purchased a house which up to that time had been used as a carpenter's shop, and which was intended to be the church. This house much changed and enlarged is the church at present used by the Catholics. After the departure of Father O'Callaghan, the place was visited occasionally by Rev. John B. Daly, until 1854. In 1853, the State of Vermont was erected into a new diocese, with Burlington for its sec. The bishop placed this mission under the care of Rev. Z. Druon, who resided in Rutland. Jan. 24, 1857, Rev. Francis Preast was appointed to this mission, with some others adjoining. In Nov., 1859, Very Rev. Thomas Lynch was appointed to succeed Rev. Mr. Preast, and attended the mission until Oct. 12, 1869. In 1864, the church was enlarged and otherwise improved. Father Lynch was assisted for 3 years

* It is probable that he came and left between 18— and 18—.—Ed.

by Rev. Messrs. M'Cauley, Cunningham and Halpin. In 1869 Rev. Charles O'Reilly took charge of the mission, which charge continued until December, 1872, when Rev. Mr. Bossinault was appointed its pastor. The congregation of Castleton, though one of the oldest in the State, is not large. About 40 families scattered through some of the adjoining towns, with some servants, constitute the congregation. There are, however, many Catholics in other parts of the town, but they form parts of other congregations. Many are found in Hydeville and along the west shore of Castleton pond to West Castleton where they intended some few years ago to build a church, which intention, however, has not been realized.

During the first fervor of Adventism here, the wolf snatched up a few stray sheep—a few poor Canadians, who hardly knew what they were about, I thought, when I saw them make their recantation, after I came to Castleton, when they were taken back into the church. They were very good people, I think, but very ignorant; and the Catholics had no pastor in Castleton at the time. I know of no other defalcation in the place.

January 18, 1873.

ADVENT CHRISTIAN CHURCH IN CASTLETON, AND AN EPITOME OF THEIR FAITH.

BY B. MATHEWSON.

The circumstances which gave rise to the gathering and formation of this church are, by its members, considered quite providential. Eld. Miles Grant of Boston, Mass., editor of a paper having a circulation of about 9000 called "The World's Crisis," was the agent employed for this work. A man of ardent, unaffected piety, naturally energetic, and persistent, it must be conceded, was suited to such an enterprise. While zealously advocating the views held by the "Adventists" in the contiguous town of Poultney, in the autumn of 1858, several from Castleton were induced to go down and listen to the fervent eloquence of one, who to them, seemed the propagator of a new faith; among whom was the Rev. H. P. Cutting, Universalist, resident, and preaching in this town. Eld. Grant invited his hearers to ask any questions relative to his assertions, or the subject upon which he was discoursing, which might to them appear incompatible with reason, or the obvious teaching of the Scriptures. Mr. Cutting, who was considered an able controversialist, seemed pleased to avail himself of this opportune circumstance, partially satisfying himself for the time with such pertinent questions as

were at hand, at the same time challenging Eld. Grant to meet him at a subsequent period in public discussion, and thus settle his asserted claims to truth: which Eld. G. cheerfully accepted, and immediately arranged for the same, which commenced Nov. 29, 1858, holding three successive evenings.

It was apparent that the discussion ended quite unsatisfactorily to Mr. Cutting, who, in the eyes of a majority of the people, appeared a little worsted by the combat. Yet hopeful of success, he again challenged Eld. Grant to appear at Castleton, here to discuss his peculiar dogma of Universal salvation. The question was thus resolved, "Do the Scriptures teach the final salvation of all men?" Cutting affirmed, Grant denied. This discussion commenced Jan. 3, 1859, holding three successive evenings. It was spirited and animating, before large and respectful congregations who assembled in the town hall.

During the entire discussion it was noticeable that the mind of Eld. Grant was so replete with his peculiar views, as to crop out at every turn. Added to this, his conscientious bearing, and apparent confidence in the literal teaching of the Scriptures, produced the impression, that he felt himself engaged in a celestial rather than a terrestrial embassy: thereby arousing a religious element, and eliciting a serious enquiry, whether these things were so? Thus, the way opened for subsequent labors. Apparently this debate ended quite satisfactorily to Eld. G., and the few friends that now began to gather around him.

The following Monday evening, Jan. 10th, he preached his first sermon in Castleton, while the mercury stood at 26 degrees below zero. His subject was "The Kingdom of God." The neglected Bible was searched, to disapprove the strange and offensive doctrines of the new preacher. Ministers of the respective churches, and their membership generally, viewed him with misgiving and suspicion. He preached three successive evenings, and left town the following day. The tenth of the following April, he spent his first Lord's day in Castleton, preaching to large and attentive congregations in the town-hall. It now became apparent that solemn inquiry was elicited in the minds of some, not only in reference to the peculiar doctrines advocated by the new preacher, but they evinced solicitude for their spiritual and eternal welfare. Yet the summer and autumn passed without farther labor. Jan. 17, 1860, Eld. Grant commenced a protracted

meeting here, holding it until the 14th, of the following March. Many were converted whose positions in life differed very materially.

Drunkards were reformed, and profane swearers converted to Christ. Even Romanists embraced the true faith! The rich and the poor bowed together at the feet of Sovereign Mercy, and sought forgiveness of sins.

By some, it was thought to be the greatest revival Castleton had witnessed since the town was organized, excepting the great revival in 1816, when 187 were added to the only church then extant. During this 2 month's series of meetings, nearly 100 had professed faith in Christ; among whom was the wealthiest citizen of the village: a man of some forty winters, possessing high moral worth, and a regular attendant on Divine worship: yet he had never thus felt the need of being renewed by grace. His heart had revolted at the idea of eternal torment being the Divine punishment for sin; and when he heard it enunciated from the sacred volume that "The wages of sin is death," instead of eternal life, in unending torment, his heart was touched with deep tenderness, and he prayed fervently that he might understand the truth in this matter, and obtain pardon of sin. The Eternal listened to his midnight prayer, granting peace and joy, and causing him to triumph in his Redeemer. Meanwhile the opposition waxed strong, and even violent against the new preacher and his doctrine, partly perhaps from misapprehension, and, perhaps, partly from the same cause manifested by the Jews towards Paul, when multitudes were induced to listen, and receive the faith he preached. (Acts xiii. 44, 45.) But still, the good work progressed marvellously, in spite of the most virulent opposition.

As the voice of profanity was changed to that of prayer and sacred song, it seemed to oblige detraction to partially abate its invectives.

On the eve of Eld. Grant's departure to other fields of usefulness many deemed it necessary for their future good to join themselves together in church compact, and did so, 90 persons immediately appended their names to the following

"CHRISTIAN COVENANT"

"We whose names are subjoined, do hereby covenant and agree, by the help of the Lord, to walk together as a church of Christ; faithfully maintaining its ordinances, taking the Bible as our only rule of faith and discipline; making Christian character the only test of fellowship and communion.

We farther agree, with Christian fidelity and

meekness, to exercise mutual watch-care, to counsel, admonish, or reprove, as duty may require, or to receive the same from each other as becometh the household of faith."

This church reject any special articles of faith as superfluous. The above covenant is all that is considered necessary or profitable. In April 1860, a church edifice was commenced, and completed the following November. It is situated near the west end of the village, is built of wood, and is 55 feet by 37, having 64 slips, and capable of seating between 300 and 400 persons.

Both the interior and exterior are plain, but chaste, and tasteful. It has a pleasant and commodious vestry, capable of seating 125 persons. The total cost was about \$3000. It was dedicated, Nov. 22, 1860, Eld. S. G. Matherson from Sandy Hill, N. Y., preaching the sermon from 1 Kings viii. 27.

Through the following winter the church was supplied by transient preachers. The following April, Eld. Albion Ross took the spiritual oversight of the church 6 months. From October through the following winter, the church was again supplied by transient preachers until April, 1862, when Eld. D. T. Taylor became pastor, remaining 2 years. May 1, 1864, Eld. S. G. Mathewson, became pastor, which relation he yet fills, March, 1873.

The government of this church is entirely Congregational. During the 10 years existence of this church, change has been written upon its records. Some have left its pale through unworthiness, quite a number have died, and a still greater number have removed to other towns and states; leaving the present number of membership 130. The present witnesses a wholesome, and relatively prosperous condition. A stated ministry, an interesting Sabbath school, regular weekly meetings for prayer and conference, a covenant meeting once a month for the church only, and the sacrament of the Lord's Supper administered once in two months.

For years there has been a gradual cessation of what the Latins term, *odium theologicum*, but as some yet denounce their faith as heretical, it seems proper to append an epitome of their faith.

They believe in one Almighty uncreated self-existent God, Father and Maker of all, omniscient, and by His Spirit, omnipresent. That the Holy Spirit is a divine influence emanating from God, sent to comfort the righteous and reprove the world of sin. They believe in the only begotten Son of God, as their Divine Redeemer, and without Him there is no salva-

tion for the fallen race of mankind. They believe the natural heart is opposed to God, and that a change must be wrought by the Holy Spirit, or man must perish forever. It may be said that they are neither Unitarians nor Trinitarians. They believe the Son of God had an existence prior to the creation of this planet, and it was he whom the Eternal Father addressed, when he said "Let us make man." They believe He was the *beginning* of God's creation. Rev. iii. 14 and Col. i. 15, and that after tasting death for every man, he was raised from the dead and seated at the right hand of the Majesty in the heavens, there to remain our Intercessor, or High Priest, until his enemies be made his footstool. They believe the Father has delegated him with power to raise the dead, and judge the world at the last day. And though the Father is not the God of the dead, yet hath he provided a God of the dead in the person of his Son. Matt. xxii. 32, Rom. xiv. 9. They believe the prophecies relating to our world are nearly fulfilled, when this same Jesus will come the second time, just as He went away, literally and personally. John xiv. 3, Rev. xx. 12. He will then give the righteous an heirship with Himself to His everlasting Kingdom; which kingdom comprises the territory under the whole heavens. Dan. vii. 27; Ps. xxxvii. 9, 11, 22, 29, 34; Matt. v. 5; Rev. xi. 15.

They believe this earth will be melted, the works therein burned up, the curse entirely removed; and it will appear again, in all its pristine loveliness and beauty, as at the first, when the morning stars sang together, and all the sons of God shouted for joy, and its Creator pronounced it "very good." Christ its rightful King will reign over it forever. They believe that mankind do not naturally possess immortality, but it is something to be sought after by patient continuance in well doing. Rom. ii. 7.

That in death, there is a total cessation of all the vital functions, so that man is unable to remember God, or experience emotions of love, hatred or envy, (Ps. vi. 5, exlvi. 4, Eccl. ix. 5, 6,) but sleeps unconsciously until the resurrection; when the righteous dead are raised, the righteous living changed, and together caught up to meet the Lord in the air: (1 Thess. iv. 16, 17,) that they abide in the chambers of the Lord or New Jerusalem, until the earth is cleansed by fire, and fitted up for the saints; when this New Jerusalem city descends from God out of heaven, and becomes the metropo-

lis of the new earth. They believe the wicked dead will be raised a period of time after the righteous, that both classes are not raised at the same time.

They believe that when the elements and earth melt with fervent heat, the wicked, instead of suffering eternal torment, will then be burnt up, and entirely consumed out of the earth, as the fat of lambs is consumed into smoke; Ps. xxxvii. 20, civ. and 35, and become ashes under the feet of the righteous: Matt. iv. 3. verifying the declaration, that "the righteous shall be recompensed in the earth: much more the sinner and the wicked." They believe there will be a mixed state of good and evil, in society generally, until the end of the world; that the modern notion of a millenium prior to the second coming of Christ is a mere fable. Matt. xiii. 30. Dan. vii. 21.

They acknowledge no baptism valid but immersion; and believers the only fit subjects for this ordinance: but encourage all to come to the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper that love our Lord Jesus Christ in sincerity. They believe the Bible is a sufficient creed, and enjoin no other. They believe in interpreting the Scriptures literally, that is, according to the natural and primitive sense of the words, in all cases where it does not involve a contradiction of the Bible, or an obvious absurdity. That symbols, tropes and metaphors should be interpreted according to the laws given in the Scriptures.

VERMONT VOLUNTEERS.

BY REV. DANIEL T. TAYLOR.

I.

When a dark and hell-born treason
Mocked the nation's hallowed trust;
And our starry flag of Freedom,
Rent by traitors, trailed in dust;—
Then the slave power's galling fetters
In which Northmen long did lay;
Touched by Freedom's pen and spear-point,
Broke and vanished in a day:
And our country's noble war chief
Pealed forth high a bugle call,
Ocean answering back to ocean,—
"To the rescue, one and all!"
* First among the gallant yeomen,
Rushing to the dangerous front,—
With a step and will undaunted,—
Came the sons of old VERMONT.

II.

For Liberty her sages woke,
And patriot heroes bravely spoke,—

* The First Regiment Vt. Volunteers (three months men) numbering 780 men under Colonel Phelps, broke camp at Rutland, May 11th, 1861, reaching Fortress Monroe the following Monday morning. But one—a Mass. regiment—was there before them.

Green Mountain men to us give ear,
The crisis of the age is here;
The nation's second birth is come,—
Will ye sit idle,—cowards—dumb?
Awake! awake! thou slumbering North
And send thy valiant legions forth;
Go forth and break the oppressor's rod,
Go forth and trust in Cromwell's God.
Fling out our banner, bid it float,
Fear not the cannon's thundering throat;
Honor the State that gave you birth,
Strike red hand treason to the earth;
Strike! till the haughty Southron yield;
Strike! till the vanquished quit the field,
No tardy feet, the threshold cross,
Nor linger, let the day be lost;
Let freedom be your battle cry,
And for your country dare to die;
And should ye faint or falter—hark!
Remember ALLEN,—WARNER,—STARK.

III.

We come? we come! was their lofty cry,
Our hearts are true and our weapons bright;
To fight and to conquer, to do and die,
Till traitors sink in a starless night,
We have turned our pruning hooks into spears,
We have moulded our plow-shares into swords:
Farewell to the peace of fifty years,—
To arms and vanquish the rebel hordes.
And from North, where Missisco's waters lave,
And South where the Green ridge sinks to hill;
From Connecticut's valley to Champlain's wave,
They came, the men of the iron-will.
The mountain peaks echoed from rock and glen,
To the fife's shrill notes, to the roll of the drum
† As when Roderick summoned Clan Alpine's men,—
They answering shouted, We come! we come!

IV.

O fate so mystic and so dumb;
O hour of parting and of pain!
Hope and despair alternate reign!
The day of sad farewells hath come—
And now they gather round sweet home,
Ah! will they see that home again?
"I go my loved" the soldier said,
"Heaven's blessings rest on thee alway;
To-morrow'll find me far away;"
Then parent, wife, and mountain maid,
Looked through the raining tears and prayed,
"God help thee in the dreadful fray."
"Farewell, my loved ones, all," he cried,
"Farewell, Vermont, my joy, my boast,"
"Farewell,"—his feet the threshold crossed;
"Farewell," they one and all replied,
The soldier brushed his tears aside,
And sped to join the mustering host.

V.

The first and foremost everywhere,
With steady aim and dash and cheers;
Where rudely sweeps the storm of war,
Are seen our noble volunteers.
‡ Big Bethel first their prowess proved,

† Scott's Lady of the Lake. Canto V. Section IX.

‡ Big Bethel, June 10th, 1861. The first land fight with Infantry in Virginia. The first Vermont was in the fight—none killed—several wounded—some missing.

Bull Run but fired their hearts to steel,
 Lee's Mills their daring valor moved,
 And showed their stern unconquered zeal.
 The gazing armies held their breath;
 They charged the foe at double quick;
 They rushed right in the jaws of death,
 While red with blood ran Warwick Creek.
 At York the foemen hotly pressed,
 Fast, fast their flying ranks they urge;
 And still our men in bold unrest,
 * "All ready" stood at Williamsburg.
 In Chickahominy's dreary swamps,
 Where fever breathed its poisonous breath;
 By day's fierco heat,—by evening's damps,—
 They strove with rebels and with death.
 Then came the "Battle-week" of blood;
 Thrice and again the foe was foiled,
 They fell upon Virginia's sod,
 They sleep beneath Virginia's soil.
 South Mountain found them wide awake,
 Their bayonets flashing in the sun:
 The traitor's bristling ranks they break,
 Nor halt until the day is won.
 And when thy fields, O Antietam,
 Won earthly glories ne'er shall fade;
 With serried columns bold and calm,
 None faltered in Vermont's Brigade.
 And rebel troopers found a grave,
 -Or fled like sheep at Ashby's Gap;
 When Vermont's horsemen quick and brave,
 Fell on them like a thunder clap.
 At Fredericksburg, and Chancellorsville,
 Their furious charge 'mid cannon's roar,
 Shall tell their sturdy valor till
 Old Time's red battles all are o'er.
 When freemen treason's minions met
 At Gettysburg, our men were there,
 To drive them from the Key-stone State,—
 Back to their own detested lair.
 Upon the nation's capitol
 The rebel fixed his wishful eye,
 But when his hordes it would enthrall
 We saved it—for Vermont was by.
 Where Mississippi rolls along
 Her dark, still waters, grand and huge;
 With gleaming steel and shout and song,
 They bled and died at Baton Rouge.
 The Delta State's broad bayons saw
 Their flag in triumph at Teche;
 Boutte, and Allamand's proud hurrahs,
 Rang out their hard-won victory.
 Impetuous on the Forts they fly;
 Port Hudson saw them bound to win—
 Saw "death or victory" in each eye,
 Then ope'd her gates and let them in.
 At Chapins, Fishers, Mount Jackson,
 And Weldon, Todds, and Rains, and Po,
 Cold Harbor, Hares, and Middletown,
 Vermont help waste the wily foe.
 At Cedar Creek they still him pressed,
 At Hatchers, Newton, Poplar grove,
 They tracked him to the Wilderness,
 And back the rebel armies drove.
 But blood ran down as water runs
 Through all the forests tangled round,
 And true men, traitors, foe and friend,

* "Ready, aye Ready"—a Scottish war emblem,
 Scott's "Lay of the Last Minstrel." Canto IV. sec. VIII.

Lay strown wide o'er that bloody ground
 We name not all those fields of gore.
 They live on history's page of gold;
 Nor count again their battles o'er,
 Till Appomattox' tale was told.
 And when before the conquerer's arms
 † Richmond, her gates flung open wide,
 Our men still dauntless bore their palms
 And marched in through them side by side
 ‡ Thrice forty times they met the foe,
 Toiling in close and deadly strife,
 And wasted by a hundred fights
 Helped save a noble nation's life.
 In many a skirmish, many a scout,
 On watch by night,—on march by day,
 Their muskets kept a sharp lookout,
 Their good swords held the foe at bay.
 On horse, on foot, in camp, on field,
 They bore our flag to victory;
 And ne'er to traitors basely yield,
 Till all our Father-Land is FREE.

* * * * *

From where the blue Potomac rolls
 Beside her famed and blood-stained banks;
 South where the James dark fortress held,
 Our braves in prisons foul and dank!
 Where Rappahannock sea-ward goes,
 Along the shores of Rapidan;
 Where Shenandoah 'twixt mountains flows,—
 They died for freedom and for man.
 Some home to village graves are borne,
 Love plants the myrtle o'er their tomb;
 Some far away in graves unknown,
 Sleep where no flowers of love may bloom.
 || Some in the nation's hallowed ground,
 Sleep royally their last long sleep;
 Some lie where no carved stone is found,
 No kindred nigh—no friend to weep.
 I see them where their camp fires burn,
 And light the sulphury midnight air!
 Their pickets on their night-watch turn,
 And shout the challenge "Who goes there?"
 The lurking foe unseen creeps on,—
 The soldier dreams not death's so nigh;
 A flash,—the bullet's sped,—he's gone,—
 "Comrads, farewell—O God, I die!"

VI.

Toll for the noble brave,
 Borne to a gory grave,
 Wreath ye the bier;
 Whisper each deathless name,
 Give them to God and Fame,
 Drop ye love's tear.
 When war made earth a hell,
 Thundering shot and shell,

† A Vermont regiment was among the first to enter
 Richmond, at its capture, April, 1865.

‡ The Adjutant General in his report (Oct. 1, 1865 to
 Oct. 1, 1866) gives a list of about 126 battles and en-
 gagements in which our troops took part occurring
 between Big Bethel, June 10, 1861, and Appomattox
 Court House, April 9, 1865. Every ten days on an av-
 erage they saw a battle or engagement.

|| An allusion to the National Cemeteries.

N. B. Section V. contains a historical sketch of
 most of the principal battles in which Vermont troops
 were engaged.

Tumult ran wild ;
 Looked they to Heaven in death,
 Breathed with their parting breath,
 Mother! Wife! Child!
 Pity the soldier's lot,—
 Home he ne'er once forgot,
 Died they to save ;
 Dark was the foe-man's hour,
 Broke is the oppressor's power,—
 Toll for the brave.

VII.

Peace doth again her offerings bring,
 The sword is sheathed,—the war is past ;
 And all our broad green land still rings
 With shouts of victory, won at last.
 I hear the anthems of the Free ;
 I see a nation born anew ;—
 While blent with glad years yet to be,
 Sad pensive forms rise up to view.
 "Sweet mother" cries the child at play,
 "Whose sword is that hangs on the wall?"
 With wet eyes she doth proudly say
 "Thy sire's my boy—he heard the call
 Freedom rang out,—saw Liberty,
 And Love, and Truth, and Right defied ;
 Took down his sword,—kissed thee and me,—
 Then went and fought, and bled, and died."
 O 'twas a grand and glorious sight,
 When woke the thunders of the North ;
 She summoned all her men of might,
 And poured her dauntless millions forth ;
 Staunch brothers, who in woe or weal,
 When dastards cower, and tyrants hate ;
 The patriotic heart-throbs feel,—
 And stand by our good ship of state.
 And now while sword and musket rust,
 We name with pride the dark years when
 Vermont—to Freedom's sacred trust
 * Gave four and thirty thousand men
 Vermont—that in the nation's need
 When dread and dangerous days drew nigh :
 † Gave twice two thousand braves to bleed,
 ‡ And gave five thousand sons to die.
 What though no sceptres for these wait,
 ¶ Nor Copperheads applauding praise ;
 We rank them with the truly great,
 And chant their deeds in deathless lays.
 Their fame all future time shall tell,—
 True men who acted well their part.
 VERMONT will mark her heroes well,
 And shrine them deep within her heart.
 Called home from fierce and sanguine wars,
 Or sleeping 'neath the trampled sod ;
 They wear the sacred glorious scars,
 Or weld the Union with their blood.
 Illustrious with the honored dead ;
 Remembered in all coming years ;
 Green be the laurels on their heads,
 Our brave, our noble VOLUNTEERS.

* The whole number of volunteers and drafted men furnished by Vermont for the war was 34,238.

† The number of wounded was 4,360.

‡ The number of deaths of Vermont men in field and hospital during the whole war was 5,128. More than one half of these perished in the last year of the war. (See Adg. gen. Rep.)

¶ Copperheads ; alias Tory, alias Traitor.

THE BEAUTIFUL HILLS.

AIR—*Jas. G. Clark's Beautiful Hills.*

O the Beautiful Hills of the Summer-land,
 By mortal feet untrod,
 Where the stately angels, a shining band,
 Encircle the throne of God :
 The light leaps forth in its new-born flush,
 And beauty its charm distills ;
 And the skies are tinged with an amber blush,
 All over the Beautiful Hills.

CHORUS—O, the Beautiful Hills,
 O, the Beautiful Hills ;
 We are going home to the Summer-land,
 To sing on the Beautiful Hills.

All over those Hills are the fadeless flowers,
 That bloom with a thousand hues ;
 And diamonds flash 'mong the countless bowers,
 And gems each path bestrewn :
 And the music of myriad silver bells
 The air with melody fills,
 While each glad object the cadence swells,
 That rolls o'er the Beautiful Hills.

CHORUS—O, the Beautiful Hills,
 O, the, &c.

And royal mansions with burnished domes,
 Built with pearls and gold,
 Beckon the blest to those happy homes,
 Where the frame will not grow old ;
 But the heart is flame, and the eye is fire,
 And a deathless rapture thrills,
 While we strike forever the golden Lyre,
 And roam o'er the Beautiful Hills,

CHORUS—O, the Beautiful Hills.

We hear through the howling of earth's mad storms,
 The strains from those Hills afar,
 And we catch a glimpse of the snowy forms
 That gleam through the misty air ;
 It will not be long ere the night is o'er ;
 Farewell to all Time's ills ;
 We are treading the verge of the shining shore
 And close to the Beautiful Hills.

CHORUS—O, the Beautiful Hills.

D. T. T.

Castleton, Vt., Apr., 1863.

CHRIST ON THE SEA.

It was night, the tempest rode forth in its power,
 And the heavens were starless and dreary ;
 And Gennessaret's waters yawned wide to devour
 A boat's crew, all toiling and weary.

Oh! wild were the winds on the storm-driven sea,
 Where that sailor-band pressed no calm pillow ;
 And strong was the current that drove them to lee
 While the darkness lay thick on the billow.

While the rude waves rolled on to their home on the
 strand
 And shook their huge heads, sprayed and hoary,
 Christ walked out on the waters, majestic and grand,
 With a step like a God, in His glory.

Then the turbulent waves rushed, their Monarch to
own,

And crouched in submission and duty,
And Gennessaret's sea turned to marble and stone
'Neath His tread who had formed all its beauty.

He spake, and the billows in welcome caress
Thronged 'round Him whose mandate had made
them;

Then sank calm to sleep, like a babe on the breast,
At the feet of the King who had staid them.

Then He entered the ship, and its deck was His
throne,

And the Lord His lone loved ones defended;
And the storm of its power by His strong arm was
shorn,
And the toilsome night voyage was ended.

Trust, then, to the Master, who hushed the wild sea,
When His chosen ones fainted with horror:
Time's ocean will never from tempest be free,
Nor the world know a calm, bright to-morrow.

Till His tread on the billows is felt as of old;
And the tempest shall never, oh, never
Spread again its black wing, for Time's story is told
And the earth will grow calm, then, forever.

D. T. T.

MR. MARANVILLE

is the inventor of the "Cherokee Balsam" which he manufactures at Castleton as a remedy for catarrh, throat diseases, and rheumatism. Mr. Henry Clark, late of the Herald who has given it, in pamphlet, a very high recommend gives these few biographical particulars of our author.

"We have been acquainted with Mr. Maranville from his early manhood, and have known the difficulties with which he has struggled. A young man without resources, with no surroundings to aid him, he had the desire for a liberal education, and with a manly determination he continued the preparation for college, and after years of study and contention with poverty he entered Middlebury College, from whence he graduated with a good standing. Having necessarily become burdened with debt for his education, after his graduation he became a teacher, and from 1850 to 1857, he was principal of the Fort Valley, (Ga.) Male Academy, and attained a fine reputation as a teacher. He returned North and remained for several years. In 1859, he was invited to accept a Professorship in the Furrow (Ga.) Masonic College, where he remained for two years, when he again returned north very much to the regret of the faculty."

He has just put before the public a new and valuable discovery in medicine which is the result of experiment in his own cure after years of suffering from catarrhal asthma and which proved a remedy for the ills with which he had been afflicted. Mr. Maranville has published a pamphlet in relation to his discovery of 44 pp.

He was married in 1856 to Flora Thornton. They have buried an infant daughter and have two daughters and two sons living.

SPRING IN CASTLETON.

BY ROBERT EMMETT MARANVILLE.

The merry red-breast flutters,
And chirps her matin song,
The jay bird mildly mutters—
Thy stay has been too long—
The swallow joins the chorus,
And the pretty butterfly,
That flirts an hour before us,
Then turns away to die—
Mounts gaily in the sky.

The busy insects humming,
The buzzing bee and fly,
The partridge loudly drumming
That starts the passer-by,
The softly moaning turtle dove
With gentle plaintive strain,
So sad, yet sweetly mourns her love
And welcomes him again.

The springing earth is teeming
With beauties rich and rare,
And every eye is beaming
With pleasures, full of care.
The meadows gay with flowers,
The ivy-mantled rocks—
The swelling buds and showers
In deep imbosed bowers,
And gently murmuring brooks.

The hillocks green with sweetness
And waving fields of grain,
Clothed with their rustic neatness,
A beauty in completeness—
Have all returned again.
The golden Autumn rich in fruits
From Heaven's bounteous store
We dearly love, but strange to tell
We love the Spring the more.

AWAY FROM HOME.

My school-boy days were joyous and bright,
My heart so merry, was careless and light;
I o'er the hills and dales did roam,
Happy then, in my "Green Mountain" home.
I was happy then.

In the shade of the oak and mulberry tree,
That circled my home, so happy and free;
I danced and sang the Summer away,
With lilacs and blossoming roses gay.
I was happy then.

On river and lake, through valley and plain,
 Roving free o'er the green domain,
 Or through the meadows, with lilies fair,
 Free was I, as the mountain air.

I was happy then.

Of when rambling o'er the dells,
 I would list the sound of the village bells,
 Sweetly chiming, filling the ear
 With mellow tones, so rich and clear.

I was happy then.

At night, like faries, Flora and I
 Would watch the stars in the azure sky;
 And Horace would come, with rosy-cheek Jane,
 To watch the whip-poor-will down the lane.

I was happy then.

The friends of my youth, ah! "where are they?"
 An echo answers, "faded away;"
 Like a tale that is told, and Horace so brave,
 Sleeps near the roar of the ocean wave.

I was happy then.

R. E. M.

Fort Valley, Ga., May, 1852.

HENRY CLAY.

FOR THE GEORGIA CITIZEN.

The Nation weeps a gallant son,
 The Statesman of the West—
 Our Henry Clay! his glorious sun
 Has set in peaceful rest.

'Tis good to weep, let tears be shed!
 And garlands deck the grave
 Of Henry Clay, the gallant dead,
 The Patriot true and brave.

His country's pride and firm defence,
 In peril's darkest night,
 His fame upon an eminence
 Outshines the dazzling light.

When loud the war-trump called for men
 To drive the foe away,
 Where was gallant Harry then?
 Oh! where was Harry Clay?

Stand up ye patriots, men of age!
 With heads uncovered now:
 And weave for Harry Clay, the Sage,
 A chaplet for his brow!

Strew flowers o'er his grave,
 Ye youths and maidens all, to-day,
 And chant the funeral dirge for brave
 And noble Henry Clay.

R. E. M.

Fort Valley, Ga., July, 1852.

LILLIE AND ISABEL.

BY ALICE B. COLBURN.

Those throbbing hearts have ceased to beat,
 Those little eyes are closed,
 Those little restless forms are still
 In death's calm, deep repose.

Then softly clasp those icy hands
 Above each silent breast,
 And gently lay our darlings down,
 Beneath the sod to rest.

The patter of those little feet
 We loved to hear of yore,
 The merry prattle of those tongues
 Are heard, alas, no more.

The merry voice, the sparkling eye,
 The active forms we miss,
 The soft arms clasped in warm embrace,
 The loving, good-night kiss.

'Twas hard to yield our darlings up
 To death's stern, cold embrace,
 'Tis hard from each frequented spot
 To miss each little face.

Yet ours is not a hopeless grief,
 We know that they are blest,
 For Jesus loves the "little ones,"
 And marks their place of rest.

Castleton, Aug. 11, 1863.

OBITUARY OF A SOLDIER FATHER AND SON.

Died in the Regimental Hospital, at Carrolton, La., Sept. 22, 1862, of camp fever, George Bailey, (of Co. A, 7th Reg., Vt. Vol.) only son of Clara and Henry H. Hosford, aged 17 years.

The vacant chair—a lock of hair—cut from the dying brow—
 The pictured face—fond memories—these—*these* are left us now.

In Hyd ville, Sept. 19th, 1863, at his own residence (of disease contracted in camp, and on the battle field) Henry H. Hosford, (late of Co. F., 14th Regiment Vt. Volunteers) in the 43d year of his age.

Thus sadly is our home bereft—our country has taken all.

George enlisted into the 7th Vt. Regiment, at Rutland, Feb. 11, 1862; was with his Regiment in the first siege of Vicksburg, under Gen. Williams, when the canal was dug around that city which cost so many lives. He was sick at Vicksburg, and never fully recovered, and at Baton Rouge was attacked with fever which continued till death relieved him of all earthly sufferings—though he did duty till within about three weeks of his death. In his last letters home (dated Aug. 23, at Carrolton) the young soldier wrote: "Here I am in our old camp (Parapet) writing to you once more; but we expect to move from this camp soon, and I will write again in a few days, letting you know where we are, &c." The Regiment was moved to Camp

Williams, (called by some of that fated band of soldiers, Camp Misery) and in a few days he was taken from the camp to hospital, and from thence to the grave.

On Aug. 16, 1862, his father enlisted into the nine months' service, and the wife at the solicitation of her husband visited the camp at Brattleboro, and after saying the last "good-bye," seeing his Regiment start girded for the conflict with Rebellion, returned home but to receive a letter penned by *other* hands, bringing news of the death of their only and beloved son. Then after the months of lonely sorrow and suspense waiting for the husband's return, he came, but to spend a few painful weeks of suffering and with loved ones to minister to his wants, to die, leaving a feeble wife and two young daughters to mourn his loss.

He enjoyed uninterrupted health while in the service of his country until the weary "seven days' march," and the battle of Gettysburg, but was never well after. After his return he often said—"I am glad I went; for I have done something for my country."

Far from home and kindred, lies the son and brother, among the graves of our "martyred dead," where the Mississippi chants a solemn requiem in the peaceful "home of the dead." In Castleton Cemetery, beneath the evergreens by his own hand planted, to shade the grave of his "first-born," repose the patriot husband and father. Blessed be the memory of our dear departed ones. Weary soldiers! rest in peace—ye shall not be forgotten.—*A soldier's mother and a soldier's widow.*

"The collection of minerals, Indian relics, fossils, shells, fishes and skeletons, made by the late Dr. H. C. Atwood, of Castleton, has been presented by Mrs. Atwood to the Normal School at Castleton. The collection consists of about one thousand specimens. They have been placed in a cabinet, which is called the "Atwood Cabinet," in honor of him who made the collection. It will form a valuable nucleus of a cabinet, which will be constantly enlarged. The specimens formerly in the Seminary will also be joined to this collection, and make, altogether, about two thousand specimens."—*Rutland Herald.*

CHITTENDEN

is a mountain town of moderate pretensions, in Rutland Co., bounded northerly by Goshen of Addison Co., easterly by Pittsfield,

southerly by Parkerstown, and west by Pittsford and a part of Brandon. It was granted the 14th and chartered the 16th of March, 1780, to Gershom Beach and associates. The township of Philadelphia was annexed to it Nov. 2, 1816. The settlement was commenced in this township about the close of the Revolutionary War, but much of it being mountainous, remains unsettled. The religious denominations are Methodists, Congregationalists and Catholics. The latter number 100, the Congregationalists about 50, the Methodist Episcopal about 60, the Protestant Methodists, 10. The Methodists erected a house of worship in 1832, and the Congregationalists in 1833.

The north-west part of the township is watered by Philadelphia river, which falls into Otter Creek at Pittsford. Tweed river rises in the eastern part and falls into White river. The south-western part is watered by East Creek. Near Philadelphia river is a mineral spring, and among the mountains are some caverns, but as yet are little known. This town is interesting, however, on account of its minerals. Iron ore of good quality is found here in abundance, also, manganese. About 600 tons of the iron ore are raised annually, much of which is smelted at the works in Pittsford. The manganese is found at unequal depths below the surface, and about 300 tons, worth \$35 per ton in New York, are annually sent to market.

A furnace was erected in this town as early as 1792, by a Mr. Keath of Boston. In 1839 a forge was erected, which makes about 500 lbs. of bar-iron per day.

The town contains 6 school districts, 6 saw-mills, each sawing yearly 100,000 feet of boards; 1 store, and a post-office which was established in 1841.

STATISTICS OF 1840.

"Horses, 126; cattle, 481; sheep, 4,326; swine, 287; wheat, bush., 1,115; barley, 5; oats, 5,032; rye, 262; buckwheat, 345; Indian corn, 2,379; potatoes, 16,830; hay, tons, 1,970; sugar, lbs., 11,790; wool, 9,202; population, 644.

The most distinguished man who has resided here was Aaron Beach. He fought under Wolfe on the Heights of Abraham; served his country through the war of the Revolution, and was prevented only by the solicitations of friends from being with the

Green Mountain Boys in the Battle of Plattsburgh."—Thus far from Thompson's Gazetteer, which is the latest particular historical account that we have of this town that when chartered aspired to and obtained the honor of being named for Thomas Chittenden, first Governor of Vermont.

The census of the United States for 1840 gives the name of Asahel Durkee as a pensioner for military services, aged 45, and the Vermont Register for 1873 has the following statistics for this town:

STATISTICS FOR 1873.

Population, 802; H. F. Baird, town clerk and treasurer; R. K. Baird, Wm. Mullin, Azem Churchill, selectmen; Edwin Horton, constable; R. V. Allen, supt.; Hiram Baird, R. W. Barnard, G. F. Durkee, listers; W. Mullin, overseer; P. Mullin, agent; J. M. Farman, postmaster; H. F. Baird, Danford Brown, L. Edmunds, B. F. Manly, R. O. Dow, justices; Rev. O. C. Barnes, Wesleyan Methodist clergyman; Brown & Clark, merchants; manufacturers, Hewett & Yaw, John Warner, E. S. & J. Brown, D. Wetmore, clapboards; D. Wetmore, T. Cheedle, E. S. & J. Brown, Henry Spawn, Hewett, Parish & Co., D. Baird, jr., John Warner, lumber; mechanics and artisans, Philip Dutelle, blacksmith; N. D. Parker, H. J. Perry, carpenters; John Perry, E. Willis, G. Thornton, coopers; S. S. Baird, gunsmith; George Enslow, hairdresser; J. E. Nutting, wheelwright.

Chittenden is S. W. from Montpelier, 33 miles. R. R. Stations, Rutland, 7 miles; Pittsford, 5 miles.

In brief, our most venerable Governor's namesake land has not, it appears, at this time, doctor, lawyer, nor town historian. They seem rather out in the cold, but hardy mountaineers have usually a history of which one need not be ashamed, and worthy, too, of commemoration. As a few at least more sterile towns, have given us very pleasing and complete histories, we still wait for Chittenden with hope, though among the mountains very retiredly, to make yet an historical rally and come nobly round with a snug little record, civil, religious, military and biographical, for the closing volume—where all towns yet behind shall have the one more chance before this series of Vermont town histories is closed. The field is, it will be perceived, still open here for any one who may be willing to aid for the sake of Chittenden having her history as well written up as her sister towns around her. We most especially desire a good biography

of Aaron Beach, of revolutionary fame, mentioned by Thompson.—*Ed.*

[*Received since the above was in type—Ed.*]

HISTORY OF THE TOWN OF CHITTENDEN.

FROM THE RECORDS.

The town of Chittenden was chartered by the Governor, Council and General Assembly the 16th day of March, 1780, the grantees were Thomas Spring, Aaron Jordon Bogue, Publius Virgilius Bogue, Seth Keeler, Nathaniel Chipman, John Strong, Silas Whitney, Daniel Lake, Benajah Roots, Ezra Root, Darius Chipman, Samuel Beach, Gershom Beach, 2d., Samuel Lilley, jr., Timothy Chittenden, jr., Elisha Adams, Solomon Taylor, Nathaniel Ladd, Eleazer Davis, Ebenezer Pitcher, Henry Lake, George Lake, Jonathan Lake, Silas Page, Dudley Averill, Zadock Everist, Daniel Foot, Daniel Collins, Thomas Chittenden, Jas. Everts, David Lee, jr., Reuben Cady, John Bancroft, Nathan Richardson, Robert Graham, Sarah Stiles Asa Edmund, James Carpenter, Thomas Rowley, Rufus Stevens, Benjamin Everist, Adonijah Montague, John Fassett, jr., Israel Ellsworth, Moses Robinson, David Hubbell, Benedict Alford, John Dagget, William Clark, Lebeus Johnson, Hezekiah Gould, Noah Merwin, Jabez Edgerton, Jonathan Fassett, James Murdock, John Page, Nathaniel Cutter, jr., John Cutter, Jesse Burk, Elisha Smith, Asahel Humphreys, David Smith, Amasa Ladd, Joseph Barnard, Dan Barnard, jr. One Right for the use of a Seminary or College, one Right for the use of County Grammar Schools in said State, one Right for the settlement of a minister or ministers of the Gospel, one Right for the support of social worship of God, one Right for the support of an English School or Schools in said town.

FIRST SETTLERS.—Nathaniel Ladd, John Bancroft, Gershom Beach, Jonathan Dike, Solomon Taylor, Nathaniel Nelson, Oliver Bogue, Zeb Green, John Cowe, Jacob Walton, Asa Farrar. The Town was originally 6 miles square. In 1816 one half of the town of Philadelphia was annexed to Chittenden.

There are two rivers in town, East Creek and Furnace River; two small ponds not named—two beds of iron ore and one of manganese. The town was organized March 30, 1789; the officers, Ebenezer Drury, moderator; Nathaniel Ladd, clerk; Nathan Nelson, Nathaniel Ladd, Solomon Taylor, selectmen;

Nathan Nelson, treasurer; Jeffrey A. Bogue, constable; Oliver Bogue, John Bancroft, Moses Taylor, listers.

TOWN CLERKS.

Nathaniel Ladd was the first town clerk, from March 1789 to 1790, Nathan Nelson, the 2d from 1790 to '93; then John Cowe, from 1793 to 1813—20 years; David Wardsworth, from 1814 to 16; Warren Barnard, 1816 to '18; Wolcott H. Keeler, 1818 to 1822; Jonas Wheeler, 1822 to 1824; Wolcott H. Keeler, 1824 to 1828; Moses Randall, 1828 to 1843; the 14th of Nov. when he died; Moses and Alvin Randall 16 years; Alvin Randall served as Clerk till March, 1844; Capen Leonard, Jr., till March 1847, three years; Chauncy Taylor from 1847 to 1854; Alvin Randall 1854 to 1856; Reuben Harris, 1856 to 1871, fifteen years; H. F. Baird to the present time. (Feb. 1873.)

REPRESENTATIVES.

In 1797, John Cowe was chosen representative, and is the first on record. In 1801, and in 1804, Cowe was again chosen representative. I find no record of any one being chosen from 1804, till 1810, when Thomas Manley was chosen and there is no other record till 1817, when Thomas Manley was chosen. In 1818, Howard Mitchell was chosen; in 1819, Jonas Wheeler; 1820 and '21, Wolcott H. Keeler; 1822, Jonas Wheeler; 1823 and 24, Wolcott H. Keeler; in 1825, Warren Barnard; in 1826, W. H. Keeler; in 1827, there is no record of any one being chosen; 1828 and '29 '30, Jonas Wheeler was chosen; in 1831, John Woodbury; in 1832, no record of any being chosen; 1833, John Woodbury was chosen; in 1834, Jonas Wheeler; 1835 and '6, Thomas J. Leonard; 1837 to '41, Capen Leonard; 1842-'3-'4, Dan B. Bogue; 1845, Capen Leonard; in 1846, Thomas Manley; in 1847, Wm. H. Harrison; in 1848, Reuben Harris; in 1849, Wm. H. Harrison; in 1850, Samuel W. Harrison; in 1851 and 1852, Joseph Parker; in 1853, Milton F. Manley; 1854 and '55, Joseph Wetmore; 1856 and '7, George W. Barnard; 1858 and '9, H. F. Baird; 1860 and '61, Linus Edmonds; 1862 and '3, Milton F. Manley; 1864 and '65, Lewis I. Winslow; 1866 and '7, Hiram Baird; 1868 and '9, Charles Hewett; in 1870, Hiram F. Baird was elected for 2 years; in 1872, Royal W. Barnard elected for 2 years. I believe Nathaniel Ladd was the first representative but I cannot find any record of it.

Nathaniel Ladd was the first settler and Anson Ladd, son of Nathaniel, was the first child born in town. I cannot find any record of the names of persons who have served in any of the wars. I am informed that Jonathan Wood & Josiah Pearson served in the Revolutionary War, Thaddeus Baird & Israel Hewett served in the war of 1812. I am unable to give the names of all of those who served in the war of '61, Wallace Noyes and Cyrus Whitcomb died at or near Vicksburg. Arza P. Noyes was killed near Richmond in Kilpatrick's Raid. Martin Clark, C. P. Barnard, Lewis Martin, L. L. Baird, Valorous Bump, and Wilbur F. Freeman died in the army.

I send you copy of a portion of the proprietors' records previous to the organization of the town, the first and last part of the record is gone. You can obtain the names of some of the first settlers from them if nothing more.

[*The first part of the Record being lost.*]

9thly, Voted that five pounds be given to Mr. Gershom Beach for charter fees and other incidental charges.

10thly, Voted that this meeting be adjourned to the 2d Wednesday in April next, to be holden at the dwelling house of Mr. Dan Barnard, in Chittenden, at Ten o'clock in the Morning.

Attest, SAM'L HARRISON, *pr's clerk.*

April 13th, 1785.

The Meeting is opened according to adjournment that was made from Lt. Barns, Innholder in Rutland, Feb'y 9th, 1785, to the House of Mr. Dan Barnard, in Chittenden, second Wednesday in April, at Ten o'clock, A. M., opened and adjourned to 12 o'clock when said meeting opened and proceeded and

Firstly, Voted that there be an addition of fifty-five acres to be laid to the second division which was voted to be pitched, of fifty acres for those that come to settle, the same as voted at the meeting at Lt. Barns, the method of pitching to be that the settlers and those that will come and settle by the 1st of Jan'y may have liberty to choose their 2d div. Lot after they are laid out.

2dly, Voted a committee of 4 men to lay out 2d Div'n.

3dly, Voted that Thaddeus Fitch, Esq., Messrs. Elisha Adams, Jabez Olmsted and John Cowee be a committee to lay out said Division.

4thly, Voted that Joseph Harrison and Moses Bartlett go on to improve and peaceably possess their respective Lots that they have laid out and made improvements thereon and that they enjoy the same.

5thly, Voted that the above committee go

on to lay out the second Division so that they make returns to the clerk if Possible by the 1st of July next ensuing.

6thly, Voted that there be a committee to lay out the road in said Town.

7thly, Voted that the above committee that is to lay out the 2d div. be the committee to lay out Roads.

8thly, Voted that the committee begin to lay out a road at the East line of Chittenden and continue the same Westerly so far as they shall think proper, then to divide into two branches, one to come out at or near Mr. Nath'l Ladd's, the other to come out at Mr. Dan Barnard's.

9thly, Voted that the same committee lay out any other Roads that may accommodate the settlement of said Township.

10thly, Voted that there be five dollars raised on each Right to defray the charges that may arise in laying out Roads Second division lots cutting and making said roads together with the charter fees and other incidental charges, &c., &c.

11thly, Voted there be a collector to collect said tax.

12thly Voted that the collector be the under bidder.

13thly, Voted that Mr. Nathaniel Ladd collect said Tax at one penny per Pound, he being the under bidder.

14thly, Voted that Capt. Seth Keeler be the Surveyor for the cross roads.

15thly, Voted that Messrs. Nath'l Ladd and Jona. Dike the surveyors for the roads to be cleared from Pittsfield to where the roads part, then, Mr. Ladd to take the Southern part and Mr. Dike the Northern part of said Roads.

16thly, Voted that this meeting be adjourned and hereby adjourned to the 2d Wednesday of July next ensuing to be holden at the dwelling House of Mr. Solomon Taylor in Chittenden at 10 o'clock A. M.

SAM'L HARRISON, *Proprietors clerk.*

Chittenden, July 13th, 1785.

This meeting opened according to an adjournment made from Mr. Dan Barnard's, April 13th, to the dwelling house of Mr. Soll'n Taylor, proceeded and

Firstly, Voted that the accounts of the committee concerning the roads be accepted and allowed according to the instructions of a vote in April 13th.

2dly, Voted that the tax which was voted on the 13th of April last be paid by the 15th of Sept next ensuing.

3dly, Voted that the committee for to lay out the Roads and 2d divisions, &c., be allowed one Dollar per day exclusive of Liquors.

4thly, Voted that the surveyors for the roads be allowed 5 shillings and the men that work 4s 6d per day.

5thly, Voted that the time for settling the 2d div. be lengthened until the 15th of Sept., 1786.

6thly, Voted that Sixteen dollars be al-

lowed Liquors already expended and to be expended in laying out 2d Div. Road, &c.

7thly, Voted that Messrs. Nath'l Ladd, Sam'l Harrison and Capt. Seth Keeler be a committee to receive and adjust accounts with the committee for laying out Roads 2d Divisions, &c.

8thly, Voted that the clerk shall procure a Book for to record the business of Propriety Deeds, &c., at the Proprietor's cost.

9thly, Voted that this meeting be adjourned until the last Wednesday of Sept., 1786, to be holden at the now dwelling house of Mr. Nathaniel Ladd in Chittenden at one of the clock, P. M.

SAM'L HARRISON, *pr's clerk.*

Whereas the meeting that was holden at Lt. Wm. Barns, Innholder, in Rutland on Feby, 9th, 1785, on which the other meetings were held by adjournment proved abortive by reason of its not being advertized in the Windsor paper, which according to the laws of this State ought to have been done, there fore application was made by a number of the proprietors unto John Strong, Esq., who sent out the following advertisement which was published both in the Bennington and Windsor papers three weeks successively viz., Whereas application has been made to the subscriber by more than one sixteenth part of the proprietors of the township of Chittenden in the county of Rutland and State of Vermont to warn a meeting of said Proprietors, these are therefore to warn said proprietors to meet at the dwelling house of Nathaniel Ladd, Innholder, in said Chittenden on the fifteenth day of Dec. at one o'clock P. M. then and there to act on the following articles, viz.:

1st, to choose a moderator to govern said meeting.

2d, A clerk.

3d, A treasurer.

4th, to see if the proprietors will accept and ratify the surveys and drafts of the first and Second Division.

5th, to see if the proprietors will grant a tax to raise money to defray the costs of Lotting the First and Second Division, and likewise for laying out and clearing roads in said Township and when met as aforesaid to transact any business that is proper to be done at said meeting, Addison, Oct. 11th, 1785. John Strong, Justice of Peace.

Dec. 15th, 1785, at a meeting of the Proprietors of the Township of Chittenden, Legally warned and holden at Mr. Nath. Ladd's, in Chittenden, proceeded and Firstly

Voted that capt. Seth Keeler be the moderator.

2dly, Voted Sam'l Harrison, Clerk.

3dly, Voted Mr. Nath'l Ladd, Treasurer.

4thly, Voted that there be a committee for to inspect into the former proceedings of Chittenden meetings.

5thly, Voted that Messrs. Nath'l Ladd, Sam'l Harrison and Nathan Richardson be the committee. The said Com. brought in

the following report, voted unanimously that we as a committee have inspected the former proceedings of this propriety, and think that the ninth vote passed at Lieut. Barnes worthy of reconsideration, the meeting then proceeded to reconsider said vote when after mature deliberation and confirmation of what had formerly passed,

6thly, Voted that the whole of the former proceedings be ratified in full.

7thly, Voted that as the former Tax of Five dollars proves inadequate for the purpose it was voted that there be a tax of fifteen shillings raised over and above the said Five dollars.

8thly, Voted that there be a committee to inspect into the affairs of the former Committee for laying out the 1st Division to make report unto the adjourned meeting.

9thly, Voted That Messrs. Sam'l Harrison, Gideon Cooley and Zeb Green be the above Committee.

10thly, Voted that the fifteen Shilling tax be paid by the first of July next.

11thly, That the former committee be the committee to inspect into the lots, No. 21 and 49 first Div., and try to do justice to the proprietors.

12thly, Voted Esq. Rowly be allowed 4 shillings for swearing proprietors' officers.

13thly, Voted That the public roads that run through the Town be four rods, and the cross roads three Rods wide.

14thly, Voted That Mr. Ladd be allowed 5 dollars for his cost and trouble in bringing to life this present Meeting.

15thly, That this meeting be adjourned to the First Tuesday of May to be held at the dwelling house of Mr. Jona. Dike at 10 o'clock A. M.

N. B. The Surveyor Committees and Chairmen took their Oaths before Thos. Rowley, Esq., that they have performed their respective duty faithfully in the presence of this Meeting.

Attest, SAM'L HARRISON, *prs. clerk*.

May 2, 1786. At a meeting of the proprietors of Chittenden met at the House of Mr. Jonathan Dike in said Chittenden according to adjournment made from Mr. Nathaniel Ladd. Dec. 15th, 1785, proceeded and Firstly, Voted that Mr. Nathaniel Ladd be allowed 5 dollars more in addition for his trouble in bringing to life this present Meeting, which meeting was first held at his house, Dec. 15th, 1785, and likewise for his trouble in advertising the sale of land &c., &c. (2dly) voted that the outlines of this township be run. 3dly, voted that there be a Comitte for the above purpose. 4thly, voted that Messrs. Gideon Cooley, Elisha Adams and Jabez Olmsted, be said Comitte. 5thly, voted that there be another man added to the comitte for laying out roads. 6thly, voted that Mr. Gideon Cooley be added to that comitte. 7thly, voted that £ 30 be allowed out of the fifteen shilling tax, for cutting, cleaning and bridging roads, and the rest laid out in ascertaining the bounds of the Town laying out

more highways for the accomodation of the settlement of said township, and the rest, if any there be, lie in the treasury for necessary uses. 8thly, voted that thare be ten dollars laid out for laying, cutting and clearing the new road to accomodate the new settlers in the north-west part of the Town. 9thly, voted that the £ 27 reserved for the roads be disposed of in the following manner, viz., from Mr. Dan Barnard's to Mr. Solomon Taylor's, then from the Town line near Jonathan Dikes, to Mr. Solomon Taylor's, thence east to meet the roads that come from Rutland and Pittsford, by Mr. Ladd's, likewise the roads from Pittsford line by Mr. Ladd's, thence easterly to where the road meet then to continue in conjunction to Pittsford also the road from Mr. Sollomon Taylor's to Mr. N. Ladd's.

10thly, voted that Mr. Nathaniel Ladd enjoy and peaceably possess a tract of land which lieth between Nos. 4 and 5 first Divisions as a third Division lot, it containing between 50 and 60 acres. 11thly, voted that Messrs. Jabez Edgerton and Amasa Ladd who drew the lots Nos. 21 and 49 1st Div. have each of them a chance to pitch a third Division lot to compensate them for their first Div. lots as the committee reported.

12thly, voted that those who lived in this Town at the first life of this present meeting shall have the privilege of pitching and holding their lots according to the tenor of the vote passed on Feb'y, 9th, 1785, without being obliged to settle the same. 13thly, voted this meeting be adjourned until the 19th of Sept. next to meet at this house of Mr. Jonathan Dike at 10 o'clock, A. M.

Attest, SAMUEL HARRISON, *Pr's Clerk*.

Chittenden, Sept. 19th, 1786, At a meeting of the proprietors of the Township of Chittenden, met at the House of Mr. Jonathan Dike according to an adjournment made on 2d of May, 1786, to this date at 10 o'clock, A. M. opened and firstly voted that Capt. Seth Keeler be the Moderator. 2dly, voted that the Road voted for the accomodation of the Settlers at the north-west corner of the Town be established as it is now surveyed.

3dly, voted that Messrs. Elisha Adams, John Bancroft and Gershom Beach be a committee to adjust accounts with Mr. N. Ladd the collector of the first tax. 4thly, voted that thare be a comitte to make a draught of the second Division, and to determine who have settled according the former votes 5thly, voted that Messrs. Nathaniel Ladd, Zeb Green and Samuel Harrison be the said comitte. 6thly, voted that Mr. Williams who hath done work on No. 21, 2d Division be reconed as one of the settlers. 7thly, voted that the draught made by the above comitte here in open meeting of the 2d Divisions be confirmed.

8thly, voted that the Great Meadows be out in an equal manner as to quantity, and the lots be drawn for.

9thly, voted, Messrs. Gideon Cooley, Zeb

Green and James Cowe be a committee to lay out the tracts of land called the Great Meadows. 10thly, voted that this meeting be adjourned and is hereby adjourned to the first wednesday in April next at 10 o'clock A. M. to be holden at the dwelling house of Mr. Jonathan Dike.

Attest, SAMUEL HARRISON, *Clerk.*

Chittenden 4th of April, 1787, at a Meeting of the proprietors of the Township of Chittenden met at the House of Mr. Jonathan Dike according to an adjournment made Sept. 19th, 1786, to the day of this date at 10 o'clock A. M. opened and firstly voted that as Mr. Green had his House burnt and Mr. John Cowe the surveyor that laid a considerable part of the roads in this township lost his papers containing part of said surveys by the aforesaid, by reason of his Boarding at the said Mr. Greens that there be a committee of three men lay out the roads to be laid out and likewise to see whether it is best to alter them from where they were formerly surveyed by said Mr. John Cowe. 2ndly, voted that Messrs. Gideon Cooley, Jabez Olmsted and Jonathan Dike be the above mentioned committee. 3dly, voted that the 4th Division lots be pitched. 4thly, voted that the 4th Division consist of one hundred acres. 5thly, voted that who ever Pitches a lot and can ascertain the same and brings it for record to the Clerks Office, the first so brought shall hold the land if not actually surveyed.

6thly, voted that the three 2d Division lots upon the south line of the Town viz., Nos. 56, 57 and 58 are supposed to be part of them out of Town if in case any considerable part of them proves out, the men that own, may throw them up and make a pitch in any other part of the Town not yet laid out, not to interfere with the Great Meadows or any other 4th Division lot that may be Pitched before.

7thly, voted that this meeting be adjourned and is hereby adjourned until the 2d wednesday of November, 1787, to open at 10 o'clock A. M., to meet at the dwelling house of Mr. Solomon Taylor, in Chittenden.

Attest, SAMUEL HARRISON, *P. Clerk.*

Chittenden, Nov. 14th, 1787, At a Proprietors meeting holden by adjournment from the house Mr. Jonathan Dike, April 4th, 1787, to the House of Mr. Solomon Taylor, proceeded and firstly voted that the surveys run by Mr. Whitney, surveyor, be accepted. 2dly, voted that Capt. Seth Keeler hold and peaceably possess the 55 acres laid out at the south end of No. 3, 2d Division. 3dly, voted that the 1st 100 acres that was laid be called a first Division, the 2d hundred as a 2d Division, the Great Meadows as a 3d Division, and the Divisions which is already Pitched and to be Pitched, a 4th Division and that those Pitched Divisions recorded as a third Division, shall be changed into a fourth. 4thly, voted that Nathaniel Chipman hold the lot as a first Division that

was drawn to Thomas Spring as a first Division, upon this discovery that said Chipman had no first Division lot drawn, and Spring had two by reason of the committees not knowing which of the two was an additional Proprietor. 5thly, voted that Mr. Jesse Burk be allowed to pitch his 2d Division his lot which was drawn to him being laid upon 49, 1st Division and this meeting has allowed his Pitch that is surveyd to him as a second and third. 6thly, voted that Mr. Nathaniel Chipman's 2d Division be taken up, it interfering upon 48 first Div. and that Mr. James Berry the present owner be allowed to Pitch another lot and it be laid out upon the proprietors cost. 7thly, voted the money to be raised be laid out in the following manner, viz., £60 to be laid in conjunction upon the great road from Mr. Ladds to Pittsford, and from Mr. Barnards to Pittsford line, and ten pounds Betwene the great roads, ten pounds south of the great roads and Ten pounds North of the great roads, and that there be surveyors appointed to lay out the same money. 8thly, voted that Messrs. Nath'l Ladd and Jonathan Dike be surveyors for the great roads. Mr. Nathaniel Ladd for the road south of the great road and Lieut. Reuben Cooley for the middle road and Mr. Dan. Barnard on the road north of the great road. 9thly, voted that 4-6 per day be allowed for work on road till it reach the height of land, 5 shillings per day for those that work over the height.

10thly, voted that there be a committee to adjust accounts with the committee to lay out the Great Meadows and to draw the same and that Capt. Seth Keeler, Messrs. Gershon Beach and Samuel Harrison be the said committee.

11thly, voted that Capt. Joseph Crary draw a complete Plan of this Town upon a parchment if it can be procured upon the Proprietors cost. 12thly, voted that this meeting be adjourned to the 2d Wednesday of December at this present place to open at ten o'clock, A. M.

SAMUEL HARRISON, *Proprietors' Clerk.*

CLARENDON.

BY H. B. SPOFFORD, ESQ.

This township is an agricultural region without villages, the inhabitants being devoted almost exclusively to farming. The population in 1860, was 1,237, 241 less than it was in 1791. There are five post-offices within the town, viz.: Clarendon, Clarendon Springs, East Clarendon, Chippenhook Springs and North Clarendon. The town is divided near the center by Otter Creek, which runs through from south to north. West of the Creek a range of hills extends through the town called West Mountain, to the west of which is Furnace Brook, which also runs

through the town from south to north. Clarendon is a beautiful township. If today you stand upon West Mountain and look to the east, at your feet Otter Creek rolls his dark waves through the broad intervals,* Mill River, bursting through the deep gorge below Kingsley's mill, enters the creek on the south, while the crystal waters of Cold River come dashing down from the mountain heights of Mendon and Shrewsbury to mingle with those of the creek on the north. Beyond the intervals gently rise the loamy uplands, and yet further east rise Bald and Round mountains, and above these rise Pico and Mendon and Shrewsbury peaks, while Killington as monarch of the mountains, crowned with clouds, overlooks the scene. On the south, the White Rocks of Wallingford picture the landscape, and on the north the spires and domes of Rutland glitter in the sun, while on the Rutland road you see the iron-horse dashing through the sand-hills of East Clarendon as it pursues its northern course; and the line of smoke along old Otter's flowery banks shows where another train is flying over the Bennington Road. All the landscape before you is diversified by hill and valley, with forest and meadow and fields of waving grain; dotted completely over with farm-houses; with school-houses on the hills and in the valleys, and church spires pointing heavenward, proclaiming the abode of a civilized, intelligent and Christian people.

Now if you turn back again the leaves of time, one century and a quarter, you behold an unbroken forest that for uncounted ages had covered this valley. One hundred and twenty-five years had passed away since the Puritan placed his foot on Plymouth Rock, and the English colonies had extended along the Atlantic from Maine to Georgia. More than a century had passed away since the English had settled at Springfield on the Connecticut, the French at Montreal, the Dutch at Albany; and as yet no white man had made his cabin in this solitude. Even the red man made it not his home; here no Indian built his wigwam, no tribe lit their council fires. This was rather part of the common hunting and battle-ground of the fierce Pequods of the South, the warlike Iroquois of the West, and the bloodthirsty Algonquins and Coos-

suks of the North-east. What bloody battles have been fought upon this soil between those warlike and hostile tribes, no pen can ever tell. You gaze on this solitude and the years roll by, you hear the thunder of cannon come echoing over the forest from fort William Henry, Crown Point, and Ticonderoga, proclaiming that the battle flags that ages before had been drenched in blood on the red fields of Cressy, of Poitiers, and Agincourt had again met in deadly hostility in the solitude of the wilderness. You see the hunter soldier with his knapsack and gun on his shoulder, as he passes through this valley on the old Crown Point road by East Clarendon through the Strong farm to the field of battle, look with longing eyes on these fertile lands; yet no settlement was made—for this remained disputed and dangerous ground, until Wolf scaled the rock of Quebec and mingling his blood with that of Montcalm on the plains of Abraham, decided the contest between England and France for the empire of this western world in 1759.

When the white man came
With steel and with flame,
And the forest of gloom
Turned to gardens of bloom.

The township of Clarendon was claimed under three different titles, 1st the Lydius title, from Col. John Henry Lydius an Indian trader of Albany, who claimed to have purchased a tract of land extending 60 miles southerly from the mouth of Otter Creek, by 24 miles in width, of the Mohawk Indians in 1732, which was confirmed to him by a grant of Gov. Shirley of Massachusetts in 1744. Lydius in the year 1760, divided the tract (on paper) into 35 townships of 36 square miles each, numbering and giving names to each township. No. 7, which is supposed to be nearly identical with the present town of Clarendon, he called Durham.*

2d. Under the New Hampshire title by grant of Gov. Wentworth of the township of Clarendon, dated Sept. 5, 1761.

3d. Under the New York title by the grant of Socialborough issued by Gov. Dunmore, of New York, dated Apr. 3, 1771, which included Rutland and Pittsford and about 4 square miles of the north part of Clarendon; and by the New York patent of Durham issued by Gov. Tryon, Jan. 7, 1772.

*The intervals in Clarendon are nearly a mile wide in some places, and very fertile.

* Hall's Early History of Vermont.

Most of the first settlers were from Rhode Island, and held their land under a lease from Lydius by which they were to pay him the rent of one pepper corn a year, each year, for the first 20 years, and 5s. a year for each year thereafter, for every 100 acres of improveable land.

The settlement was commenced by Elkanah Cook in the year 1768, Randall Rice, Benjamin Johns and others joined him the same year.*

Jacob Marsh, Daniel Marsh, Amos Marsh, Oliver Arnold, and Whitefield Foster, came into town in 1769, and settled near the creek in that part of Clarendon included in the New York grant of Socialborough. They worked together clearing the land the first year, the next year brought on their families.

In the summer of 1771, William Cockburn attempted to survey the grant of Socialborough; but was driven off by the threats of the settlers under the New Hampshire title, as will be seen by the following extracts from a letter, written on his return to Albany, to James Duane one of the New York grantees.

"Albany Sept. 10, 1771.

The people of Durham assured me, these men (the New Hampshire claimants) intended to murder us if we did not go from thence, and advised me by all means to desist running. * * * On my assuring them I would survey no more in those parts we were permitted to proceed along the Crown Point road, with the hearty prayers of the women that we never return. * * * Marshes survey is undone as I did not care to venture myself that way. * *

WILL COCKBURN."

Jacob Marsh of Clarendon, alluded to above, purchased of James Duane, William Cockburn and 16 other New York grantees of Socialborough a tract of land the deed of which is dated Jan. 9. 1772. The tract contained 600 acres and was included in the grant of Socialborough and lies mostly within the present limits of the town of Clarendon, and extended from the farm now owned by H. H. Dyer, Esq., southerly to the south line of Socialborough, which run a few rods north of the present residence of Hon. John L. Marsh. And from Otter Creek on the west, to the Cockburn road on the east. The Cockburn road being what is now Main St. in Rutland running on a straight line into Clarendon. This tract was divided between the six settlers who had first

settled on it under the Lydius title, Jacob Marsh occupying what is now known as the Strong farm, Amos Marsh the Nelson farm, Daniel Marsh, the Platt farm, Oliver Arnold the Webb farm, Whitefield Foster the Ross farm. The old Crown Point road which passed through Clarendon had been frequently traversed by the citizen soldier on his way to and from the scenes of conflict near the lakes, and the beauty of location and fertility of the soil being known, the settlement rapidly increased and soon the primeval forests that had so long shaded the land became spotted with clearings, and the settlers cabins were thickly scattered over hill and valley throughout the town. The first settlers who had cleared and improved their lands under the Lydius title, soon found themselves in a dispute with others who afterwards came in and claimed the same lands under the New Hampshire title. And the Lydius title proving worthless, they were induced by the representations of New York land adventurers to seek protection from the New Hampshire claimants, by obtaining a grant under the government of New York, although it was well known that the king had in 1767. forbidden the issuing any such grant. They accordingly made an arrangement with Mr. Duane to procure the patent of Durham which was issued by Gov. Tryon, Jan. 7, 1772, and which purported to grant 32,000 acres in shares of 1000 acres each to 32 individuals by name, and which included all the land in Clarendon south of Socialborough. By agreement Mr. Duane and his New York City friends, were to have 14,225 acres (nearly one half the land.) Mr. Duane's share was 4740 acres. "By this means the interests of the 'Durhamites' as they were afterwards called by the New Hampshire claimants became fully identified with that of the New York City speculators."†

And, both the New Hampshire and the New York claimants attempting to occupy the same land, much controversy and frequent collisions between the Yorkers and the Green Mountain Boys resulted in consequence.

Jacob Marsh, of Socialborough, having bought his land of the New York grantees, became foremost in advocating the New York and discrediting the New Hampshire title. He was appointed a justice of the

* Thompson.

† Hall's Early History, p. 169.

peace for the New York county of Charlotte, and is claimed to have been the ablest Yorker in Clarendon.

Benjamin Spencer who lived in the south part of Durham, and who is represented by Ira Allen in his history as "an artful, intriguing and designing man," appears to have been the most active and influential leader of the Yorkers in that vicinity. He was a New York justice of the peace and an assistant judge. He was one of the principal actors in obtaining the patent of Durham, his name heading the petition. He was an active agent of the New York speculators in their attempts to obtain the land and expel those settlers who had purchased under the New Hampshire title from their homes. His efforts, instead of being successful, roused the determined hostility of the Green Mountain Boys, and involved himself in difficulty. On the 11th of April, 1772, he wrote to Mr. Duane that

"The New Hampshire men strictly forbid any further survey being made only under the New Hampshire title, which riotous spirit has prevented many inhabitants settling this spring. You may ask why I do not proceed against them in a due course of law, but you need not wonder when I tell you it has got to that the people go armed and guards are set in the roads to examine people, what their business is and where they are going * * and it has got to that they say they will not be brought to justice by this province, and they bid defiance to any authority in the province. We are threatened at a distance of being turned off our lands and our crops destroyed. * * One Ethan Allen hath brought from Connecticut twelve or fifteen of the most blackguard fellows he can get, double armed, in order to protect him."

In May he wrote as follows:

"The tumults have got to such a height that I cannot travel about to do my lawful business! indeed, I cannot with safety travel two miles from home; I am threatened of having my house burnt over my head, and the rest of the inhabitants driven out of their possessions in Durham. * * The Hampshire people swear that no man shall stay on these disputed lands that favors the government in any shape whatever. The people of Socialborough prevent any settlement at present, swearing that they will shoot the first man that attempts to settle under a title derived from New York."

These threats, uttered for the purpose of intimidation, were never executed. But as Spencer, Marsh, Button and Jenney continued their efforts as New York officers to exercise authority and support the New York

title, and new occupations of land were made, the struggle grew more earnest and bitter, and increased in importance until the valley of Clarendon became the Gettysburg field on which the adherents of New York and the Green Mountain Boys struggled, not only for their homes and friends, but for the dominion of Vermont; for had the Yorkers succeeded here, they would have gained a position "that might enable them to overthrow all the other New Hampshire charters."* And Vermont would have henceforth been a province of New York, and all its glorious history as a separate State would never have been written.

Aware of the importance of the crisis, the Green Mountain Boys determined that none of the New York officers should exercise authority over the disputed territory; and that the Durhamites should be compelled by force, if milder measures should fail, to separate their interests from that of their New York City associates, and acknowledge the validity of New Hampshire title, by purchasing and holding under it.*

Accordingly, a hundred Green Mountain Boys, led by Ethan Allen, marched to Durham early in the autumn of 1773. Spencer fled on their approach and was not to be found. Allen invited the Durhamites to repent of their New York attachments, and acknowledge the validity of the New Hampshire title, and threatened violence if they did not comply within a specified time. Hoping they would comply with his request, Allen and his party retired without doing any violence to the Durhamites.

But the Justices continued to issue writs against the New Hampshire men, and the Durhamites, led on by Marsh and Spencer, loudly advocated the New York title,† and Allen and his party soon after made them a second visit of which Gov. Hall gives the following account in his "Early History of Vermont":

"In order to be sure of capturing Spencer, a party of some twenty or thirty men under the lead of Ethan Allen and Remember Baker went to his house about 11 o'clock on Saturday night, the 20th of November and took him into custody. He was carried about two miles, to the house of one Green, and there kept under guard of four men until Monday morning when he was taken to the house of Joseph Smith, of Durham, inn-keeper."

* Hall's Early History.

† Hall, Dupuy.

Being informed that he was to be put on trial for his offence against the New Hampshire men, he was asked where he would choose to be tried; to which he replied that he was not guilty of any crime, but that if he must be tried he would prefer that the place should be at his own door. This favor was readily conceded to him. By this time the number of the Green Mountain Boys had increased to about 130, all armed with guns and cutlasses, etc. The people of Clarendon, (*alias* Durham) with many from Socialborough, having notice of what was going on were also assembled to witness the proceeding. Before commencing the trial, Allen addressed the multitude at some length, informing them that "the proprietors of the New Hampshire Grants had appointed himself, Seth Warner, Remember Baker and Robert Cockran to inspect and set things in order, and see that there should be no intruders on the grants," declaring among other things that "Durham had become a hornets' nest," which must be broken up. After concluding his harangue, the rioters proceeded to erect what they styled "a judgment seat," upon which Ethan Allen, Remember Baker, Seth Warner and Robert Cochran took their places as judges. Spencer was then ordered to stand before them, to take off his hat and listen to the accusations against him. Allen then charged him with cuddling with the land jobbers of New York to prevent the claimants of the New Hampshire rights from holding the lands they claimed, and with issuing a warrant as a justice of the peace contrary to their orders; and Remember charged him with accepting a commission as magistrate in the colony of New York, and having acted as magistrate in pursuance thereof, contrary to their orders, and of having represented their bad conduct in a letter by him wrote and sent to New York, and of having conveyed a piece of land by title derived under a grant obtained in the colony of New York, and with endeavoring to induce and inveigle the people to be subject to the laws and government of the colony of New York.

Of all the offences his judges found him guilty, and declaring his house to be a nuisance, passed sentence that it should be burned to the ground, and that he should promise he would not for the future act as a justice of the peace under New York. But upon Spencer's representation that his wife

and children would be great sufferers, his store of dry goods and all his property would be destroyed if his house was burned, the sentence was reconsidered and upon the suggestion of Warner, it was decided the house should not be wholly destroyed, but only the roof should be taken off, and might be put on again provided Spencer should say that it was put on again under the New Hampshire title and should purchase a right under the charter of that province. Spencer having promised compliance with these terms, the Green Mountain Boys proceeded to take off the roof "with great shouting and much noise and tumult." Spencer on his further promise not to act again as a magistrate, was discharged from custody. A company of 20 or 30 of the "mob party" went to the house of coroner Jenny and finding him missing and his house deserted, set it on fire and burned it to the ground. Most or all of the other inhabitants of Clarendon who held under the New York patent, being visited and threatened, agreed to purchase the New Hampshire title.

Jacob Marsh, on his return home from New York City, when passing Arlington, was met by Warner and Baker and others returning home from Durham, who arrested him and tried him for his offences against the Green Mountain Boys. He was accused and convicted of having purchased land under the New York title, and of discouraging settlers under the New Hampshire title. Of having accepted a commission and acted as a justice of the peace under the authority of New York. Baker accused him of threatening to proceed against *him* as a magistrate, for blasphemy, for damning the government and laws of New York, after he had ordered Marsh not to act as a magistrate. And Baker insisted that he be sentenced to receive the "beach seal." But the sentence of the judges, as read to him by Warner, "was to the effect that he encourage the settlement of lands under the New Hampshire charters and discourage those under New York, and that he should not act as justice of the peace under a New York commission 'upon pain of having his house burned and reduced to ashes and his person punished at their pleasure.'"

His judges then gave him the following certificate and dismissed him:

"Arlington, Novr. 25th, A. D. 1773.

These may Sertify that Jacob Marsh haith

ben Examined, and had on fare trial so that our mob shall not medeal farther with him as long as he behaves."

Sartified by us his judges to wit
SAM'L TUBS,
NATHANIEL SPENCER,
PHILIP PERRY."

Teste

Ct. SETH WARNER.

On his return to his home in Clarendon, he found the roof of his house had been taken off and other damage done his property in his absence, by a party of 40 or 50 armed men under the lead of John Smith, Peleg Sunderland and Silvanus Brown.

About the same time Charles Button, the New York constable, who resided in the south part of Clarendon, on the farm now owned by N. J. Smith, Esq., "was arrested in Pittsford and a prisoner he had in charge for debt was taken from his custody. Button was put on trial for acting in the office under the New York authority, threatened with the 'beech-seal,' and compelled to give the party six shillings for his damages, and to * "promise he would never execute any precept under the province of New York." He was then furnished with the following certificate and dismissed :

"These are to certify to all the Green Mountain Boys, that Charles Button has had his trial at Stephen Meads and this is his discharge from us.

PELEG SUNDERLAND,
BENJAMIN COOLEY."

Charles Button afterwards acted with the Green Mountain Boys. And his descendents some of whom now live on or near his old place in Clarendon, have honorably filled some of the highest offices in the town and county.

While it was deemed absolutely necessary for the general security of the New Hampshire claimants that the Durhamites should be compelled to purchase their lands under that title. Allen and his friends were determined that they should not be compelled to pay unreasonable prices for them, and soon after his return from his expedition against the Durhamites, he addressed them the following letter, which was afterwards transmitted to the Governor of New York, and laid before his council.

"To Mr. Benjamin Spencer, and Amos Marsh and the people of Clarendon in general:

GENTLEMEN:—On my return from what you call the mob, I was concerned for your wel-

fare, fearing that the force of our arms would urge you to purchase the New Hampshire title at an unreasonable rate, though at the same time, I know not but that after the force is withdrawn, you will want a third army. However, on proviso, you incline to purchase the title aforesaid it is my opinion that you in justice ought to have it at a reasonable rate, as new lands were valued at the time you purchased them. This with sundry other arguments in your behalf I laid before Capt. Jehiel Hawley and other respectable gentlemen of that place (Arlington,) and by their advice and concurrence I write this friendly epistle, into which they subscribe their names with me that we are disposed to assist you in purchasing reasonably as aforesaid; and on condition Col. Willard or any other person demand an exorbitant price for your lands, we scorn it, and will assist you in mobbing such avaricious persons, for we mean to use force against oppression, and that only, be it in New York, Willard or any other person, it is injurious to the rights of the district.

From yours to serve,

ETHAN ALLEN, GIDEON HAWLEY,
JEHIEL HAWLEY, REUBEN HAWLEY,
DANIEL CASTLE, ABEL HAWLEY.

Furthermore, we are of opinion this letter, communicates the general sense of our grants."

After a few days, he again wrote to the inhabitants of Clarendon as follows:

"An Epistle to the inhabitants of Clarendon.

From Mr. Francis Madison of your town, I understand Oliver Colvin of your town has acted the infamous part, by locating part of the farm of said Madison. This sort of trick I was partly apprised of when I wrote the late letter to Messrs. Spencer and Marsh. I abhor to put a staff into the hands of Colvin, or any other rascal to defraud your settlers. The New Hampshire title must, nay shall be had for such settlers as are in quest of it, at a reasonable rate nor shall any villian by a sudden purchase impose on the old settlers.

I advise said Colvin to be flogged for the abuse aforesaid unless he immediately retracts and reforms, and if there be any further difficulties among you I advise that you employ Capt. Warner as an arbitrator in your affairs. I am certain he will do all parties justice. Such candor you need in your present situation for I assure you it is not the design of our mobs to betray you into the hands of villainous purchases. None but blockheads would purchase your farms and must be treated as such. If this letter does not settle this dispute you had better hire Capt. Warner to come singly and assist you in the settlement of your affairs. My business is such that I cannot attend to your matters in person but desire you would inform me by writing or otherwise relative thereto, Capt Baker joins with the foregoing and does me the honor to subscribe his name with me.

We are gentlemen your friends to serve,

ETHAN ALLEN,
REMEMBER BAKER."

In consequence of the violent proceedings of the Green Mountain Boys in Durham, the subject having been brought before the New York assembly by petition of Benjamin Hough, of Socialborough, a reward of £ 100 each was offered for the apprehension of Ethen Allen and Remember Baker, and £ 50 each for the apprehension of either Seth Warner, Robert Cochran, Peleg Sunderland, John Smith, James Breakenridge or Silvanus Brown. And the "despotic and infamous" New York law of March, 1774, was passed. A law which adjudged and deemed the Green Mountain Boys to be convicted and attainted of felony and to suffer death without trial and without benefit of clergy in case they did not deliver themselves up to the New York authorities within seventy days after the order to do so had been published in certain newspapers.

To this law which "terminated every prospect of peace," Allen and his associates returned a bold and defiant answer assuring any person disposed to arrest them "that although they have a license by the law aforesaid to kill us; and an 'indemnification' for such murder from the same authority; yet they have no indemnification for so doing from the Green Mountain Boys."

None of the Yorkers in Clarendon seem to have made any further resistance to the Green Mountain Boys, except Benjamin Hough, who returning from New York, where he had spent the winter advocating the passage of the odious law of March 9th, to his house in the North part of the town, brought with him a commission as a New York justice of the peace, dated three days after the passage of the obnoxious law. He attempted to act as a magistrate under the authority of New York and loudly denounced the rioters. He was active and troublesome, and although repeatedly warned and threatened if he did not desist, proceeded in his course until the Green Mountain Boys became so indignant that they determined to silence and make an example of him. On the night of the 26th Dec. 1774, he was arrested by a party of his neighbors, carried in a sleigh to the house of Col. John Spafford in Tinmouth and from there to Sunderland where he was kept under guard until the Monday, Jan. 30, 1775, when he was tried for his offences by the assembled Green Mountain Boys, Ethan Allen, Seth Warner, Robert Cochran, Peleg Sunderland,

James Mead, Gideon Warren, Jesse Sawyer, acting as judges, found guilty, and sentenced "to be tied to a tree and receive two hundred lashes on the naked back, and then as soon as he should be able, should depart the New Hampshire grants and not return again till his majesty's pleasure should be known in the premises on pain of receiving five hundred lashes" * after the sentence was read to him by Ethan Allen, he was tied to an apple tree in front of Allen's house and the sentence put in execution with unsparing severity. On Hough's request, Allen in defiant contempt of the Government of New York, furnished him the following certificate, observing as he handed it to Hough, that taken in connection with the receipt on his back, it would no doubt be admitted as legal evidence in the courts of New York, although the king's warrant, Gov. Wentworth's sign manual and the great seal of New Hampshire were not.

"SUNDERLAND, January 30, 1775.

This may certify the inhabitants of the New Hampshire Grants that Benjamin Hough hath this day received a full punishment for his crimes committed against this country; and our inhabitants are ordered to give him, the said *Huff*, a free and unmolested passport toward the city of New York, or to the Westward of our Grants, he behaving himself as becometh.

Given under our hands the day and date aforesaid.

ETHAN ALLEN,
SETH WARNER."

The next day Hough repaired to New York, where he gave, under oath, before the chief justice, a full account of his trial and punishment; and petitioned the council for protection against the rioters. The council being unable to protect him, and he being destitute of the means of support, they gave him a license to beg in the streets of New York. And the New York assembly unanimously voted an additional reward of £50 each for

"apprehending and confining in jail Ethan Allen, Seth Warner, Robert Cochran and Peleg Sunderland, and £50 for apprehending and securing James Mead, Gideon Warren and Jesse Sawyer, or either of them, so that they can be brought to justice for assisting the first four mentioned persons in committing sundry violent outrages on the person of one of his Majesty's justices of the peace for the county of Charlotte."

This was the dying effort of the colonial government of New York against the New Hampshire grants.† The American Revolution, soon after, overshadowed all other

* Dupuy, Thompson

† Thompson.

questions. The New Hampshire claimants in Clarendon were generally Whigs, while the Yorkers, with few exceptions, were Tories, most of them taking protection papers from Burgoyne, and some actively taking part with the enemy. Thomas Brayton was the delegate from Clarendon to the Dorset convention of July 24, 1776, and the only one of that body of 50 members who refused to subscribe an association, pledging their lives and fortunes in support of the American cause. He afterwards became an active tory. Clarendon was not represented in the Dorset convention of Sept. 25, and as the majority of the inhabitants were tories, "the friends of liberty" were directed to choose a committee of safety and conduct their affairs as in other towns."

Benjamin Spencer represented Clarendon in the convention of June, 1777, at Windsor, and united with the other members of that body in a solemn pledge to stand by the declaration for a new State, and to resist by arms the fleet and armies of Great Britain. And he so far won the confidence of the Green Mountain Boys that he was appointed a member of the Council of Safety by the Windsor Convention of July, 1777. But he joined the enemy on the approach of Burgoyne, and is said to have died at Ticonderoga a few weeks afterwards. Jacob Marsh left about the same time, and is supposed to have died at Saratoga. After the battle of Hubbardton the town was mostly deserted by its inhabitants. Oliver Arnold, the sailor farmer, who commenced to clear his land by climbing the trees and limbing before felling them, remained, and was taken prisoner by a party of British and compelled to drive his oxen with a load of corn to the British army, from whence he afterwards effected his escape by means of a forged pass.

The records of Clarendon, previous to 1778, are lost. Stephen Arnold was town clerk in 1778, and held the office 21 years. He was the grandfather of the great Statesman, Stephen Arnold Douglas, and was a man of integrity, a member of the church; but found it impossible, on exciting occasions, to overcome the habit of profanity acquired in early life. On one occasion, attempting to pull a woodchuck out of a cleft in a rock, he got his fingers into the animal's mouth, when he poured forth a volume of oaths so extraordinary that he was arraigned before the church

to answer therefor, but after a careful hearing of the case he was excused for swearing when a woodchuck bit his fingers.

After the Revolution the returning settlers found themselves involved in many quarrels and lawsuits regarding the titles to their lands, which continued until the Legislature passed the quieting act, which gave the settlers the farms they had purchased in good faith, and cleared and cultivated; which left no school or other public lots in town.

Daniel Marsh who it appears took protection papers from the British and sympathized with the enemy, returned to Clarendon, and Dec. 16, 1782, the town "voted to receive him as a good, wholesome inhabitant." He attempted to get possession of his old farm, a part of which he found occupied by Silas Whitney. A lawsuit followed in which Marsh was twice beaten. He then appealed to the Legislature which passed an act in June, 1785, giving him the possession of the farm "until he had an opportunity of recovering his betterments;" for which act the Legislature was severely censured by the first council of Censors of which Judge Increase Mosely, of Clarendon, was president. During the struggle between Marsh and Whitney for the possession of the disputed land, one party would sow and the other reap, one party would put a tenant into the house, and the other party would put him out by force and put in another tenant who in turn would be put out by force by the other party. On one occasion, Whitney, with several hands, mowed a large quantity of grass on the disputed meadow, and Marsh, obtaining help, drew it all off, when Whitney was eating his dinner. This is but one instance of the many quarrels in which conflicting land titles involved the settlers of the fertile lands of Clarendon—so fertile that the fables told of their productiveness rivaled those now told of the West. Silas Whitney, visiting his relatives in Rhode Island, claimed that on the Clarendon intervals he could raise ears of corn 10 feet long; and in the following summer, when visited by his friends who wished to see his long corn, he was prepared to make good his boast, and showed them several ears over 10 feet long, suspended from the ridge-pole of his corn-barn, which he had made that length by joining and pinning short ears together. Whitney was distinguished for

politely assenting to the remarks of any one with whom he was conversing, especially if he had been taking a drop of "ardent." When Capt. Ruel Parker raised his tavern on the North Flat, Whitney returned home in company with a certain individual called "Uncle Billy," who, when under the influence of spirits, was inclined to preach, and as both he and Whitney had taken freely of "Ruel's" toddy, they soon became leg-weary and got down beside the fence when the following conversation ensued:

Billy says, "*You'll go to hell, sir.*"

Whitney replies, "Yes, sir."

Billy. "*And I shall go to hell, too, sir.*"

Whitney. *Yes, sir, just so, sir.*"

Billy. "But I shall go ten fathoms deeper than you will, sir."

Whitney. "Yes, sir, just so, sir, *exactly* so, sir."

Billy. "The reason *I* shall go so much deeper than you will, sir, is because I *know* so much more than you do, sir."

Whitney. "Yes, sir, just so, sir, *precisely* so, sir."

Among those who have lived in Clarendon was the far-famed Judge Theophilus Harrington, who refused to return the fugitive slave to his master without a "bill of sale from Almighty God."

James Small, who fought under Nelson at Trafalgar. Mrs. Sprague, one of the first settlers, died in 1838 at the age of 104 years. Her son, Durham Sprague, was the first child born in Clarendon.

Nathan Lounsbery, a soldier of the Revolution, who died in this town about 1850, at the age of 102 years.

MILITARY.

Clarendon is nearly the geographical center of Rutland County, and the surrounding mountains have often echoed the thunder of cannon and the roll of musketry as its broad intervals trembled to the tread of the assembled militia of the County as they went through the evolutions of mimic war. And her sons, whose youthful imaginations may have been fired by such scenes of martial pageantry have ever been ready in manhood's prime to respond to the calls of their country to enter the scenes of real strife. In the war of 1812, Alexander White, Rufus and Jonathan Parker and others volunteered.

In the Mexican war, Sobieska Parker, Henry Crossman, Moses Chaplin and Mar-

shall Houghton assisted in bearing the starry flag of the Northern Republic over the red fields of Contreras, Molina Del Rey, Churubusco and Chapultepec, and plant it in triumph over the halls of the Montezumas. Houghton sleeps in that sunny land; Crossman returned with an empty sleeve, and Chaplin, charging up the rocky ramparts of Chapultepec with broken musket over the body of the fallen Ransom, won for himself the proud title of the "bravest of the brave."

And when the Union flag was torn from Sumter's walls, and

Treason dyeing its hand
In the blood of the brave,
Spread over this land
The gloom of the grave,

then Clarendon's sons were among the first of the 34,000 Vermonters who left their homes among the green hills, and dared the dangers of the battle-field at their country's call. Moses W. Leach, Henry Webb, James Congdon and Alonzo E. Smith were the first to enlist, and marching with the van, stood upon the first battle-field of the war. Clarendon's quota was always well filled from the bravest of her sons until the rebel flag was furled.

Clarendon amid the mountains, heard the fiery bugle call

That rang through all the land at fated Sumter's treacherous fall,

And her farmer sons grew sudden warm with a patriot fire,

And pressed on glowing as young Mars to join the Union band

That rallied from each hillside, to lift the starry banner higher

And wave it once again more proudly o'er all the Southern land.

How swift these warriors from the mountains green,

Rushed forth and bore the banner of the free

With fearless step and bold undaunted mein,

Down to the bloody southern sea,

Some covered thick with fame's brightest beams,

Victorious over all of treason's darkest ills,

Returned to their fair homes beside the crystal streams

That gush from the dear cliffs of their own native hills.

But others sleep, we mourn with pride where brave they fell

On stormy battle plain, or savage mountain side

Or where the wounded crept into some lonely dell

Where friendly fountains let them drink their crystal tide.

*Lewis,** chivalric, gallant and gay

Who rushed to battle as to a play,

Met death as he would a bride

By dark Warwick's crimson tide.

* Henry Lewis, of Clarendon, at the age of 22, was killed in battle at Savage Station, June 29, 1862.

Brave *Holden's** battles all are o'er;
 He'll mount the war-steed nevermore,
 He sleeps in the vale of the Shenandoah
 Whose waves will sing his requiem evermore
 Young *Sumner*,† too, met his doom
 Beneath dread war's dark tide
 And, borne to his mountain home,
 Sleeps by his kindred's side.
Shippey,‡ swift hunter of the the wild,
 Stern nature's free and reckless child,
 No more for him the shaggy bear
 Will tremble in his mountain lair.
Severance,§ by Potomac's winding shore
 Will shout freedom's battle-cry no more;
 For his country his young life he gave,
 In youth's fair morn, he sleeps with the brave.
Munroe,¶ who won a soldier's fame
 On Gettysburg's red field of flame,
 Found a valiant soldier's grave
 'Neath old James' historic wave
 'Near the father of waters as it rolls to the sea,
 In death's eternal repose, sleep Daniel and Gee.
 Where'er the Union flag, borne by loyal hands,
 Encircled by the brave Green Mountain bands,
 Wave'd o'er the battle's sulphurous cloud,
 And the rebel rag before its glory bowed;
 When the red artillery flashed along the plain
 And charging squadrons trampled o'er the slain,
 And the deadly rifle's ringing echoes rolled
 As the bayonet pierced the battle's murky fold,
 And above the battle's din, clear, loud and high,
 Rose the Green Mountain Boy's cheering battle-cry
 As dashing on they charged o'er the fallen,
 "Remember old Vermont and Ethan Allen."
 And the rebel host from victory, fled
 And left the field with carnage red,
 There sleep Clarendon's gallant dead—
 The battle sod their eternal bed.

* *Jas. B. Holden*, a member of the Vt. Cavalry, died of wounds received in action near Winchester, May 26, 1862, at the age of 24.

† *Reuben A. Sumner*, of Clarendon, died in Virginia, July 13, 1864, in the campaign of the Wilderness, and was brought to Vermont and buried by the side of his father and sister in Shrewsbury.

‡ *Azro A. Shippey*, a noted hunter, at the age of 40, enlisted in the 2d Sharp Shooters. He and two of his sons died in the service.

§ *Life A. Severance*, son of *Abijah Severance* of Clarendon; enlisted Oct. 2, 1861, in Co. F, 6th Reg. Vt. Vols., in which company he faithfully served until sickness compelled him to leave the army at *Harrison's Landing*, Va., soon after the seven days' fight in front of *Richmond*. He died at *Hammond General Hospital*, *Point Lookout*, Md., of typhoid fever, Aug. 22, 1862, aged 20 years. He was one that enlisted, not for money, but through the impulse of patriotic duty; and a comrade who served by his side through the campaign says that "he never shrank from any duty, however painful."

¶ *Ira C. Munroe*, at the age of 18, enlisted in Vt. Cavalry, Sept. 20, 1861, and distinguished himself as a brave soldier in the many conflicts in which that renowned regiment was engaged, until he was drowned in *James River*, May 16, 1864.

TOWN CLERKS.

Stephen Arnold was the first town clerk. The date of his election is not preserved. His first record is in 1778. He was continued in office till 1799. *John Hills*, Mar. 27, 1799; *Randall Rice*, Mar. 4, 1813; *Seba French*, Mar. 2, 1814; *Silas W. Hodges*, Mar. 2, 1819; *Daniel S. Ewing*, Mar. 1, 1831; *Joseph A. Hayes*, Mar. 6, 1838, died Aug. 14, 1844; *Philetus Clark*, Aug. 21, 1844; *William G. Crossman*, Mar. 2, 1847; *Lewis M. Walker*, Mar. 7, 1848; *Hannibal Hodges*, Mar. 2, 1852; *Lewis M. Walker*, Mar. 3, 1857; *William T. Herrick*, Mar. 1, 1864.

STATE SENATORS.

1844-45, *Frederick Button*; 1856-57, *John L. Marsh*.

DELEGATES FROM CLARENDON.

July, 1776, to *Dorset Convention*, *Thomas Brayton*; June, 1777, to *Windsor Convention*, *Benjamin Spencer*.

TOWN REPRESENTATIVES.

1778, *Abner Lewis*; 1779, *Nebediah Angel* and *Ezekiel Clark*; 1780, *Joseph Smith*, *Elisha Smith*; 1781, *Joseph Smith*, *Lewis Walker*; 1782, *Elisha Smith*, *Increase Moseley*; 1783, *Joseph Smith*, *Thaddeus Curtis*; 1784, '85, '86, '87, '88, *Daniel Marsh*; 1784, *Abel Cooper*; 1789, '90, *Elisha Smith*; 1791, '92, '93, '96, '97, *Abel Spencer*; 1794, *Abel Cooper*; 1795, '98 to 1804, *Theophilus Harrington*; 1804, '05, *Daniel Dyer*; 1806, '07, *James Harrington*; 1808, '09, *Eleazer Flagg*; 1810, '11, '12, *Thomas Stewart*; 1813, '14, *Seba French*; 1815, *Daniel Turkham*; 1816, *Thomas Stewart*; 1817, '18, *Horatio Beal*; 1819, to '23, *Henry Hodges*; 1823, *Lensy Round*; 1824, '25, *Silas W. Hodges*; 1826, *Thomas Stewart*; 1827, '28, *Oziel H. Round*; 1829, *Frederick Button*; 1830, *Lensy Round*; 1831, '32, *Lewis Walker*; 1833, *Daniel S. Ewing*; 1834, *A. F. Campbell*; 1835, *Chapman Giddings*; 1836, *Jonathan W. Shaw*; 1837, '41, *Enoch Smith*; 1838, 39, '40, *Joseph A. Hayes*; 1842, '43, *Philip Briggs*; 1844, '46, *Franklin Billings*; 1845, (no choice); 1847, '53, *Walter Ross*; 1848, *Calvin Spencer*; 1849, *Green Arnold*; 1850, 51, *Joseph Congden*; 1852, *Thomas Steward*; 1854, '55, *William D. Marsh*; 1856, *Horace Kingsley*; 1857, '58, *Lewis M. Walker*; 1859, '60, *Lensy Round, jr.*; 1861, '62, *Hannibal Hodges*; 1863, *Nathan J. Smith*; 1864,

'65, Lensey Round, jr.; 1866, '67, Porter Benson; 1868, '69, William W. Walker.

Of the above, Increase Mosely in 1782, Abel Spencer in 1797 and Theophilus Harrington in 1803, were Speakers of the House.

Increase Mosely was a judge of the supreme court in 1784, and president of the first Council of Censors in 1786.

Theophilus Harrington was a judge of the supreme court from 1803 to 1813—10 years.

CLARENDON CHURCH HISTORY.

BY REV. WM. T. HERRICK.

Many of the early inhabitants of Clarendon were Baptists from R. I.; and at an early day, say 90 years ago,

A BAPTIST CHURCH

was formed in the east part of the town, and another in the west part. Elder Isaac Beals, Baptist, was the first settled minister in town. About 1800, a meeting-house was built near the south Flat; and Elder William Harrington, a brother of Judge Theophilus, was settled over the church worshiping in it. This house disappeared several years since; and both the early Baptist churches have gone to decay, and ceased to exist. A Methodist church has superceded that in the west part of the town, and a Congregational one, that in the east part.

THE CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH

was organized, Feb. 18, 1822, by Rev. Henry Hunter, who was its first pastor, and was dismissed in October, 1827. The original members were 9, of whom 2 are still resident members, and another is living in a neighboring town. Dea. Frederick Button is one of these. After the dismissal of Rev. H. Hunter, during whose ministry the church was much enlarged, Rev. N. Hurd supplied for a time, and Rev. Philetus Clark several years from 1830.

The next pastor was Rev. Horatio Flaggy, settled Jan. 29, 1835, and dismissed Nov. 15, 1836. The church was supplied about 6 years from Jan. 1837, by Rev. S. Williams, whose wife died in Clarendon. Then, some 2 years or less, by Rev. S. P. Giddings, in 1844 and 1845.

Rev. Ezra Jones supplied in 1846, and for several years after. From the beginning of 1851, Rev. J. B. Clark supplied 6 years; Rev. Moses G. Grosvenor 4 years from the spring of 1857. Rev. William T. Herrick was installed pastor, May 6, 1863; his minis-

try having commenced in 1861, May 1. He is the present pastor (1870.)

The meeting-house of the Congregational society is a substantial brick house, erected in 1824. In 1860, it was thoroughly rebuilt inside, and very neatly finished. It had no bell till 1869, when a good one, weighing over 800 pounds, was placed in its belfry.

For 40 years or more, the number of members in the church has varied from 50 to 75.

[*The Mss. of Mr. Spofford continued.*]

UNIVERSALIST CHURCH.

A Universalist society was organized in town about the year 1835, and a neat commodious brick meeting-house erected at the North Flats.

Rev. Charles Hews was the first settled minister and preached several years. Rev. Charles Woodhouse, and Rev. Samuel C. Loveland were settled ministers here at different times until about 1853; after which the pulpit was occupied occasionally by preachers from abroad for a few years, until the society becoming weak in numbers by death and removals, preaching entirely ceased and now only when disturbed by the wind and storm through the roof, rent by the great tempest of 1869, silence reigns unbroken within those walls which in other years so often echoed the words of the good and learned father Loveland and the able and eloquent Hews as they proclaimed the boundless love of the all father God.

ELIPHALET SPOFFORD

was born in Temple, N. H., in 1773. He settled in the N. E. corner of Clarendon when it was nearly a wilderness, cleared a small tract of land, and built him a house with his own hands in which he raised a family of 11 children. He died in 1860, aged 87, respected by those who knew him as an honest man. He was a descendant of John Spofford, one of the first settlers of Rowley, Mass., in 1638, and of whom the following anecdote is told: During his residence at Rowley, a drought was followed by a great scarcity of food, and he repaired to Salem to purchase corn for himself and neighbors. The merchant to whom he applied, foreseeing a greater scarcity and higher prices, refused to open his store to supply his wants. Having pleaded the necessities of himself and others in vain, he cursed him to his face; but on being immediately taken before a magistrate,

charged with profane swearing, he replied that he had not cursed profanely, but as a religious duty, and quoted Prov. xi. 26 as his authority, "He that withholdeth corn from the hungry, the people shall curse him." He was immediately acquitted, and by the summary power of the courts in those days, the merchant was ordered to deliver him as much corn as he wished to pay for.

He was a direct descendant of that Saxon family which occupied Spofford castle one of the most ancient in England, at the time of the conquest. And the following, though coming down from the Norman Conquerors, commemorates the name, and gives a lively picture of the songs and revelry, which once ran through the ancient castles and halls of the Spofford family in England.

"Lord Percy made a solemn feast
In Spofford's princely hall—
And there came lords and there came knights,
His chiefs and barons all.

"With wassail, mirth and revelry,
The castle rung around;
Lord Percy called for song and harp,
And pipes of martial sound.

"The minstrels of that noble house
All clad in robes of blue
With silver crescents on their arms
Attend in order due.

"The great achievements of that race
They sung, their high command
How valiant Manfred o'er the seas
First led his Northman band.

"Brave Galfrid next, of Normandy,
With vent'rous Kollo came
And from his Norman castle won,
Assumed the Percy name.

"They sung how in the conqueror's fleet
Lord William shipped his powers,
And gained a fair young Saxon bride
With all her lands and towers."

SILAS BOWEN, M. D.*

Dr. Silas Bowen was born in Woodstock, Ct., Sept. 6, 1774, of strictly Puritan ancestry. He studied his profession (medicine and surgery) in the State of New York, and, in the autumn of 1799, settled in Reading, Vt. At that time the town was very sparsely settled, and many of the roads were only bridle-paths in summer, and, in winter, after a heavy fall of snow, could only be traversed on foot, with the aid of "rackets" or Indian snowshoes. Of course his life was a very laborious one, as his circuit of practice extended over quite a tract of country; and he was the only person in the immediate vicinity

* Received from Mrs. Wm. L. Marsh, daughter of Dr. Bowen; furnished by herself and a sister residing at Baltimore.—Ed.

prepared to perform what were called "capital operations." Still he was more celebrated for saving the limbs of his patients, after severe injuries than for removing them. In September, 1803, he was married to Miss Chandler, a lady of rare equanimity of temper, excellent judgment and great charity in the best sense of the word.

As a physician, Dr. Bowen was kind, sympathetic and attentive to his patients, a habit of close observation that noted everything, and an acute discrimination that prevented him from mistaking one disease from another, or misjudging the case before him. He was sure to win the love of children, even when the Doctor's name had been used by foolish mothers as a bugbear to govern them.

As a man, he was energetic, persevering, and thoroughly reliable in all his intercourse with his fellow men. His reading was extensive, his general culture superior to most, and his judgment remarkably correct. Fully aware of the importance of at least some degree of intelligence in every voter who attended the polls, he used his utmost influence for the establishment of free schools within the reach of all, and with the best teachers that were available. Early in this century, with the help of others, he succeeded in establishing a Social Library in the town, and connected with it, for a time, was a debating club for young men. He also used his influence for the establishment of medical societies in the counties of the State with a library connected with each one.

He was a life-long advocate of the most rigid temperance, insisting that even wine, taken habitually, was evil in its effects on the animal economy, while in health. Sunday schools, bible, missionary, tract, colonization, peace and all other societies that had the best good of mankind in view, found in him a firm friend, advocate and contributor. In the church he was always ready to contribute to the extent of his ability, and always insisted upon the utmost liberality of opinion to all. In Oct., 1822, he left Reading and settled in Clarendon, being induced to do so by milder winters, and a less hilly region of country, which would make his practice less laborious in the decline of life. In August, 1857, he went on a visit to his son, who was settled in Nebraska City; was there taken sick, and died on the 16th of Sept., in a calm and assured hope of a joyful resurrection beyond the grave.

One son and four daughters survived Dr. Bowen. The oldest son, a physician practicing in Boston, Mass., died several years before his father. The remaining son, with whom his father died, is a practicing physician in Nebraska.

The Bowens were true to their country. The history of our late terrible struggle will bear ample testimony that his descendants, in this respect were worthy of their name and blood, for of the seven male descendants which he left, the son and five of the grandsons, all who had reached the age of 16 years, did good service on the field. The oldest grandson, a resident of Virginia, was compelled to leave there just at the outbreak of the war, simply because he was of New England birth. Immediately after the fall of Fort Sumpter, he offered his services to his country, was accepted, and did honorable service until the autumn of 1864, when he was severely injured by the bursting of a shell, and his general health becoming much impaired in consequence, he was honorably discharged for physical disability.

Dr. Bowen was buried with masonic honors, at Clarendon, May 20th, 1858, and the eulogy pronounced at his funeral by W. T. Nichols, Esq., of Rutland, was published by order of the Masonic fraternity at Rutland: Geo. A. Tuttle & Co., Printers, 1858.

FROM THE EULOGY BY MR. NICHOLS.

"Dr. Bowen's father was Dea. Henry Bowen, and his mother's maiden name was Lydia Fowler. The family was Welsh in its origin. Its history extends backward till it becomes tradition. Dr. B.'s father was not rich, and it was not to be expected that with a family of twelve children to maintain, a man could hope to give them any better education than the common school. But Silas Bowen was born in too stirring times, and bred in too much want, though a boy, to sit quietly down in ignorance at home, or remain there, to incumber with his support, a father already overtaxed. At the age of sixteen, with the consent of his father, seconded by the encouragement of his mother—with much advice from the good old Connecticut parson—with ten dollars, the only money his father ever gave him—with a scanty wardrobe of homespun, but with a stout and honest heart within him, he left home, to prepare and educate himself for a higher sphere of usefulness than that in which he was born. He had in his nature that self-reliance which feels conscious that "where there is a will there is a way." He went from Conn. to Schodack, in the State of New York, and soon found himself engaged in the triple capacity of clerk,

school-teacher and student; that is to say, he posted books for a merchant named Ten Eyck, in the evening, taught school in the day time, and rising before day-break, studied mathematics and the languages preparatory to a morning recitation with a class of young men who were preparing for college under the tuition of the resident clergyman. He was actually preparing for college by study and recitation in the morning, maintaining himself during the time by posting books in the evening and earning funds to carry him through the college course by teaching school in the day time.

While pursuing his studies he became acquainted with Dr. Ballantyne, and through his advice gave up the idea of going through the college course, though he continued till he was prepared to enter college. Perhaps actuated unconsciously by the friendship of Dr. Ballantyne in making his choice, he had resolved to study medicine; and after completing his preparation for college, he commenced the study of his profession in Dr. Ballantyne's office. Dr. Ballantyne was a man of sound learning and judgment, and having been his friend and patron in all his early struggles in life, it was natural that Dr. Bowen ever afterwards held that respect for his memory and character which men always feel for their superiors in age who have assisted them by their aid and advice in the earliest and hardest struggles of their career. While a student in Dr. Ballantyne's office, he made the acquaintance of a German scholar, who came to this country as a surgeon in the British army, and from him gathered many ideas upon surgery and practice, which he considered extremely useful in after life. He studied his profession with assiduity for more than three years, attended private dissections, made himself master of its standard authorities and familiar with its theory, and in 1799, commenced practice in Reading, Vt. At that time he had never attended any public medical school. Years afterwards the University of Vermont and Middlebury College honored themselves and him by conferring upon him the honorary degree of M. D.

At the time when Dr. Bowen settled, Vermont was the field to which "manifest destiny" led the young men of Connecticut. It was natural, then, that Dr. Bowen should follow the current of emigration setting backward from tide water, and settle in the new State. His early success was all that thorough reading, sound sense, and untiring fidelity to his profession could expect in a sparsely settled region of country. The practice of the medical profession is never an easy one. At that time, and in that part of the State, it was a hardship.

The country was mainly covered with forests—families lived remote from each other—carriages were not in use—the physician in active practice literally spent his time on snow-shoes, in the saddle, or asleep.

But at this odds, at a time when profes-

sional fees were less than half their present rates, his practice extended so that in a few years his charges on book amounted to between \$2,000 and \$3,000 per annum, and every shilling was the record of anxious thought and laborious travel. He earned the emoluments and honors of his profession, and never shrank from its burdens. Many can appreciate, perhaps fewer would imitate, that devotion to the stern idea of duty, which could induce him, often, at the close of a long ride and stormy day, when sent for by a distant patient, to commence, without rest, a longer ride in a stormier night, knowing his patient could never recompense him a farthing.

Taken as a whole, his professional career was a success. His book charges show an aggregate of nearly \$100,000.

Some estimate of the mere physical labor requisite to accomplish such a result may be made, when we consider that in the average his charges did not amount to ten cents for each mile's travel, and of all the hard service represented by that large sum, it was in great proportion rendered for those who never would and never could pay him. Out of almost \$100,000 honestly earned, probably less than one-tenth remains to pass the seal of the Probate Court.

He continued the practice of his profession till within a few weeks of his death, at which time he was probably the earliest surviving physician settled in this State, and without doubt the oldest practitioner in its medical ranks.

He was one of the founders of "The Medical Society of the State of Vermont," and was at all times one of those who labored to make that society the theatre of useful discussion upon disputed topics in the profession, and the means of gathering and disseminating useful theories from the aggregate experiences of its members.

The society has taken occasion to pay an appropriate tribute to his memory and worth. It is but justice to say that for more than half a century, Dr. Bowen stood in the front rank of its strong men.

His characteristics may be summed—great physical energy and endurance, an industrious and abstemious life, a strong, well balanced and well informed mind, a self reliant judgment, an obstinate perseverance, conservative tendencies, a zealous observance of his duties, a scrupulous regard for the rights of others, and a rigid enforcement of his own.

He was a pioneer in establishing Sabbath Schools in this State, was through life their laborious advocate, and addressed the Sabbath School in Kearny City on the anniversary of his eighty-third birth day, which was the last time he ever attended public worship.

He became at an early day, a member of the order of Free Masons. He filled its responsible posts in its various departments—held its brightest jewels and received all but one of the high honors of its degrees."

THE HODGES FAMILY.

BY HON. SILAS H. HODGES.

The family of HODGES, formerly a numerous one in Clarendon and Rutland, sprang from Doctor Silas Hodges, who came into Clarendon about 1783. His younger brother, Leonard Hodges, settled in Williston, a few years afterwards, and left many descendants in that vicinity.

DOCTOR SILAS HODGES came from a family which has been settled in Norton, Mass., for upwards of two centuries and whose ancestors came from England to this country as early as 1630. Dr. Hodges had practised for some years in Woodstock, Ct., and afterwards in Dunbarton, N. H., when the war of the Revolution broke out. He served as surgeon in the Continental army, and was for some time in the military family of General Washington.

On settling in Clarendon, he purchased lands on the intervale of Otter Creek, on both sides of the road leading to Middletown, and resided, until his death in 1804, in a house which then stood just west of the point where that road branches off from the one leading from Manchester to Rutland. Besides these lands, he purchased numerous tracts, in what are now Addison, Chittenden and Franklin Counties. The care of attending to these lands, and a mercantile business in which he had embarked, rendered it necessary for him to relinquish the practice of his profession.

The infirmities of his later years compelled him to give up active employment, and to leave the management of his affairs to his son, Henry. The Doctor was evidently an able man of business, and a shrewd financier, of great foresight and prudence. Tradition represents him as occupying a conspicuous position in society, and commanding deep respect in a wide and numerous circle of acquaintances, extending beyond the bounds of the State.

Before coming to Vermont, he had been thrice married—firstly to Mary Baker, secondly to Rachel Freeman, and thirdly to Mary Gould. The last survived him, and, soon after his death, built near the bridge across Otter Creek the house where Hannibal Hodges now lives. There she resided through most of her widowed life, well known through the region as a woman of marked energy and ability, and died in 1844.

By his first wife, Doctor Hodges had two daughters, Anna, who married first Mr.

Smith, secondly, John Richardson, of Fairfax: and Mary married to Randall Rice, for many years a leading magistrate in Clarendon. Rachel Hodges, the only daughter of his second wife, married first, John A. Graham, LL. D., of Rutland, afterwards of New York. By him she was mother of Commodore John H. Graham, who entered the U. S. Navy, at the age of twelve, lost his leg on board Com. McDonough's Ship at Plattsburg, and has ever since remained in the service, and now resides at Newburgh, N. Y. She married, secondly, Roger Fuller, of Sudbury, and afterwards of Brandon.

By his third wife, the Doctor left four sons,—Henry, Silas Wyllys, George T. and Hannibal, a notice of each of whom will follow, and two daughters, viz.: Susan, who married Calvin Robinson, a large land owner in Shewsbury, and left only daughters, and Sophia, married to Benjamin Roberts, of Manchester, and mother of several children. One of them, Col. Geo. T. Roberts, fell at the head of the Vermont 7th Regiment, at Baton Rouge, La., in 1862.

HENRY HODGES, the oldest son of the Doctor, born July 30th, 1779, died Nov. 27th, 1840. About 1810, he purchased the farm now owned by Joseph Congdon adjoining his father's former property on the south. In 1842, he erected the dwelling-house now on it, and made that place his home for life. On this farm, west of the road, there had formerly been an Indian village, from one of whose inhabitants a piece of land about half a mile north-west of the church, took and long preserved the name of the "John's lot." Some remains of the house were to be seen as late as 1820.*

In consequence of his father's infirmities, he became much engaged in business, quite early in life, and was widely known and noted for the energy and sagacity he displayed in the management of the affairs entrusted to his charge.

Throughout his life he maintained this reputation, and continued to enjoy the confidence and esteem of the community to a remarkable degree. Launched so early into active life, he was precluded from obtaining such an education as he ardently desired, and, though he made some singular

efforts to secure it, he succeeded but partially. Nevertheless, he was all his life a studious reader of well-chosen works, and thus became possessed of more than usual culture and information for that section and period. Few men, in his day, equalled him in the extent and accuracy of his historical information. To this he added a wonderful capacity for remembering every one whom he had ever known, and for insight into their characters. His courtesy and suavity were such, withal, as to compel his staunch political opponent, Judge Harrington, to make the noted concession, "if there is a polite man in the County of Rutland, Harry Hodges is the man."

As might be expected he enjoyed an unusual degree of public favor. His firm adherence to the Federal policy prevented him for many years, however, from receiving any popular honors in a town which was under strong Democratic rule. When the asperity of party had died away, his popularity was very soon manifested. He represented the town for 4 years, beginning in 1819. In 1821, he received the appointment of assistant judge of the County Court, and continued to occupy that position for about 13 years.

He was ever active in promoting the welfare and improvement of the town, and aided largely in building the brick church on Clarendon South flats, and in organizing the first Congregational Church in that district, of which he became a zealous member.

The failure of a manufactory, whose paper they had largely endorsed, involved him and his brother, Silas W., in very heavy losses in 1837. Nothing but the most untiring energy, perseverance, and sagacity on his part, enabled them to weather the storm successfully. The fatigue and exposure attendant upon his exertions, brought on an incurable disorder, to which, after a long struggle, he was compelled to succumb.

In 1802, he married Mrs. Anna Cook, whose maiden name was Anna Fuller, and who lived till April, 1864. He left five children who are still, (1870) living, but as none of them were permanently residents in the town, a brief notice of each of them will be sufficient.

SILAS HENRY HODGES, born in 1804, graduated at Middlebury College in 1821, was admitted to the Bar in 1825. With the exception of a few years from 1833 to 1841, when he was employed in the ministry, he followed the legal profession until 1861, at

* Another tradition represents this name as having been derived from a Tory who resided on the lot before the Revolution.

Rutland. He then became the Senior Examiner-in-chief of the United States Patent Office, and still continues to hold that appointment. In 1852, and 1853, he was U. S. Commissioner of Patents. From 1845 to 1850, he held the place of Auditor of Accounts against the State of Vermont.

He married Julia A., daughter of Major Fay, of Rutland, and has four children.

GEORGE W. HODGES, born 1813, left Clarendon in 1828, passed two years in Buenos Ayres, and since 1831, has been engaged in business in New York, or abroad, some years in connection with his business, and some time in travel. He married in England, Eliner Burringham, and since 1852, has resided with his family on Staten Island.

EDWARD F. HODGES, third son of Judge Henry Hodges, born in 1816, graduated at Middlebury College in 1836, was admitted to the Bar in 1839, in Rutland, where he followed his profession till 1845, when he removed to Boston and has pursued it there ever since. Naturally of a very strong constitution, his assiduous devotion to his professional duties has so deranged his health that he has twice been compelled to relinquish them temporarily, and seek relief and restoration in foreign travel. He married the daughter of Major Hammett, of Bangor, Me., by whom he has several sons. Their present home is at Lincoln, near Boston.

MARY ANN HODGES, married in 1827, Wm. Dana, U. S. Vice Consul at Buenos Ayres, where he died in 1831. She then returned to this country, and in 1844, married the Hon. Solomon Foot, late U. S. Senator, who died in 1865. Since then she has resided in Rutland.

ELIZABETH A. HODGES married, in 1834, Royal H. Waller, who practiced law for some years in Rutland, then in Detroit, Mich., then in New York, and in San Francisco, Cal. He was twice elected Recorder of that city. After his death in 1866, his widow took up her residence in Rutland.

Doctor Hodges' second son, SILAS WYLLYS HODGES, born 1785, dwelt nearly all his lifetime in the house already spoken of as built by his mother in Clarendon. He and his elder brother, Henry, formed a mercantile connection early in life, which was only terminated by the death of the latter. They carried on many branches of business in Clarendon, Dorset, Manchester, Castleton and

Brandon; and their operations in furnaces, marble quarries, land purchases, wool, lumber, and general merchandise, were extensive for the times. Mr. S. W. Hodges' disposition was so retiring that few were aware of his more than ordinary abilities. Yet, he was sufficiently known at home to receive many testimonials of the confidence in his judgment and uprightness which his townsmen entertained. Besides discharging other trusts, he represented the town in 1824 and 1825, and was town clerk from 1817 to 1831. He made a profession of religion in 1831. His wife, whose maiden name was Polly Gillet, died in 1844. He survived her, but after several years was afflicted with a cancer, and spent two or three winters at the South in order to obtain relief. His death took place at Murfreesboro, Tenn., Apr. 19, 1858. He left 2 sons, Hannibal and Henry Leonard, and 3 daughters, Almira, Mary and Ann Eliza.

HANNIBAL HODGES, born Sept. 12, 1817, occupies the dwelling where his father and grandmother resided. He has served as town clerk several years, and as a member of the General Assembly in 1861 and 1862, and is the only man of the family and of the name now remaining in this section. He is married and has 2 sons.

HENRY LEONARD HODGES, second son of Silas Wyllys, born Mar. 30, 1825, graduated at Middlebury College in 1846, and soon after removed to the South and settled at La Grange, Troup Co. Ga., where he has married and has a family. Though a member of the Bar, he has been principally occupied in teaching, for which he is eminently qualified. During the Rebellion he was well known to be staunch in his adherence to the Union, and suffered seriously in consequence of it. Almira Hodges, his oldest sister, married the Rev. David Perry and lives in Hollis, N. H.

MARY, second daughter of Silas Wyllys Hodges, married David S. Penfield, a well known and prosperous banker in Rockport, Ill. The third daughter, Ann Eliza, is married to T. L. Miller, a successful insurance broker of Chicago, Ill.

GEORGE TISDALE HODGES, third son of Doctor Hodges, born 1788, spent some time in college, but early removed to Rutland, where he engaged in mercantile business and prosecuted it successfully until his death in

August, 1860. While his capacity for this pursuit, and his prudence conspired to ensure his unusual prosperity, his intelligence, his dignified demeanor and courtesy obtained for him deep respect and esteem through a wide circle of acquaintances.

The regard in which he was held by his fellow citizens may be understood from the numerous positions of trust he was called to fill. He represented his town in the General Assembly, and his county in the State Senate for several years in each. On the death of the Hon. James Meacham, Representative to Congress, in 1856, he was chosen to fill the vacancy. He was a director of the old Bank of Rutland from its organization in 1825, until his death, and its president from 1834. He was also a director and the vice president of the Rutland and Burlington Railroad from its commencement. An extended notice of him, however, should more properly be found under the head of Rutland.

HANNIBAL HODGES, Doctor Hodges' remaining son, resided and was engaged in business successively in Shrewsbury, Clarendon, and Castleton. He was born in 1792, and died in 1851. By his first wife, Cynthia Finney, sister of Col. Levi Finney, of Shrewsbury, he had only a daughter, Sophia L. Hodges, married to Adam M. Freeman, of Wisconsin. He married, secondly, Mrs. Eveline Coburn, whose maiden name was Atwell. He survived her and left by her four children, as follows: JOHN MARSHALL HODGES, who married in New York, where he resides and has a family. HENRY CLAY HODGES, graduated at West Point in 1851, and has served in the army ever since. He married the daughter of Governor Abernethy, of Oregon, and was on the general staff of the army in positions of great trust throughout the war. He is now Lieut. Colonel and Quartermaster of the Department of Philadelphia, and has one son. His younger brother, LIEUT. GEO. T. HODGES, born in 1841, entered the army soon after the war broke out, and was present at the battles of Yorktown, Gaines' Mill, Malvern Hill, Second Bull Run, Chantilly, Antietam, and Gettysburgh. He continues in the service and is stationed at Philadelphia. The sister of these three brothers, Eveline Hodges, is married to Wm. H. Dudley, of Buffalo.

BENJAMIN PARKER

was born in Clarendon, Aug. 26, 1784; mar-

ried Patty Wyman, Dec. 29, 1805, by whom he was the father of 12 children, five of whom were living at the time of his death, with 18 grand-children and 9 great-grand-children. He died Apr. 9, 1868. The sixtieth anniversary of his wedding day was celebrated by a gathering of friends and neighbors at his house, to make merry and give thanks. The following lines were written, for the occasion, by Mrs. M. R. H. Mason.

THE GOLDEN WEDDING.

Welcome, dear friends, to this our golden wedding,
United first were we in 1805: just sixty years ago to-day,

So long, together, we have traveled through life's wiling way,

The old familiar friends that then beheld us wed,
We see them not—they are numbered with the dead.
And ye behold us here, an age I pair,
With palsied hand and furrowed brow;
But the good Lord hath spared us yet
To live and move among you now.

Blessed with a dozen children, five of whom
Still live to cheer our age, the other seven
Gone to the better land, their home in Heaven;
And unto God we breathe the fervent prayer,
That we may one day meet our children there,
For well we know that not again will three score years
roll round

And we remain among the living;
But while we stay, are we not right to meet our friends,
And with them hold thanksgiving?

Though golden dreams of youth's imaginary bliss have fled,

And stern reality taken their place instead,
Still do we feel the longest life is far too short
To live the many lessons sixty years have taught.

We've had our share of good, and much of seeming ill,
And through it all we trust the Lord has loved us still,
And blessed according to our need, though mayhap in disguise,

Yet do we place our hope in Him, the Omniscient and Allwise.

Unite us then, again in all the bonds of love and friendship known,

Rejoice with us, and praise the Lord for all his mercies shown,

Be gay and jubilant, for life is sweet, e'en when we're old;

Let youth join hand with age in harvesting our gold,
Thus shall we feel our hearts grow young and strong again.

We'll ed anew with love to God and all our fellowmen,
And when at last the Heavenly Father calls and bids us come,

May He find us like Autumn grain, waiting to be gathered home.

M. R. H. M.

DR. SOCRATES SMITH

died at Rush, N. Y., on the 27th of Aug. 1870, at the age of 79. He was a native of Clarendon, and graduated at Castleton Medi-

cal College. Forty-eight years ago he emigrated on horseback to Rush, N. Y., where he had a successful practice, accumulating a large fortune. He was a brother of Enoch and Nathan J. Smith, of Clarendon, and of the late Senaca Smith of Danby.

PRAYER

READ AT THE OPENING OF A BAND OF HOPE TEMPERANCE
MEETING HELD AT NORTH CLARENDON, NOV. 14, 1871, by
MRS M. R. H. MASON, PRESIDENT.

O, Thou who hearest prayer, hear us we pray to-night,
And bless us with Thy tender love and care,
While laboring in the great good cause of Right;
Protect us all, and keep us from the snare
Laid by the tempter's hand to cause us woe,
O, give us brave, true hearts to dare
To fight Intemperance down where'er we go.
Help us, O, God, to lift our fallen brother up
With kindly love and true and steady hand,
Lead him to leave the foe and break the cup,
To sign with us the Pledge and join our Band,
O, bless and heal all hearts bowed down in pain
Caused by the fiend whose chief and only work is ill,
Who steals away the mind and dulls the brain,
Deadens love and enfeebles human will,
We praise Thee, O, our God! for all Thy mercies
shown,
And still keep asking more of Thy great strength,
Knowing if we ask aright we shall receive our own
Just portion of Thy gifts, and dwell with Thee at
length.
Guided by Thee, we hate and fear all sin and wrong;
But love the right and seek it night and day,
And we would praise Thee in our word, and deed, and
song;
O, for these children's sake, and Him who died and suf-
fered, hear us pray.

THE MANIAC'S PRAYER.

BY MRS. ROENA MASON.

The sunset glow is fading
From off my window pane,
And so my heart's glad brightness
Is ever on the wane.

Yet, through the heavy portals
Of this my prison home,
Came once sweet childhood's voices
That now no longer come.

Where are the hearts that loved me?
Where are the friends once dear?
Perhaps they have forgotten
That I am lonely here.

O would 'twere always sunlight!
While here I prisoned lie:
Or that the God in Heaven
Would make me fit to die!

For vain has been my life-work,
My hopes and strivings vain,
These fetters are my portion
And I am called insane.
Ah, no! 'tis only sadness;
Why don't the children come
And bring the golden sunshine
To light my prison-home.

O, God! strike off these fetters,
And let me breathe once more
The balmy breath of freedom
Beyond the prison-door!
O, listen to my pleading,
I am not truly bad,
This heart is torn and bleeding,
But, O, I am not mad!

Come sweet and gentle Jesus,
Whom often I have spurned,
And hear the maddest being
That ever from Thee turned.
No more I'll ask for freedom
As here I fettered lie,
But strength to bear the bondage
Till I am fit to die.

The meanest of God's creatures
Is safe within Thy care
And Thou wilt not forget me,
But hear the maniac's prayer,
He comes! I feel His presence!
A sweet and holy calm
Steals o'er my troubled spirit—
He'll keep me from all harm.

CLARENDON SPRINGS.

These widely known and justly celebrated springs, the annual resort of great numbers of pleasure seekers and invalids from all parts of the country, are situated in the west part of the town, near Furnace Brook, a beautiful and picturesque region about two miles south of the great marble quarries of West Rutland. Thompson says:

"These waters differ in their composition from any heretofore known, but resemble most nearly the German Spa water. For their curative properties they are believed to be indebted wholly to the gases they contain." There are now, at these springs, two hotels, the Clarendon House, kept by Byron Murray, and the Green Mountain House, by James Flowers, and other boarding houses, sufficient for the accommodation of several hundred visitors.

For the early history of these springs, I am indebted to O. H. Round, Esq., who says, "In 1781, my father moved to Clarendon Springs; the country was then all a wilderness, with not a stick cut. My first recollection of the springs' being called mineral, or being used for medicinal purposes, was about 1793 or '4. At that time there was a space of 10 rods or more in extent, upon which no green thing grew, except a cold moss. It looked like the remains of an old lime kiln covered with cinders for the water to run through, under which, cropping

through in many places, was a strata of soft white clay, very fine and delicate. The water was therein heavily clogged with deposits; much more so than at present, so that a board lying in it 90 or 100 days would be completely coated over with a cin-der-looking substance from 1-16 to 1-8 inch in thickness.

As early as 1800, many people began to visit the springs as a cure for poisons and salt rheum. In 1781, George Round, my father, built a log-house near the springs and took a few boarders. In 1793, he also built a frame-house and opened a hotel. The first wonderful cure I remember of at the Springs was in 1800; a man named Shaw used the white clay at the springs upon a cancer and cured it.

About 1797, there were eight families residing in the immediate vicinity of the springs, who had 113 children, 99 of whom were living and attended the same school. These families are and always have been well known in town, and I give, in the following table, the names of the heads of the families, being the husband and maiden name of the wife, and the number of children born to them, and the number alive who attended school at one and the same time.

	<i>Born.</i>	<i>Scholars.</i>
James Harrington and Polly Bates,	12	10
Theophilus Harrington and Betsey Buck,	12	11
William Harrington and Amy Briggs,	17	13
George Round and Martha Hopkins,	12	12
John Simonds and Sarah Wescott,	12	12
Charles Simonds and Mehitable Esborn,	16	16
Richard Weaver and Judith Reynolds,	13	11
Jonathan Eddy and Temperance Pratt,	19	14
	113	99

In these families no one of the 8 ever had more than one wife, and there was but one pair of twins in the lot; and the extreme difference between the first-born of all these families was 16 years.

O. H. ROUND, ESQ.,

was born in Clarendon, (in the first house built at the springs), Dec. 5, 1788, and lived

in that immediate neighborhood till 1834, when he moved to Ira. He lived in Ira 9 years and then came back to Clarendon and lived in town till 1857; since which time, he has lived in Rutland principally. He was 14 years constable of Clarendon from 1817 to 1831. He was in the militia service in town 16 years (in which he became captain) and never missed a training or muster in that time, commencing in 1806 and ending in 1822. He was a volunteer to the battle of Plattsburg, and got to Burlington after the close of the battle. In 1827 and 1828, he represented the town in the House of Representatives of Vermont, and was a member of the Constitutional Convention at Montpelier at about the same time. He has held every office in town except town clerk, and when he was in town, no one else was thought of for moderator of our town meetings. He was a man of great energy and endurance, and now at the age of nearly 84 is active as most men many years his junior. He has a remarkable memory and can relate the political history and tell the names of all the representatives of the town for the last 70 years. But what he justly considers the most remarkable thing about himself is that he never took a chew of tobacco, never smoked a pipe or cigar, never drank any spirits of any kind, nor paid a lawyer a fee in his life.

NAME OF CLARENDON.

Tradition says that the town of Clarendon derived its name from a man by the name of Clarendon who was the first person buried within the limits of the town.

SCHOOLS.

I have been unable to ascertain the date of the first division of the town into school districts; but the first settlers early took such measures as was in their power to place a common school education within the reach of all their children. As there was but little money in circulation, the teachers were paid in some kind of barter, generally in grain. About 1820, the "North-west," what is now the 5th district, voted to "pay Sophronia Littlefield sixty-seven cents per week, in grain, for teaching their school." The wood was generally furnished by assessing a certain number of feet to a scholar, to be delivered by lot. A new division of the town into school districts was made in 1827. At

one time there were 17 districts and two fractional districts in town. There were 4 districts in West Clarendon in 1826, where there are but two now, in 1871. The earliest records of "District No. 1, West Clarendon" say that at a school meeting held June 27, 1808,

"Voted to build a school-house, that it stand in the corner where the road that comes from Lewis Walkers interferes with the road that leads to the mill." "Voted that the property be paid in grain by the first of June next."

LEWIS M. WALKER, *Moderator.*
BENJ. CUSHMAN, *Clerk.*

HORATIO BEALLS, }
PHILIP GREEN, } *Building Committee.*
JOHN WILLS, }

There are now but 9 districts in town and two fractions, 242 heads of families, and 354 children of school age. \$1263.87 was paid for teaching 298 weeks during the past year. \$532.00 of public money was divided among the districts.

The following is a list of the persons who have held the office of Town Superintendent in Clarendon, and date of service:

Hon. John S. Marsh, 1846; Rev. Charles Woodhouse, 1847 to '48; Rev. Philetus Clark, 1849; W. S. Weeks, Esq., 1850; Rev. J. B. Clark, 1851-'52; E. B. Holden, 1853, -'54; Rev. J. B. Clark, 1854; Hon. J. L. Marsh, 1856-'57; Daniel S. Ewing, Esq., 1858; James J. Griffin, 1859-'60; John Harvey, 1861; Capt. S. H. Kelley, March, 1862 to Oct. 1862; Rev. W. T. Herrick, Oct. 1862 '70; H. B. Spofford, Esq., 1871-'72.

LONGEVITY.

The following are a few of the persons who have died in town over 80 years of age: Heman Spafford, aged 88; Eliphalet Spafford, 86; Sally Spafford, 84; Benjamin Parker, 83; Ellen Curtis, 86; Thankful Brown, David Kelley, 91; Nathan Lounsbury, 102; Mrs. Sprague, 106; Mrs. Gould, Jonathan Parker, over 80.

The following are now living in town: Patty Parker, aged 86; Jesse Caldwell, 84; Hon. Frederic Button, 84, and Mrs. Cavanaugh, oldest person now living in town.

ADDITIONAL PAPER FOR CLARENDON.

BY HON. JOHN L. MARSH.

The township of Clarendon lies in the central part of Rutland County; lat. 43° 31' and long. 4° 6'; bounded N. by Rutland, E. by Shrewsbury, S. by Wallingford and Tin-

mouth, and W. by Ira. It was granted (says Thompson) in 1761, both by New Hampshire and New York, and comprehended a part of the two grants of Socialborough and Durham. This is probably a mistake as to New York, as the writer of this has the copy of a map containing a survey by William Cockburn, a deputy New York surveyor, which he entitles "A map of the south part of Socialborough, as run into lots A. D. 1771." Ten years, therefore, after it was granted by the Governor of New Hampshire, it was recognized by the New York authorities as Socialborough.

The town, however, according to its original charter, was 6 miles square. Before, however, there were any settlements made in the south part of the town, land jobbers, living south, making a business of enriching themselves by surveying unoccupied lands, assuming they were "vacant lands" (that is, lands lying between the chartered limits of towns or between surveyed lots, when the lines of adjacent towns or lots did not join), surveyed considerable land in the south part of the town, adjacent to Wallingford and Tinmouth, had their surveys recorded in those towns, sold the land to settlers as being a part of those towns, and, being nearer a settlement begun in the north part of the town of Wallingford (indeed the Wallingford settlement was on or near the line between the two towns); the inhabitants, purchasers of these lands, supposing their lands were a part of those towns, acted with *their* inhabitants, and in consequence of the controversy between New Hampshire and New York and the breaking out and continuance of the war of the Revolution, the people of Clarendon had enough on their hands without investigating the question of town limits; inasmuch as individual rights had not been trespassed upon. Therefore, no action was taken upon the subject till many years afterwards, by the town of Clarendon.

It was then ascertained, by a survey, that a strip of land, originally within the chartered limits of Clarendon, across the south side of the town, from half a mile to a mile or more in width, had from the first settlement, been claimed by those towns, and the business associations of the inhabitants living on this strip of land, had become so identified with the interests of those towns, that the town of Clarendon has never assumed jurisdiction over that part of her original territory.

The inhabitants living on the west side of the hill, adjacent to the town of Ira, believing it for their interests, because they could with less travel get to the business centre of Ira than to that of Clarendon, petitioned the legislature, and, in 1854, were set off to and made a part of that town: so, through the cupidity of some, and for the convenience of others, the town of Clarendon has been considerably shorn, on her southern and western borders, of her original territory.

In 1768, Randall Rice, Elkanah Cook, Benjamin Johns, Samuel Place, Elisha Williams and probably some others, came into the town, and selected locations; but it does not appear that there was anything done towards a permanent settlement until the next year, when the most of these returned with their families, and commenced a settlement—Rice and Johns near the central part of the town, on the east side of the Creek, and with them, the same year, came Stephen Arnold (who was the paternal great grandfather of the celebrated Stephen Arnold Douglas), and located a little south of Rice and Johns. Place, Cook and Williams commenced in the north part of the town, known then as Socialborough; and the same year (1769) came Jacob and Amos Marsh (brothers), and Dan'l and Wm. Marsh (brothers) and nephews of Jacob and Amos Marsh; and Whitefield Foster and Oliver Arnold, from Rhode Island and Connecticut, and selected each a lot of land on the east side of Otter Creek, being the six north lots in what is now the town of Clarendon—then the six south lots in the town of Socialborough.

The title to their land, they derived from John Henry Lydius, who claimed a large tract of land lying on the east side of Lake Champlain, and extending east to the foot of the Green Mountains, by a grant from the Indians, among whom he had acted as missionary.* They left their families in Rhode

Island and Connecticut (their former homes) and labored the first season in building log houses on their respective lots, and clearing a piece of land to subsist their families in the future.

They brought with them a cow, and such bread-stuffs as their means would allow; depending upon fish and game for their principal support. They worked together—detailing one of their number each week to procure the game and fish, milk the cow, and do the cooking.

At the close of the season, their united labors had erected five comfortable log-houses, and cleared a sufficient piece of land, in the vicinity of each, for crops the coming season, to warrant them in bringing their families with them, on their return the next Spring. They, therefore, all returned to their former homes, except William Marsh, who, having no family, concluded to go north and spend the Winter, perhaps in Montreal, and join them again in the Spring.

The five returned with their families, the next spring, with such household effects as they could conveniently bring with them, which in these days, would be considered a very meagre outfit, but which, with their own inventions and appliances, they made sufficient to subserve their necessities.

William Marsh did not return, and his friends, notwithstanding many anxious inquiries, never heard of him afterwards.

Previous to 1771, James Rounds, and a Mr. Hills, had taken lots on the west side of the Creek, and commenced improvements.

Ten families, therefore, were all that had settled in the north part of Clarendon, (then Socialborough) as late as 1771. A number of families had joined those, who had settled

his title. But New Hampshire also granted the same lands, and the grantees under this title took measures to drive off the settlers under Lydius, and thus forced them to buy in their lands *also* under the grant of New Hampshire. Some, however, declined this, and they were tried by the old Council of Safety and condemned to servitude during the pleasure of the Council. Ethan Allen afterwards arrested one of these offenders (named Oliver Colvin) and re-tried him, and sentenced him to banishment in the enemies' lines; Gov. Clintou set him at liberty again, and he then petitioned Gov. Chittenden to return to his family and stay so long as he behaved as a friend of the United States. But Chittenden told him he was an Old Yorker and should not live in this State. Lydius had a mansion on the Hudson near Fort Edward. (Doc. Hist. of N. Y., vol. iii. p. 893, and vol. iv. p. 956.)—*David Read.*

*Rev. John Lydius was the minister of the Dutch Reformed Church in Albany and Schenectady, and early in 1702 he came over from Holland. He died in 1710. John Henry Lydius, his son, was a prominent Indian trader in the Colony of New York; went to England in 1776, and died at Kensington near London, in 1791, aged 98 years. He obtained a grant from the Indians of a tract of land lying south of Rutland (now forming a part of Clarendon) which he called Durham, and commenced a settlement on it. Learning that his Indian title was not reliable, he obtained letters patent from the State of New York of the tract in confirmation of

farther south, and commenced a settlement on what has since been known as the South Flats. A settlement was also commenced in the south-east part of the town, (known since as East Street) as early, probably, as 1772 or 1773, by Ichabod Walker, a Mr. Nichols, and a Mr. Osborn. These three families first located in the eastern part of Socialborough (now Rutland), where they were in 1771.

It should be stated in this connection, that the families before alluded to, who settled on the east side of Otter Creek, in Clarendon, came mostly from Rhode Island, and adjacent parts of Connecticut. They were connected together, either by family ties, or ties of friendship, and came, not for the purpose of speculation, but for the express and sole object of making permanent homes, in what was then an unbroken forest.

Their first desire was to obtain a good title to their farms, and soon ascertaining there was doubt in regard to the grant under Lydius, they examined and investigated, so far as they were able, the different and conflicting claims to these lands, by New Hampshire, under Benning Wentworth, and by the state of New York. Having come to the conclusion, that the best title they could possibly obtain, was from New York, they purchased additional deeds under this title accordingly.

During the eight years of war ensuing, between this country and Great Britain, all the settlers in Western Vermont, were more or less disturbed in their possessions and titles. Claimants, under New Hampshire, frequently ejected those holding under New York, while the New Hampshire men were ejected in return.

During all this turmoil, and unsettled state of things, trespassers and "squatters," seemed to thrive exceedingly; for without a shadow of title, they boldly took possession of the best tracts of land they could find, that happened to be temporarily vacated. This state of things invariably resulted, not only in quarrels and expensive litigations, but in criminations and recriminations, intensifying in feeling and bitterness, during, and long after the close of the war.

Those who once obtained possession of land, whether under one title or another, or under no title, invariably stigmatized those, who attempted to enforce their rights against them, by recovering their lands, as "tories,"

and, by thus doing, endeavored to create a public sentiment in their own favor, and against any actual claimant who ventured to disturb them.

History shows that this was peculiarly the state of things in Clarendon, and that many atrocities, were, in consequence, committed. And, indeed, it was not until long after the Revolution, and the organization of the State Government, that an act was finally passed by the Legislature, commonly termed the "Quieting Act," that settled and adjusted most of the conflicting claims and titles to real estate.

This bill was originated and advocated by Daniel Marsh who was a member of the Legislature from the town of Clarendon for quite a number of years.

SOLDIERS' RECORD.

The town of Clarendon furnished the following soldiers for the suppression of the slaveholder's rebellion, as shown by the reports of the Adjutant General of Vermont, for the years 1864 and 1865:

First Regiment, three months men, mustered into service May 2, 1861: mustered out of service Aug. 15, 1861.

<i>Names.</i>	<i>Age.</i>	<i>Co.</i>
Crothers, William	18	G
Combs, Harrison	19	G
Congdon, James L.	38	G
Lincoln, George	24	G
Ross, John W.	20	G
Smith, William H.	20	G
Steward, Gilbert	22	G
Rounds, William Mc C.	34	K
Donnelly, John	23	K
Kelley, Samuel H.	25	K
Leach, Moses W.	35	K
Ross, James W.	22	K
Smith, Alonzo E.	24	K
Webb, Henry	26	K

Procured Substitutes.

Willis Benson, Barney Riley, Henry C. Round, Lucien P. Smith, Edwin C. Taylor William L. Wylie.

This town furnished 14 three-months men under the call of April, 1861, for 75,000 volunteers, and 75 three-years men under different calls; 23 for one year, and 15 for nine months.

I think no one went from this town as a drafted man. Several inhabitants of this town, whose names are not in the following list, are credited to other towns or States, among which are W. M. Flanders, Orin Ingals and Warren Gifford.

VOLUNTEERS FOR 3 YEARS.

Credited previous to call for 300,000 volunteers of Oct. 17, 1863.

<i>Names.</i>	<i>Age.</i>	<i>Reg.</i>	<i>Co.</i>	<i>Date of Enlistment.</i>	<i>Remarks.</i>
Avery, Peter	21	10	C	July 15, 1862.	
Ballard, George	19	2	B	May 8, '61.	Killed at Savage Station, June 29, '62.
Cobb, Henry H.	18	4	C	Aug. 23, '61.	Discharged July 14, '63.
Combs, Harrison	20	7	B	Dec. 9, '61.	Pro. Corp.; cap'd Feb. 9, '64, and supposed to have died in rebel prison.
Congdon, Henry C.	24	2 S.S.	E	Aug. 11, '62.	Pro. Corp.; w'nded in G. H., Aug. 31, '61.
Crothers, John	18	7	H	Feb. 17, '62.	Re-en. Mar. 23, '64; pro. Corp. May 2, '64.
Daniels, Charles H.	30	7	B	Jan. 18, '62.	Died Nov. 30, '62.
Daniels, William J.	18	7	B	Nov. 27, '61.	Re-en. Feb. 23, '64.
Davis, Don C.	23	Cav.	H	Oct. 5,	Discharged Jan. 2, '64.
Davis, Flavius	31	"	H	Oct. 17,	Sergeant.
Davis, Solon D.	25	"	H	"	Missing in action Oct. 11, '63.
Davis, Thomas	29	7	I	Dec. 27, '61.	Died Oct. 9, '62.
Dorsett, Charles F.	30	5	G	Aug. 29, '61.	Corp.; dis. Oct. 23, '62.
Dorsett, Edwin H.	25	9	B	June 16, '62.	
Doty, James J.	21	11	M	July 13, '63.	Pro. Sergt., June 17, '65.
Dyer, William	18	5	G	Aug. 22, '61.	Re-en. Sept. 16, '63.
Edgerton, Edward M.	19	9	B	June 18, '62.	Musician; pro. Serg't Oct. 19, '64; pro. principal musician Dec. 26, '64.
Fassett, Don A.	25	5	G	Aug. 22, '61.	
Flanders, Steven B.	19	1 S.S.	F	Sept. 11, '61.	Re-enlisted Jan. 2, '64.
Flanders, William	25	2	B	May 8, '61.	Discharged July 26, '62.
Gee, Abisha G.	26	7	B	Feb. 5, '62.	Died Dec. 28, '62.
Gee, Edward B.	22	Cav.	H	Sept. 23, '61.	Discharged May 2, '62.
Giddings, Henry H.	23	1 S.S.	F	Sept. 11, '61.	Discharged Oct. 4, '61.
Gregory, Philip	21	10	C	July 15, '62.	
Hagar, Enoch C.	18	11	L	June 4, '63.	Mustered out June 22, '65.
Harrington, William W.	22	2	B	May 8, '61.	" June 29, '64.
Holden, James B.	23	Cav.	H	Sept. 2, '61.	Died May 26, '62, of w'ds rec. in action.
Horton, Lorin	42	7	D	Dec. 7, '61.	Discharged Oct. 15, '62.
Hubbard, Michael	18	10	C	Aug. 4, '62.	
Kelley, Edward L.	22	9	B	June 18, '62.	Pro. 1st Lieut. Co. E, Dec. 22, '63.
Kelley, Samuel H.	25	9	B	May 1, '63.	Captain; mustered out June 13, '65.
Langley, George A.	27	7	I	Feb. 10, '62.	Died Oct. 13, '62.
Lazelle, John	38	9	B	July 8, '62.	Frenchman; deserted Oct. 1, '62.
Lewis, Henry	21	5	G	Aug. 22, '61.	Killed at Savage Station, June 29, '62.
Maranville, Lewis S.	18	10	C	Aug. 4, '62.	Trans. to Invalid Corps July 1, '63.
Morgan, Lensey R.	20	Cav.	H	Sept. 23, '61.	Pro. Serg't; trans. to Invalid Corps.
Monroe, Ira C.	18	"	H	Sept. 28, '61.	Drowned in James River May 16, '64.
Parker, Charles A.	18	7	B	Nov. 27, '61.	Discharged Oct. 8, '62.
Perkins, Albert	18	7	A	Jan. 21, '62.	Discharged Aug. 11, '63.
Pitts, William H.	18	7	B	Nov. 27, '61.	Re-enlisted Feb. 20, '64.
Plumley, Jesse	40	7	I	Feb. 3, '62.	Re-enlisted Feb. 17, '64.
Potter, Darius E.	27	1 S.S.	F	Sept. 11, '61.	Discharged Nov. 8, '62.
Potter, Noel	20	"	F	"	Discharged Dec. 26, '62.
Powers, Daniel M.	44	Cav.	F	Nov. 4, '61.	Discharged May 20, '62.
Powers, William D.	18	7	I	Feb. 6, '62.	Musician; re-enlisted Feb. 15, '64.
Quincy, David	25	7	D	Dec. 14, '61.	Discharged Dec. 7, '62.
Rhodes, John Q. A.	24	5	G	Aug. 26, '61.	Killed at Savage Station June 29, '62.
Ross, James M.	21	Cav.	H	Sept. 17, '61.	Re-enlisted Dec. 26, '63.
Savory, John H.	24	2	B	May 8, '61.	Died April 18, '62.
Sherman, Merritt H.		11	C		
Smith, Montillion	31	2 S.S.	E	Aug. 11, '62.	Discharged March 26, '63.
Stewart, Gilbert		Cav.	G		1st Lieut.; died June 29, '64, of wounds rec. in action June 28, '64.
Sumner, Nelson A.	23	5	B	Aug. 31, '61.	Pro. Corp., afterwards Capt. in Col. Reg.
Sumner, Reuben A.	21	11	M	Aug. 17, '63.	Died July 13, '64.
Titus, Abel E.	18	2	B	Aug. 14, '62.	Promoted Corp.
Tower, Horace	28	2	B	May 8,	Mustered out June 29, '64.
Wardwell, George W.	24	7	D	Dec. 18, '61.	" Aug. 30, '64.
Wardwell, William H. H.	21	7	D	"	Re-enlisted Feb. 16, '64.
Weller, David	23	9	B	June 12, '62.	Died in Andersonville, Ga., July 11, '64.
Wescott, Henry		7	G		
Wilder, Charles H.		7	I		
Winn, James R.		11	C		
Wilkins, William	18	7	B	Jan. 20, '62.	Captured Feb. 9, '64.

Credited under call of Oct. 17, 1863, and subsequent calls for 3 years.

<i>Names.</i>	<i>Age.</i>	<i>Reg.</i>	<i>Co.</i>	<i>Date of Enlistment.</i>	<i>Remarks.</i>
Darling, Joseph W.	24	5	G	Jan. 1, '64.	Wounded May 1, '61.
Gee, Edward B.	24	9	B	Aug. 2,	
Hosmer, William O.	18	11	C	Jan. 2, '64.	
Hoyt, George H.	21	9	D	Jan. 4, '64.	
Ives, Franklin	22	9	B	Dec. 24,	Prisoner Feb. 2, '64.
Parker, Lucian B. Jr	18	10	F	Dec. 1, '63.	
Proctor, Adrian C.	44	10	F	Dec. 17, '63.	
Proctor, William	18	10	F	Dec. 4, '63.	
Sherman, Edwin M	18	11	C	"	Pro. Corp.; pro. Serg't Sept. 1, '64.
Sherman, Minor B.	19	11	C	"	Pro. Corp.; died April 16, '65.
Shippey, Azro A.	40	2 S. S.	E	Dec. 17, '63.	Died in service.
Smith, William H.	23	17	I	Dec. 5, '63.	Pro. 1st Lieut., June 20, '65.

VOLUNTEERS FOR ONE YEAR.

Aldrich, George F.	21	9	B	Aug. 23, '64.	
Brecette, Peter L.	19	1st A.	C.	Dec. 9, '61.	Mustered out Aug. 10, '64.
Cavanaugh, Martin D.	18	10	F	Feb. 6, '65.	Wounded June 29, '65.
Dawson, Lovell A.	21	9	K	Aug. 27, '64.	Died Feb. 7, '65.
Kelley, Patrick	38	10	K	Aug. 24, '64.	
Laundry, Frank	22	1st A.	C.	Dec. 10, '61.	Mustered out Aug. 10, '64.
Marsh, Daniel P.	19	F. Cav.	I	Jan. 4, '65.	" June 27, '65.
Marlow, Lewis	27	2	Bat.	Aug. 23, '64.	" July 31, '65.
Moore, Andrew J.	18	7	I	Feb. 7,	" July 18, '65.
Round, William	21	7	D	Feb. 13, '65.	
Shippey, Franklin A.		7	C		
Starks, John J.	20	7	B	Sept. 1, '64.	Mustered out July 15, '65.
Wardwell, Myron H.	20	7	D	Aug. 28, '64.	" July 14, '65.
Whitlock, Franklin A.	18	7	C	Feb. 13, '65.	" July 22, '65.

VOLUNTEERS RE-ENLISTED.

Crothers, John	18	7	K	Mar. 23, '64.	
Currin, Robert	33	5	G	Aug. 27, '61.	Re-enlisted Dec. 15, '63; pro. Corp.
Daniels, William J.	18	7	B	Feb. 23, '64.	
Dyer, William	18	5	G	Aug. 22, '61.	Re-enlisted Dec. 16, '63.
Plumley, Jesse	40	7	I	Feb. 17, '64.	
Porter, Anthony	43	7	B	Dec. 6, '61.	Re-enlisted Feb. 25, '64.
Powers, William D.	18	7	I	Feb. 6, '62.	Musician, Feb. 15, '64.

VOLUNTEERS FOR NINE MONTHS.

Ackley, Lewis E.	18	14	B	Aug. 27, '63.	
Bartholomew, Andrew J.	26	14	B	"	
Crapo, Josiah W.	40	14	B	Aug. 27, '62.	
Gee, Edward B.	22	14	B	"	
Grover, Marshall W.	41	14	B	Sept. 5, '62.	Discharged Feb. 2, '63.
Jackson, Warren C.	22	12	K	Aug. 25, '62.	
Kinsman, William W.	19	14	B	Sept. 5, '62.	Discharged Jan. 31, '63.
Leach, Moses W.	36	12	K	Aug. 8, '62.	Pro. Lieut. Feb. 14, '63.
Moore, Thomas A. E.	19	12	K	Aug. 19, '62.	
Nelson, Edgar S.	18	12	K	Aug. 25, '62.	
Pitts, George N. Jr.	19	14	B	Aug. 27, '62.	
Ross, Aldis D.	19	12	K	Aug. 8, '62.	
Smith, Elias	35	14	B	Aug. 27, '62.	Discharged Feb. 25, '63.
Smith, William H.	21	14	B	Aug. 27,	Sergeant.
Wardwell, Myron H.	18	12	K	Aug. 25, '62.	

Furnished under draft—Paid commutation.

Richard Butler, George W. Crossman,
Winslow S. Eddy, Charles Ewing, Merritt
Fisk, Edgar M. Glynn, Nathan B. Smith,
Wallace Smith.

TO FRANCE.

BY H. B. SPOFFORD.

Around thy hills, O stricken France,
Dark hangs the sulphurous battle-cloud,

In valley gleams the foeman's lance,
Round Paris rolls his thunders loud!

O! where is he whose chainless soul
All Europe's host undaunted met,
When Danube heard his drum's wild roll
And Wagram dimmed his bayonet.

Marengo's cloak is round him cast,
And Jena's blade is by his side;
But where is now his trumpet's blast,
And where the soldiers of his pride?

They sleep, alas! by Nilus wave,
 They slumber on the Danube's bed;
 The earth is but a common grave
 For gallant France's immortal dead.

Arise, ye warriors of the past!
 From out your long and dreamless sleep,
 And round your country's banner cast
 Your shadowy squadrons deep.

Let him of Naples lead th' advance
 With charging steed like thunder crash,
 While Moskow's chief on Prussian lance,
 His stormy legions dash!

High waving o'er the ranks of war
 To soldier's eyes the guiding star,
 Arise and shine o'er all the field afar,
 O, white plume of Henry of Navarre!

And once again mount the war-steed,
 Fair Orlean's patriotic maid,
 Seest thou not thy country bleed?
 O, draw again thy conquering blade.

And thou, victor on Chalon's field,
 When dread Atilla's mighty band
 Their fierce and haughty squadrons wheeled,
 And swiftly fled the Frankish land;

And let Austerlitz's sun arise
 In glory, and break the war-cloud
 That long has enveloped the skies
 And blackened France like a shroud.

'Tis vain, the leaders of the past
 Will never lead your hosts again,
 Save as spirit, with electric flash,
 May thrill the souls of living men.

January, 1871.

Very Detailed DANBY. p 576-672

BY J. C. WILLIAMS, EDITOR OF THE "OTTER CREEK NEWS."

Danby is situated in the extreme southern part of Rutland County, lat. 43 deg. 21 min. long. 4 deg. 1 min.; bounded by Tinmouth, Wallingford, Mt. Tabor, Dorset and Pawlet. It contains 24,960 acres, being a little more than 6 miles square. The mountains upon the south, running east and west, form a natural southern boundary, but with this exception, it seems there was no reference had to natural bounds in surveying the town.

The surface of the town is greatly diversified by hills and valleys. Danby Mountain, sometimes called "Spruce," runs north and south through the entire length of the town, and intersects at nearly right angles with what is familiarly called "Dorset Mountain," on the south. Another range of hills extend through the eastern half, thus dividing the town into three sections, designated as the east, west and middle. The Green Moun-

tains lie upon the east, west of which is Otter Creek valley. A portion of this valley is enclosed within the limits of Danby. The eastern range of hills terminates upon the south, forming a pass. Otter Creek flows through a small portion of the town, in the north-east.

The town is well watered by numerous streams, the two principal of which are Mill River and Flower Brook. Mill River is formed by the junction of a large number of small streams, one of which rises in the extreme south-western part of the town. Mill River flows by an easterly course through the town, winding and twisting among the hills, until it empties into Otter Creek, in the town of Mt. Tabor. Flower Brook rises in the north-western part of the town, flows southerly for about one mile, then flows westerly and empties into Pawlet River, in the town of Pawlet. Danby Pond is situated near the center of the town, and its outlet flows into Mill river.

Mill privileges are afforded on all these streams, which the early settlers found to be of great advantage. No town in the State is better watered. In every valley among the many hills of this town, may be found brooks and rivulets, and springs of unsurpassed purity, one or two of which are said to possess medical qualities.

The surface of the town in its primitive state was clothed with a luxuriant growth of all the variety of forest trees found in this latitude.

SETTLEMENT.

In 1760, Jonathan Willard and 67 others, petitioned to Benning Wentworth, Gov. of New Hampshire, for a charter for two townships, each of 6 miles square. Sept. 24, 1760, the petitioners held a meeting at the house of Nathan Shepard, in Nine Partners, Dutchess Co., N. Y. The notice for this meeting was signed by Samuel Rose and Matthew Ford, two of the petitioners. At that meeting Jonathan Ormsby was appointed clerk, and Samuel Rose, agent to go to Albany and get what information he could, relative to obtaining a grant for the townships above referred to, in the western part of the Province of New Hampshire. Capt. William Lamson of Albany, had been employed by the petitioners to procure this grant, the result of whose proceedings Rose was to learn, and report at their next meeting. Rose was to

have 12 s. per day for his services, and find himself. The following copy of a receipt will show how much money was raised for that purpose :

" Nine Partners, N. Y. }
Sept. 24th, 1760. }

Then received of Jonathan Ormsby, the sum of Three pounds Two shillings, toward defraying the charge of going to Albany, in order to get what information I can how far Capt. William Lamson has proceeded in getting a grant for two townships in New Hampshire. I say, rec'v'd by me,

SAMUEL ROSE."

The meeting was adjourned to Oct. 8, but at this adjourned meeting, nothing of importance was done, and Samuel Rose did not make any report.

The next meeting of the petitioners was held at Nine Partners, Oct. 15, 1760, Lawrence Willsee, moderator. Jonathan Willard, agent to go to Portsmouth, New Hampshire, and procure a charter. He was to have \$3 on each right, with what had been paid to Capt. Lamson. From an account of money received at this meeting, we learn that £58, 6 p. was raised, with which Willard was to proceed to New Hampshire, and if possible obtain a charter for two townships, and make report to the petitioners as soon as practicable.

The charter for a township to be called Danby was obtained the following year, and bears date Aug. 27, 1761. The township of Pawlet was granted to this same Jonathan Willard and 67 others, Aug. 26, 1761, and the township of Harwick (now Mt. Tabor,) about the same time.

The charter for the township of Danby, is the general form of the New Hampshire Charter.

The names of the original grantees of the township are as follows :

Jonathan Willard, Samuel Rose, Matthew Ford, Lawrence Willsee, Benjamin Palmer, James Baker, Jonathan Ormsby, Joseph Soper, William Willard, Joseph Marks, Daniel Miller, Daniel Dunham, John Nelson, Aaron Buck, Asa Alger, Joseph Brown, John Sutherland, Jr., Joseph Brown, Jr., Thomas Brown, Jeremiah Palmer, Benjamin Hammond, William Blunt, Israel Weller, Benjamin Finch, Noah Pettibone, Samuel Shepard, John Weller, David Weller, Nehemiah Reynolds, Jonathan Palmer, William T. Barton, Jr., John Partilow, Joseph Alger, Hugh Hall Wentworth, Samuel Alger, Jonathan Weller, Lucius Palmer, Ephraim Reynolds, John Downing, Capt. John Chamberlin, Moses Kellogg, Reuben Knapp, David Willoughby,

Isaac Finch, William Barton, Gideon Ormsby, John Willard, Samuel Hunt, Jr., Eliakim Weller, Noah Gillett, Col. Ebenezer Kendall, Samuel Hunt, Nathan Weller, William Kennedy, Nathan Fellows, Lamson Sheah, John Edmunds, Daniel Ford, Richard Joslin, William Shaw.

By the Charter 250 acres were called a share, and the proprietors were to have equal shares in making divisions. All these rights were fairly located, but the 500 acres for the Governor, fell upon the mountain in the south-western part of the town, which land still bears the name of "Governor's Right."

The provisions of the charter were all nullified by the war which followed a few years after the settlement of the town, but the grantees retained their rights, although but few of them settled here. They donated some of the land to actual settlers.

As the charter directed, the proprietors of the township of Danby, held their first meeting at the Great Nine Partners, Cromelbow Precinct, Dutchess Co., Sept. 22d, 1761, Jonathan Willard, moderator, agreeable to the charter; Jonathan Ormsby appointed proprietor's clerk. As this was the first meeting under the charter, we will give below a copy of the doings :

" Voted that Jonathan Ormsby be Clerk.
" " Samuel Shepard be Constable.
" " Mr. Aaron Buck be Treasurer.
" " The first division of land be 100 acres to each right.
" " Mr. Jonathan Willard be 1st Committee.
" " Mr. Jonathan Ormsby be 2d Committee
" " Mr. Samuel Rose be 3d Com.
" " Mr. Nehemiah Reynolds be 4th Committee
" " Mr. Moses Kelly be 5th Com.
" " Mr. Daniel Dunham be 6th Com.
" " Mr. Stephen Videto be 7th Committee.

" That the above committee set out from home the third Monday in October next, in order to proceed on said business, and make division of land, &c.

Voted that the first hundred acre division lots be laid out and seized by the surveyor and committee.

Voted that one dollar be paid by each proprietor to enable said committee to proceed on their business and make division."

The above meeting was adjourned until Oct 8th, following, but for some reason, was adjourned to Jan. 12, 1762, at the house of Roswell Hopkins, Esq., Nine Partners. It was then voted that the proprietors pay to Jonathan Willard, \$2 each, for obtaining the grant.

The first annual meeting was held by the proprietors, at the house of Jonathan Reynolds, inn-holder at Nine Partners, 2d Tuesday of Mar., 1762. Samuel Shepard, moderator; Jonathan Ormsby elected clerk for the year ensuing. The report of the committee showed that a part of the first division lots had been laid out, but the shares not distributed. The number of committee was reduced from seven to three at this meeting, who were to finish laying out the lots. Jonathan Ormsby, Samuel Rose and Lewis Barton were chosen assessors, to examine the accounts of the property. The proprietors had as yet made no attempt at settling the land, for no one knew where his share was to be located, and would not until after the surveys were completed. The first committee appointed had surveyed out the townships of Danby and Harwick, and seized them by virtue of the grant.

Sometime in April following, the proprietors again met, and voted to pay the committee appointed to lay out the land, 11 s. per day. This committee was engaged during the summer of 1762, in making the surveys, and Oct. 5th, following, another meeting was held at the Inn of Lewis Delavargue, to hear a report of their proceedings. This report showed that the work was not wholly completed, and would have to be delayed until another spring.

Meetings continued to be held at the house of Jonathan Reynolds, and others at Nine Partners, until the spring of 1763, when we find Apr. 12, the proprietors met and appointed a new committee, consisting of Darius Lobdell, Aaron Buck, Jonathan Palmer and Zephaniah Buck, who were instructed to proceed at once and finish laying out the land.

The surveys in the first division were completed during the summer of 1763, and each one numbered, being according to the charter 68 shares, which the proprietors had voted to be 100 acres each, in the first division. The 68 town-lots, of the contents of one acre each for a "town-plot" had also been laid out and numbered. We have been unable to learn the exact locality of these "town lots," as the book containing a record of them was burned. But as near as can be ascertained they were located east of Danby Four Corners, on the farms now owned by J. E. Nichols and Howard Dillingham. According to the charter, the lots were to be laid out

as near the centre of the township as possible.

The proprietors met at the house of Capt. Michael Hopkins, in Armenia Precinct, Dutchess Co., Sept. 5, 1763, for the purpose of locating or distributing their lots, by placing the numbers in a hat or box, in the usual manner, and then drawing. Abraham Finch and Daniel Shepard were appointed to draw for each proprietor's lot. The draught as drawn by Finch and Shepard is exactly the same as entered in the Proprietor's book of records of land for the township of Danby. Thomas Rowley was surveyor in the first division, who had been employed by the committee for that purpose. Each proprietor was to pay his share of the cost of surveying, or forfeit his right.

In the fall of 1763, or spring of '64, a road was laid out from Bennington to Danby by Darius Lobdel and Samuel Rose, and the following summer was worked some. Those who worked upon this road were to receive their pay in land. It was cut for a bridle-path merely, and is the same route now used for a highway, leading from Danby to West Dorset across the mountain. This was the only road leading to the township for some time, and accounts for that part of the town being settled first. This road was also used by the early settlers in going to and from Bennington, which was then the nearest market, and to Manchester, the nearest place to mill.

The annual meeting, 2d Tuesday of Mar., 1764, was held in Armenia Precinct; the following officers elected: Samuel Rose, moderator; Jonathan Ormsby, clerk; Joseph Haskins, treasurer; Nehemiah Reynolds and Samuel Rose, assessors; Joseph Soper, constable. No business of importance was transacted at this meeting with the exception of settling up the affairs of the property. The proprietors agreed to donate land from the undivided portion of the township, to the person or persons who would make the first settlement. As yet no clearing had been made, and no attempts were made at settling until the following year.

The oldest deed on record in this town, bears date Feb. 21, 1763, given by John Howard to Benjamin Corey, viz.

"To all people to whom these Presents shall come Greeting: Know ye that I Johu Howard of Armenia Precinct, in Dutchess County, and province of N. Y., for and in consideration of the sum of Twenty Pounds

Current money of New York, to me in hand before the ensealing and Delivery of these Presents, well and truly paid to my full satisfaction By Benjamin Corey of Armenia Precinct aforesaid, have therefore Bargained, sold, set over, given, granted, alienated, enfeoffed, conveyed and confirmed, and by these Presents, Do Bargain, sell, set over, give, grant, alien, enfeoff, convey and confirm and forever Quit Claim unto the said Benjamin Corey, his heirs and assigns, all my Right, Title, Interest, claim and profit that I have in two Townships, Lately granted to a Number of Petitioners by the Governor and Council of the Province of N. H., the one named Danby and the other Harwick, in said Province of N. H., and Lying on Otter Creek (that is to say) one equal sixtieth Part of each of the said Townships, which are each six miles square, the Part in each township hereby Intended to be granted, is one whole share or Right amongst the first Proprietors of said Township.

To have and to hold the said Two Rights or Shares in said Townships, with all the Privileges, commodities and Appurtenances to the same belonging or in anywise Appurtenant unto him the said Benjamin Corey, his Heirs, Executors and Administrators and Assigns forever, as a good Indefeasible Estate in Feesimple, and that the same is free from all incumbrances whatsoever, and that I the said John Howard have in myself good Right and full power and Lawful Authority to sell and Dispose of the same in manner and form as above written. Furthermore I the said John Howard Do hereby covenant and grant to and with him the said Benj. Corey his Heirs, Executors, Adms. and assigns, shall and will forever warrant and Defend by these Presents from the Lawful claims and Demands of any Person or Persons whatsoever.

In witness Whereof, I the said John Howard have hereunto set my hand and seal this twenty-first Day of Feb., Anno Domini, One thousand seven Hundred, sixty-three, and in the third year of his Majesty's Reign.

JOHN HOWARD. [seal.]

Signed, Sealed and delivered In presence of us

ROSWELL HOPKINS,
JOSHUA DICKENSON.

Dutchess County, s.s. } Be it remembered that on the 21 Feb., 1763, Then came John Howard Personally who was the signer and sealer and granter of the within Deed of sale, Before me Roswell Hopkins one of his Majesty's Justice of the Peace for said County, Assyned and acknowledged the same to be his free and voluntary act and deed and I having perused the same and find no material Rasures or Interlinations, allows the same to be put on Record in one or both of Town Books of Records for the town of Danby and Harwich.

ROSWELL HOPKINS,
Justice of the Peace."

The next oldest deed bears record May 29 1764. The original right (100 acres) of Joseph Algur, deeded by his son to Jeremiah French.

In the summer of 1765, the first settlement of Danby took place. The pioneer settlers were Joseph Soper, Joseph Earl, Crispin Bull, Luther Colvin and Micah Vail. It is quite certain no clearing had been made previous to that time.

Joseph Soper, who had previously visited the town with a view to settlement, came first, with his family, from Nine Partners, N. Y., and pitched on the farm now owned by James Stone. He found his way here by marked trees, bringing his effects upon the back of his horse. He soon made a clearing and built a log cabin, just south of where the woolen factory was built. It is now over a century since that log cabin was built. It stood there as we are told, until about the year 1800, and although every trace has disappeared, yet the spot where the first house stood, is still looked upon with much interest.

Joseph Earl came next from Nine Partners, and commenced a clearing west of Soper, near the present residence of John Hilliard. As near as can be learned, Earl did not locate permanently until the following year, when he erected a log cabin, and was joined by his family.

Crispin Bull settled on the farm formerly owned by Alphonso Hilliard. He afterwards made the first clearing in the east part of the town, and built a cabin just south of where the school-house stands. Luther Colvin and Micah Vail both came about the same time from Rhode Island. Colvin pitched on the farm now owned and occupied by L. R. Fisk, and Vail first settled on the farm owned by A. B. Herrick, south of the Corners. The cabins of these first settlers were somewhat rude in appearance, logs hewn only on the inside, and pointed with mud, roofed with bark, having but one door and window, and enclosing only a single room; boards for the floor hewn from logs.

These five families constituted the entire population in the spring of 1766. Those men had brought their families and effects with them, together with horses and oxen. They did not settle very near each other, but upon the undivided portion of the township, of which a certain number of acres were donated to them as first settlers. It is due to

those and other pioneers of this town, to say that they were equal to the task before them; being energetic men, of athletic frames and rugged constitutions, they faced the dangers and hardships of a settlement in the wilderness, and gained for themselves a home. If it were possible, we would give a complete history of the pioneers separately, but we are unable to learn at the present time much concerning them. We shall, however, relate all that has been learned of them.

Soper, Joseph—see biography.

Joseph Earl, Crispin Bull, Luther Colvin and Micah Vail were all active and useful men.

There is no record of any meeting being held by the proprietors in 1765, and, if any was held the record is lost. The next meeting of the proprietors of which we have any account, was held at the house of Enos Northrup, in Charlotte Precinct, Feb. 27, 1766. The territory in this State west of Green Mountains, was then included in this precinct, and a county by the name of Charlotte was constituted in 1772, by the government of N. Y., which then claimed jurisdiction over the New Hampshire Grants. The northern boundary of Arlington and Sunderland was the southern boundary of the county of Charlotte. The house of Enos Northrup was situated in the southern part of that county, or in the northern part of what is now Bennington County.

Capt. Michael Haskins was moderator of that meeting, and it was voted that 60 acres in a square form, of the undivided land at the "mill place" be given to the person or persons, who would erect a grist and saw-mill there. This "mill-place" refers to the same spot where the first mill was afterwards built, on the west side of the stream, opposite the mill now owned by Nelson Kelly. No one availed themselves of this offer until a number of years afterwards.

The annual meeting of 1766, was held in Armenia Precinct, Mar. 27—Samuel Rose, moderator. The doings of this meeting are not of much importance. It was voted not to make another division of land at present, and sufficient land was to be left for a road between the township of Danby and Harwick. It was also voted to give Samuel Rose all the land between No. 65 and the Harwick line, for his past services, which included nearly one whole share of 100 acres.

Among the settlers who came in the spring of 1767, were Timothy Bull, Stephen Calkins, Seth Cook, Nathan Weller and Peter Irish, each of whom erected a log-cabin, and commenced felling the forest. They brought their families with them, together with cattle and swine. Timothy Bull settled near his son Crispin, in the south part of the town. Calkins settled where William Herrick now lives, and afterwards built a grist and saw-mill where Nelson Kelly now lives. Cook settled south of the Corners, on what has since been known as the "Cook farm." Weller located himself a little north of the residence of William Otis, since known as the "Weller farm." Peter Irish pitched on the farm now owned by Nelson Colvin. These settlers by most diligent toil, in which all the members of the families bore their part, soon had sufficient clearing to raise grain and potatoes enough to keep them from fear of actual want. As not much hay was raised for several years, it was rather difficult to provide for the cows during the winter. But with a scanty supply of hay, and the help of browse which was plenty, they were comfortably wintered.

The proprietors held two meetings in 1763, one Mar. 8th, at the house of Samuel Smith, and the other Apr. 1st, at the house of Joseph Mahbits, in Armenia Precinct. Samuel Rose, moderator. After this, meetings were held in the township, which was being settled quite rapidly. Settlements now began to be made in the north and west part of the town, and in the fall of 1763, several had located themselves along Otter Creek. There were quite a number came to settle during 1768, among whom were Thomas Rowley, John Stafford, Jesse Irish, Daniel Vanolendo, Nathaniel Fisk and Joseph Sprague. There were at that time some 20 families in town—population about 60.

In the divisions of land, there seems to have been a regular system of surveys. Some of the settlers had located upon the undivided land, while others settled upon the rights purchased of the proprietors. The circumstances attending the proprietorship of the town, had given rise to a class called "land jobbers," and speculators, who now began to purchase the land of the original grantees, and in many cases paid but a nominal sum. Actual settlers were often obliged to pay these speculators a heavy price, which

was for a time some hindrance to the settlement of the town. The price was known to range as high as \$15 or \$20 per acre. This state of affairs, taken in connection with the troubles with New York, rendered the progress of settlement slow for a number of years.

At this period, the troubles between New Hampshire and New York, were beginning to be embarrassing to the settlers.

ORGANIZATION.

The first annual town meeting was held Mar. 14, 1769, at the house of Mr. Timothy Bull, who then lived near the present residence of Ezra Harrington,—Timothy Bull, moderator, Thomas Rowley, town clerk; Stephen Calkins, Seth Cook and Crispin Bull, selectmen; Daniel Vanolendo, constable; Nathan Weller, treasurer; Peter Irish, collector; John Stafford, surveyor; Joseph Earl, Stephen Calkins and Seth Cook, committee to lay out highways.

A town meeting was held Sept. 29, 1769, to see where it was best to lay out highways. Voted to lay out 5 roads. The first as marked from the notch in the mountain to Joseph Earl's which was the first road built in town; thence to be laid to Micah Vail's; a road also to run from Micah Vail's house north, and one to run east. Another was laid out from the house of Jesse Irish to the house of Nathaniel Fisk. Irish then lived in the northern part of the town and Fisk in the eastern.

In 1769, the proprietors made a 2d 60-acre division of land, laid out by Thomas Rowley, Stephen Calkin and Crispin Bull, appointed a committee a committee for that purpose.—Two lots were laid out and disposed of, to pay the expense of making this division. Another lot of 60 acres was disposed of for building and mending roads. Stephen Calkins was appointed a committee to take charge of the proceeds, after disposing of the land, and use them to the best advantage for that purpose.

The annual town meeting, 1770, was held at the house of Timothy Bull, moderator; Crispin Bull and Seth Cook elected highway surveyors. The proprietors made a 3d division of land this year, by their committee, Jesse Irish, Micah Vail and Thomas Rowley, of 50 acres to each right. This division was made by pitches, and the lots laid out adjoining in regular form. The proprietors then

draw lots for the day when each should make his pitch, which took place Oct. 3d.

The town meetings continued to be held at the house of Timothy Bull until 1773, when they were held at the house of Mr. William-son Bull. We have no means of knowing what the population of the town was at that time, as there was no regular census made until 1791. But it is very evident that notwithstanding all the hinderances, the town was being settled with great rapidity. The troubles with New York were now at their height, and the people here as well as elsewhere on the "grants," vied with each other in resisting the unjust measures which were being imposed. The settlers were banded together, and under the leadership of Ethan Allen promptly met every attempt on the part of the colony of New York to extend her rule over them, and to gain a foothold on their soil.

The annual meeting 1773, was held at the house of Williamson Bull—Micah Vail, moderator. Town meetings were afterwards held at the house of Micah Vail. That part of the town, at that time being most thickly settled. Roads were increasing, so that in 1773, it required three surveyors, Stephen Calkins, Ephraim Seley and Phillip Griffith. The surveyors in 1772, were Joseph Sprague, Abel Haskins and Micah Bull.

Calkins was surveyor on the north roads from Tinmouth, Seley on roads in the south part of the town, and Griffith on the roads upon the east side. Hogs were not allowed to run without being yoked. Joseph Soule was elected town clerk in 1773, in place of Thomas Rowley, who had been town clerk, since the town was organized. Ephraim Seley and Micah Vail were appointed a committee to receive the town's books and deliver them to the new clerk.

The annual meeting 1774, was held at the house of Micah Vail, moderator. There were three assessors chosen this year, for the first time; William Gage, Ephraim Seley and William Bromley

Ephraim Mallory was moderator of the annual meeting 1775, and four highway surveyors were elected, viz. Abraham Chase, William Gage, Stephen Rogers and Clark Arnold; assessors, William Bromley, William Gage and Stephen Calkins.

The people of the different towns were holding meetings and conventions, in refer-

ence to the general safety of the inhabitants on the grants. A meeting was held at the house of Micah Vail, Jan. 30th, to appoint delegates, to attend a general meeting of delegates from the different towns, to be held at the house of Mr. Martin Powell in Manchester, Jan. 31st. Joseph Soule was moderator of this meeting, and Micah Vail, Ephraim Seley and Joseph Soule appointed delegates.

The difficulty with New York involved their dearest rights, and raised their indignation to the highest pitch, and was just on the point of breaking out into open hostility when the news of the battle of Lexington reached the settlers. It found them in readiness at a minute's warning, to defend their homes. The settlers of the town were united, as they had hitherto been, against their common enemy.

The proprietors held a meeting in April, 1776, at the house of William Bromley, Ephraim Seley, moderator, and voted a 4th division of 50 acres to each right, by "pitches," the same as in the 3d; committee to lay out the land, William Bromley, Wing Rogers, Ephraim Seley, John Wood and William Gage, and to commence the 1st of May following; William Bromley appointed proprietor's clerk.

At the annual meeting, 1776, Mr. William Bromley was elected town clerk, and a committee of five to grant warrants to surveyors, and see if the roads were properly worked. The warrants empowered surveyors to distrain the goods and chattels of all delinquents and dispose of them by public auction, and appropriate the proceeds for the use of highways. The three assessors for that year were Joseph Sprague, Seth Cook and Abraham Chase.

May 4, 1776, a meeting at the house of Micah Vail, to appoint a committee of safety. David Irish, moderator; Micah Vail, William Gage and David Irish, appointed a committee of safety for the town, during the then present Continental Congress; a committee of five also appointed, to take charge of the public rights as granted by the charter, viz. Joseph Soule, Joseph Sprague, Philip Griffith, Micah Vail and Abraham Chase. A road was laid out that year from Ephraim Seley's to Moses Vail's and the Oter Creek road, making some 10 or 12 roads in town at that time; all laid 4 rods wide.

In the convention which met at the house of Cephas Kent, in Dorset, Sept. 25, 1776, Danby was represented by Micah Vail and William Gage.

The following is a copy of a paper, now in my hands, which was presented to Capt. Micah Vail, in 1774, by Ethan Allen.

"REMARKS, &c., ON SOME LATE LAWS PASSED IN NEW YORK.

His excellency Governor Tryon, in conformity to the addresses of the General Assembly of the Colony of New York, having on the 9th day of Mar., 1774, with the Advice of his Council, issued his Proclamation, offering therein large Sums of Money for the purpose of apprehending and imprisoning the following Persons, viz.: Ethan Allen, Seth Warner, Remember Baker, Robert Cochran, Peleg Sunderland, Silvanus Brown, James Breakenridge, and John Smith.

And whereas his Excellency the Governor, by the same Proclamation, hath strictly enjoined and commanded all Magistrates, Justices of the Peace, Sheriffs, and other civil Officers of the Counties of Albany and Charlotte, to be active and vigilant in apprehending and imprisoning the Persons above named, and we the aforesaid Persons, whose Names are hereunto affixt, being conscious that our Cause is good and equitable, in the Sight of God, and all unprejudiced and honest Men, are determined at all Events, to maintain and defend the same, 'till his Majesty's Pleasure shall be known, concerning the Validity of the New Hampshire Grants. And we now proclaim to the Public, not only for ourselves, but for the New Hampshire Grantees and Occupants in general; that the Spring and moving Cause of our Opposition to the Government of New York, was self-preservation, viz. Firstly, the Preservation and maintaining of our property: And secondly, Since that Government is so incensed against us, therefore it stands us in hand to defend our lives; for it appears by a late set of Laws passed by the Legislature thereof, that the lives, and property of the New Hampshire Settlers are manifestly struck at; but that the Publick may rightly understand the Essence of the Controversy; we now proclaim to those Lawgivers, and to the World, that if the New York Patentees will remove their Patents that have been subsequently lapped and laid on the New Hampshire Charters, and quiet us in our Possessions, agreeable to his Majesty's Directions, and suspend those criminal Prosecutions against us, for being Rioters (as we are unjustly denominated) then will our Settlers be orderly and submissive Subjects to Government; but be it known to that despotic Fraternity of Law-Makers, and Law-Breakers, that we will not be fool'd or frightened out of our property; they have broke over his Majesty's express Prohibitions, in patenting those Lands, and when they act in Con-

formity to the regal Authority of Great Britain, it will be soon enough for us to obey them. It is well known by all wise and sensible Persons in the neighbouring Governments, (that have animadverted on the Controversy) that their pretended Zeal for good order and Government, is falacious, and that they aim at the Lands and Labours of the Grantees and Settlers aforesaid; and that they subvert the good and wholesome Laws of the Realm, to corroborate with, and bring about their vile and mercenary purposes.

And in as much as the Malignity of their Disposition towards us, hath flamed to an immeasurable and murtherous Degree, they have in their new-fangled Laws, calculated for the Meridian or the New-Hampshire Grants, passed the 9th of March, 1774, so calculated them, as to correspond with the Depravedness of their Minds and Morals, in them Laws they have exhibited their genuine Pictures. The Emblems of their insatiable avaricious, overbearing, inhuman, barbarous, and blood-guiltiness of Disposition and Intentions is therein portraited in that transparent Image of themselves, which cannot fail to be a Blot, and an infamous Reproach to them and their Posterity — We cannot suppose that every of his Majesty's Council, or that all the Members of the General Assembly were concerned and active in passing so bloody and unconstitutional Set of Laws: undoubtedly many of them disapproved thereof; and it is altogether possible, that many that were active in making the Laws were imposed upon by false Representations, and acted under mistaken Views of doing Honor to Government; but be this as it will, it appears that there was a Majority. And it has been too much the Case with that Government, for a Number of designing Schemers and Land-Jockeys, to rule the same. Let us take a View of their former narrow and circumscribed Boundaries, and how that by Legerdemain, Bribery, and Deceptions of one Sort or other, they have extended their Domain far and wide; they have ranged with, and encroached on all their neighboring Governments; they have used all Manner of Deceit and Fraud to accomplish their Designs: their Tenants groan under their Usury and Oppression; and they have gained, as well as merited, the Disapprobation and Abhorrence of their neighbors; and the innocent Blood which they have already shed, call for Heaven's Vengeance on their guilty Heads; and if they should come forth in Arms against us, thousands of their injured and dissatisfied Neighbors in the several Governments, will join with us, to cut off, and extirpate such an execrable Race from the Face of the Earth.

This piece is not supposed to contain a full Answer to the new constructed Set of Laws aforesaid, for such a large Two-Year old, hath never been seen in America, it being of an enormous and monstrous Birth; nor is it supposed to give the Legislators their full

Characters; But so much and a little more may suffice for the Present. To quote the Laws, and make Remarks thereon, would be Matter sufficient for a Volume: However, we will make a few short Remarks thereon.

I. Negatively, it is not a Law for the Province of New-York in general, but

II. Positively, it is a Law but for Part of the Counties of Albany and Charlottee, viz. such Parts thereof as are covered with New-Hampshire Charters, and it is well known those Grants compose but a minor Part of the Inhabitants of the said Province; and we have no representative in that Assembly. The first Knowledge we had of said Laws was the Completion of them, which informed us, that if we assembled, three or more of us together to oppose that which they call legal Authority, we shall be adjudged Felons; and suffer the Pains of Death; and that same Fraternity of Plotters knew, as well as we, and the Generality of the People in the adjacent Colonies, that they have for a number of years last past, endeavored to exercise such a Course of that which they call Law, that they had not been opposed by the people of these Grants, (called a MOB) in the executing the same, they would before this Time have been in Possession of that Territory, for which the Laws aforesaid are calculated: Therefore the Case stands thus; if we oppose civil Officers in taking Possession of our Farms, we are by these Laws denominated Felons, or if we defend and aid our Neighbours, who have been indicted Rioters only for defending our Property, we are adjudged Felons for that also. In fine, every Opposition to their monarchial Government is deemed Felony, and at the End of every such Sentence there is the Word Death: And the same Laws further empower the respective Judges, provided any Persons to the Number of three or more, that shall oppose any Magistrate or civil Officer, and are not taken, that after a legal Warning of Seventy Days, if they do not come and yield themselves up to certain officers appointed for the Purpose of securing them; then it shall be lawful for the Judges aforesaid, to award Execution of Death; the same as though he or they had been convicted or attained before a proper Court of Judicature, &c. The candid reader will doubtless observe, that the diabolical Design of this Law is, to obtain possession of the New Hampshire Grants, or to make the people that defend them outlaws, and so kill them wherever they can catch them.

Those bloody Lawgivers know we are necessitated to oppose their execution of Laws where it points directly at Property, or give up our property; but there is one Thing which is a Matter of consolation to us, viz. that printed Sentences of Death will not kill us, when we are at a Distance; and if the Executioners approach us, they will be as likely to fall victims to death as we: And that person or Country of Persons are Cowards indeed, if they cannot as manfully

fight for their Liberty, Property & Life, as Villans can to deprive them thereof. The New-York Schemers accuse us of many Things, part of which are true, and part are not; with respect to rescuing Prisoners for Debt, it is false: As to assuming Judicial Powers, we have not, except a well regulated Combination of the People, to defend their just rights, may be called so. As to forming ourselves into Military Order, and assuming Military Commands, the New-York Posseys and Military Preparations, Oppressions, &c., obliged us to do it: Probably Messrs. Duane, Kemp and Banjor, of New York, will not discommend us for so expedient a preparation; more especially, since the decrees of the 9th of March, are yet to be put in Execution: and we flatter ourselves, upon occasion, we can muster as good a Regiment of Marksmen and Scalpers, as America can afford; and we now give the Gentlemen above named, together with Mr. Brush and Col. Tenbroack, and in fine, all the Land-Jobbers of New-York, an invitation to come and view the dexterity of our regiment; and we cannot think of a better Time for that purpose than when the executioners come to kill some or all of us, by Virtue of the Authority their judges have lately received, to award and sentence us to Death in our absence. There is still one more notable Complaint against us, viz. that we have insulted and menaced several Majistrates, and other civil Officers so that they dare not execute their respective Functions: this is true so far as it relates to the Majistrates: but the Public should be informed what the Functions of those Majistrates are: they are commissioned for the sole Purpose of doing us all the harm and mischief they possibly can, thro' their administration and Influence; and that they might be subservient to the wicked designs of the New York Schemers, these are their Functions; and the Public need no farther Proof than the consideration that they are the Tools of those extravagant Law-Makers; and it must be owned, they acted with great judgement, in choosing the most infernal Instruments for their purpose.

Draco, the Athenian Law-giver, caused a Number of Laws (in many Respects analogous to those we have been speaking of) to be written in blood; But our modern Dracos determine to have theirs verified in blood: They well know we shall more than three, nay more than three times three Thousand assemble together, if Need be, to maintain our common Cause, till his Majesty determines who shall be and remain the Owners of the Land in Contest.

"Wilt not thou possess that which Chemothy God giveth thee to possess:" So will we possess that which the Lord our God (and King) giveth us to possess.

And lastly we address ourselves to the People of the Counties of Albany and Charlotte, which inhabit to the Westward of, and are situated contiguous to the New-Hamp-

shire Grants. Gentlemen, Friends, and Neighbors, Providence having allotted and fixed the bounds of our Habitations in the same Vicinity, which together with the free intercourse of Trade and Commerce, hath formed an almost universal Acquaintance, and Tye of Friendship between us, and hath laid such a Foundation of Knowledge, that your people in general cannot but be sensible that the Title of our Lands is in reality the Bone of Contention; and that as a people we behave ourselves orderly, and are industrious and honestly disposed; and pay just Deference to Order and Government; and that we mean no more by that which is called the Mob, but to defend our just Rights, and Properties: we appeal to the Gentlemen Merchants, to inform whether our People in general do not exert themselves to pay their just Debts; and whether they have ever been hindered by the country's Mob, in the collection of their Dues; But as the Magistrates, Sheriffs, Under-Sheriffs, Coroners and Constables of the respective Counties that hold their posts of Honour, and Profit under our bitter Enemies, we have a Jealousy, that some of them may be induced (to recommend themselves to those on whom they are dependent, and for the Wages of unrighteousness offered by Proclamations) to presume to apprehend some of us, or our Friends; We therefore advertise such Officers, and all persons whatsoever, that we are resolved to inflict immediate Death on whomsoever may attempt the same; and provided, any of us or our Party be taken, and we have not Notice sufficient to relieve them, or whether we relieve them or not, we are resolved to surround such Person or Persons whether at his or their own House or Houses, or any where that we can find him or them, and shoot such Person or Persons dead: and furthermore that we will kill and destroy any Person or Persons whomsoever, that shall presume to be accessory, aiding or assisting in taking any of us aforesaid; for by these presents we give any such disposed Person or Persons to understand that, although they have a Licence by the Law aforesaid, to kill us; & an "Indemnification . . . for such Murder from the same authority; yet they have no Indemnification for so doing, from the GREEN-MOUNTAIN BOYS; for our Lives, Liberties and Properties, are as verily precious to us, as to any of the King's Subjects; and we are as loyal to his Majesty or his Government, as any subjects in the Province: But if the Governmental Authority of New-York, will judge in their own case, and act in opposition to that of Great Britain, and insist upon killing us, to take possession of our Vineyards; come on, we are ready to take a Game of Scalping with them; for our marshall spirits glow with bitter Indignation, and consumate Fury to blast their Infernal Projections.

It may be, the reader, not having seen the Laws referred to in this Piece, and not being thoroughly acquainted with the long and

spirited Conflict that hath subsisted between the Claimants under New-Hampshire and New-York, nor of the progressive, arbitrary and monopolizing Disposition of the Court-Party of the latter of these Provinces; may be apt to imagine that the Spirit of this Writing is too severe, inasmuch as it destines whoever presumes to take us Felons or Rioters, to immediate Death. But let the Wise consider the State of the Cause; 1. Provided we on our Part be taken, we have by them Laws the Sentence of Death already pronounced against us, on proviso more than three of us assemble together to maintain and defend our property till his Majesty determine the Controversy. And 2. May it be considered that the legislative Authority of the Province of New-York had no Right or constitutional Power to make such Laws, and consequently that they are null and void, from the Nature and Energy of the English Constitution; therefore as they have no place among the Laws of the Realm of Great Brittain, but are the arbitrary League and combination of our bitter and merciles enemies, who to obtain our Property, have inhumanly, barbarously and maliciously, under the specious and hypocritical Pretence of legal Authority, and Veneration for order and Government, have laid a Snare for our lives. Can the Public censure us for exerting ourselves nervously to preserve our Lives in so critical a Situation; for by the Laws of the Province into wick we are unfortunately fallen, we cannot be protected in either Property or Life, except we give up the first to preserve the latter; so we are resolved to maintain both, or to hazard or loose both.

From hence follows a necessary Inference, that inasmuch as our Property, nay, our Lives, cannot be protected, (but manifestly struck at) by the highest Authority of the Province, in which we at present belong, therefore in the interim, while his Majesty is determining the Controversy, and till he shall interpose his roval Authority, and subject the Authority aforesaid to their Duty, or reannex the District of disputed Lands to the Province of New-Hampshire, or some Way in his great Wisdom and Fatherly Clemency, put the distressed Settlers under New-Hampshire, on an equal Footing with our Brother Subjects in his Realm, we are under a Necessity of resisting unto Blood, every Person who may attempt to take us as Fellons or Rioters as aforesaid; for in this case it is not resisting Law, but only opposing Force by Force; therefore inasmuch as by the Oppressions aforesaid, the New-Hampshire Settlers are reduced to the disagreeable State of Anarchy, in which State we hope for Wisdom, patience and Fortitude, till the happy Hour his Majesty shall graciously be pleased to restore us to the privileges of Englishmen.

Dated at Ben-
nington,
April 15th, 1774.

signed pr
ETHAN ALLEN,
SETH WARNER,
REMEMBER BAKER,
ROBERT COCHRAN,

PELEG SUNDERLAND.
JOHN SMITH,
SILVANUS BROWN.

N. B. Whereas Mr. James Breakenridge hath the Honor to be enroled a Rioter with us we can assure the Public, that this worthy Gentleman hath never been concerned with us in any Mob whatsoever; but that he hath always relied on a good Providence and the legal Authority of Great Britain, and the Confirmation of the New-Hampshire Charters: Exclusive of any other Measures whatsoever."

The following verse attached to the above was composed by Thomas Rowley.

When Caesar reigned King at Rome;
Saint Paul was sent to hear his Doom;
But the Roman Law in a criminal Case,
Must have the Accuser Face to Face,
Or Caesar gives a flat Denial.—
But here's a Law made now of late,
Which destines man to awful Fate,
And hangs and damns without a Tryal;
Which made me view all Nature through,
To find a Law where men were try'd
By legal Act, which doth exact
Men's Lives before they are try'd.
Then down I took the Sacred Book,
And turn'd the Pages o'er,
But could not find one of this Kind,
By God or Man before.

T. R.

Upon the back of the above paper, is a letter, addressed to Capt. Vail, and written by Ethan Allen himself, which reads as follows:

"To Capt. Micah Veal at Danbe.

Sr. I Make You a Present of this Paper, and if on a Perusal You Should approve thereof, it would add Greatly to my Satisfaction as I Should hope You would be animated to form the Inhabitants of your Town Into Military Order, and Assume Your former Command and Assist us in Humbling the Haughty Land-Jobbers at N. York. If such an Event should Take place in your Town it would be Greatfully acknowledged by the Green Mountain Boys & Particularly by Your Friend and

humble Servant, ETHAN ALLEN."

The foregoing paper was preserved by Caleb Parris, and now belongs to his son, John S. Parris, Esq.

The town meeting of 1777 was held at the house of Micah Vail; Thomas Rowley, moderator; Luther Colvin, Stephen Calkins and Abraham Chase, appointed assessors. The town was divided into 6 highway districts; Asa Haskins, Joseph Day, Wing Rogers, Crispin Bull, Jonathan Irish and Luther Colvin, appointed the surveyors; Wing Rogers, hayward or "hog constable," the first who ever occupied that office in this town. The office of fence-viewer was also created that year, and William Gage and John Wood elected to that office; a pound, also establish-

ed for the first time, situated on the road between Aaron Bull's and Micah Vail's—Edward Vail chosen pound-keeper. The committee of safety for this year were William Gage, Thomas Rowley and Micah Vail.

A town meeting was also called the 23d of June, to appoint two delegates to attend the general convention to be held at Windsor, on the 2d day of July following, for the purpose of framing a constitution for the New State. Col. Thomas Chittenden and Capt. William Gage were chosen to represent the town of Danby in that convention.

It was an eventful year for the people of this town, as well as others throughout the grants. The battle of Hubbardton was fought July 7th, and the situation of affairs at that time was somewhat alarming. No one knew how soon he would be called upon to go into battle, or how soon his own fields would be the scene of strife.

The theatre of warfare was soon transferred to the southern part of the State. A portion of Burgoyne's army, sent to scour the country, after the battle of Hubbardton, passed through this town on their way to join the main army, and it is said the inhabitants were greatly alarmed at the sight of the British soldiers. A company of militia was formed here about that time, and joined Col. Warner's regiment, at Manchester. They were engaged in the battle of Bennington, which was fought Aug. 16th, sometime after which they returned to their homes, to save, if possible, their unharvested crops, or enough to last them through the winter. We are told that a number of acres of crops in this town were not harvested that year.

At a town meeting, June 23, 1777, an additional committee of safety was appointed, Col. Thos. Chittenden, Joseph Sprague and William Bromley, and two additional selectmen, Ephraim Seley and Thomas Rowley, and Edward Vail, assessor, to assist the other three elected at the last annual meeting, Stephen Rogers having refused to act as treasurer, Stephen Calkins was appointed to fill his place.

During the months of July and August of that year, scouting parties of the British were sent all over the country. They supposed that a large portion of the inhabitants on the New Hampshire grants were opposed to the rebellion, and that it was necessary only, to march an army through their coun-

try, and furnish them with arms, to bring them over to the royal standard; very few, however, were found willing to abandon the cause of their country for that of the King. It is said that there were tories in town at that time, but the settlers were generally true to the American cause. A few who were considered tories, were shot near their own door.

There is a large rock on the farm owned by Isaac Nichols, behind which, as tradition says, Tories used to hide, which has given it the name of "Tory rock."

There is one instance of confiscated estate in this town, which will appear from the following order, copied from the Journal of the "Council of Safety," at Bennington.

"IN COUNCIL OF SAFETY, Jan. 16th, 1778.

To ———, and the rest of the heirs of ———, late of Danby, deceased, you are hereby notified to appear before this Council, on Thursday the 22d instant, to show cause if any you have, why the real estate of ———, aforesaid, shall not be confiscated to this state.

By order of Council,

THOMAS CHITTENDEN, *Prest.*

JOSEPH FAY, *Sec'y.*

It had now become necessary for the town to raise some money to pay current expenses, and for the support of the militia. The selectmen had disbursed considerable sums of money, and engaged more for the purpose of encouraging the militia and for other uses. The listers had been therefore, at the last town meeting in June, instructed to take a list of all the ratable estate possessed by the inhabitants of the town, as soon as possible, and return the same to the selectmen and committee of safety for the town, who were to make out a tax of six per cent. on said list, and deliver the same to the constable for collection. This was to be paid into the treasury, and drawn out by orders signed by the selectmen or committee of safety.

The law at that time required the list to be taken in the following manner, viz. All male persons in town from 16 years old to 60, were set in the list, each person at £6; every ox or steer, of 4 years old and upwards, at £4 each; each steer or heifer of 3 years old, and each cow £3; each steer or heifer of 2 years, £2; each steer or heifer of 1 year old, £1; each horse or mare, of 3 years old or upwards, £3; all horse kind of 2 years old, £2; all horse kind of 1 year old, £1 each; all swine of 1 year old or up-

ward, £1 each. Every person having money on hand, or due them, over and above all debts charged thereon, the same was put in the annual list, at the rate of £6 for every £100, and in case the listers suspected any person had not given in the full sum of money on hand, or due as aforesaid, the listers were empowered to call such person or persons before them, there to give in such list on oath. All lands after being improved for one year, either for pasture, plowing or mowing, or stocked with grass, and within inclosure, were set in the list at 10s. per acre. Mills were also assessed at the discretion of the listers, according to the particular improvements or advantages thereof, also, workhouses and work-shops. Attornies at law were assessed at the discretion of the listers, the least practitioner, £50, and the others in proportion, according to their practice. Ministers of the gospel were exempted from taxes, as well as persons disabled by sickness, lameness or other infirmities. The grand list of the town for the year 1777, amounted to nearly £250, or \$832.50, six per cent. of which would raise a tax of \$49.95, which was thought sufficient to pay the expenses of the town for that year. This was the first grand list taken in this town of which we have any knowledge.

Another meeting was called Dec. 23d, at the house of Edward Vail, but was adjourned until the first Tues., Feb. 1778. At this adjourned meeting, Stephen Calkins was appointed an additional member of the committee of safety, and Thomas Rowley, chairman of that committee. At that time nearly all the affairs of the town were managed by this committee. The British army having been defeated and driven from the vicinity of Vermont in the Fall of 1777, the settlers of the town who had served with the militia in repelling the invasion of Burgoyne, now began to return, and the inhabitants were allowed once more to devote their attention to their civil and domestic affairs.

To show the character of the settlers which then peopled the grants, we will give below an extract from a letter which Burgoyne wrote to Lord Germain, Aug. 20, 1777, in which he says "the Hampshire grants in particular, a country unpeopled and almost unknown in the last war, now abounds in the most active and most rebellious race on the continent, and hangs like a gathering storm on my left."

The annual town meeting of 1778 was held at the house of Edward Vail, and Abraham Chase was moderator; Luther Colvin, Abraham Chase and Edward Vail, assessors; Wing Rogers, hayward; William Gage, John Wood and Edward Vail, fence-viewers; committee of safety for that year, Capt. William Gage, Lieut. Stephen Calkins, Thomas Rowley, William Bromley and John Sweat; Edward Vail, pound-keeper.

On the 12th of Mar. 1778, a petition was presented to the Legislature of Vermont, then in session at Windsor, from 16 towns on the east side of Connecticut River, praying to be admitted to a union with Vermont. The Legislature being somewhat embarrassed by this application, voted to refer the question to the people. Meetings were held in all the towns in the State for this purpose, and a majority of them were in favor of the union. The inhabitants of Danby held a meeting for the purpose of voting upon this question, at the house of Edward Vail, the 9th day of April, and voted not in favor of the proposed union, and the committee of safety were instructed to make a report to this effect, to the Legislature, which was to meet in June following at Bennington. Thomas Rowley was the first representative sent from this town, to the General Assembly, which met at Windsor in 1778.

There was put upon the records of the town, in 1778, "a roll of the freemen of Danby," viz.

William Gage, jr., Caleb Colvin, William Bromley, Jonathan Sprague, Daniel Bromley, Ezekiel Ballard, Ebenezer Day, John Sweat, Joseph Day, Luther Colvin, Levi Sherman, George Gage, Charles Bromley, Thomas Rowley, jr., Stephen Calkins, Thos. Allen, Richard Latten, Edward Vail, Titus Colvin, John Gage, Abel Haskins, Thomas Rowley, Capt. William Gage, Job Congor, Enoch Congor, Isaac Gage, Reubin Towers, Jessie Tuttle, Micah Wilson, Henry Herrick, Jeremiah Merrithew, Samuel Barlow, Constant Vail, Obediah Edmunds, Obediah Allen, Roger Williams, John Hambleton, Nathan Rowley, Holmes Perkins, William Merrithew, William Garrett, Gideon Burlingin, Joseph Wilbur, Elisha Fish, Mathew Wing, Abraham Stewart, Reubin Rowley, Joseph Sprague, Joseph Sprague, jr., Bethuel Bromley, Ebenezer Wilson, Stephen Williams, Jeremiah Griffith, Elihu Benson, Amos

Brown, Gideon Tabor, John Haviland, Lemuel Griffith, Thomas Dennes, Water Tabor, Henry Lewis, Dennis Lobdell, John Howard, Selathel Albee, Benjamin Brownell, John Harrington, Benjamin Tanner, Heziah Eastman, Mathew Wing, Charles Leggett, Jesse Irish, jr., Phillip Sherman, Joshua Herrick, John Lobdell, John Brock, Anthony Day, Aaron Griffith, Jonathan Irish, David Howard, Caleb Green, Pelitia Soper, Dennis Lobdell, jr., Jacob Eddy, Joseph Fowler, Ebenezer Merry, Caleb Phillips, Dr. Ebenezer Tolman, Lawrence Johnston, Joshua Bromley, William Bromley, 2d, Job Palmer, David Coonly, John Holmes, David Irish, John Stafford, James Porter, John Marten, Gideon Baker, William Wing, Stephen Buxton, William Lee.

The above list does not contain the names of all the males over 21 years of age, in town at that time. We find that Abraham Chase, Wing Rogers, Ephraim Seley, Aaron Bull and Asa Haskins, and some others were residents of the town, and over 21 years of age, whose names do not appear on that roll. Perhaps other names were omitted, but it doubtless contains the names of nearly all the freemen here at that time. Some of the persons whose names are on the roll, were children of the settlers, having come here with their parents. Among these were William Gage, jr., Joseph Sprague, jr., William Bromley, 2d, Charles and Daniel Bromley, Reubin and Nathan Rowley, Jesse Irish and Thomas Rowley, jr., and some others.

The March meeting of 1779, was held at the house of Edward Vail; Thomas Rowley, moderator. New offices were created that year, among which was the office of lister, leather-sealer, town grand-juror and tythingman. Edward Vail, Isaac Gage and Luther Colvin were appointed listers; William Edmunds, leather-sealer; Stephen Williams, grand-juror; Abel Haskins, tythingman; and Roger Williams, hayward. But 5 highway surveyors were appointed that year, viz. Daniel Bromley, Edward Vail, Ebenezer Wilson, Caleb Colvin, and Israel Seley. Another town tax was voted to pay the indebtedness of the town for the year ensuing, and it was voted to hold future town-meetings at the house of Stephen Calkins, and warnings for which were to be set up at the house of Edward Vail, William Gage and William Russell.

All persons residing in town at that time, and not having any real estate, thereby exposing the town to cost and charge, were warned out of the town. The following is a copy of such warrant from the records:

DANBY, APRIL YE 28TH, 1779.

To the Constable of the town of Danby.

Greeting:

Whereas frequent complaints hath been made to us by some of the inhabitants of this town, that there hath lately come into this town several persons and families, who still abide in town, who have no real estate, and by their continuance here, the town may be exposed to cost and charge.

You are hereby required forthwith to warn ——— and family to depart from this town, and make return to us or either of us forthwith.

Given under our hands the day and year above written.

THOMAS ROWLEY,
STEPHEN CALKINS, } *Selectmen.*
LUTHER COLVIN,

Danby, the 9th day of May A. D., 1779,
This warrant faithfully served according to law, by me,

EBENEZER WILSON, *Constable.*

Two families were warned out of town in 1779, two in 1783, ten in 1784, three in 1785, and two in 1786.

The annual meeting of 1780, was held at the house of Stephen Calkins—Thomas Rowley, moderator. There were five selectmen elected that year, and a second constable for the first time, Reubin Rowley elected to that office. Twelve petit jurymen were chosen in 1780, for the first time, viz.: Isaac Gage, William Bromley, Jacob Eddy, Jonathan Sprague, Edward Vail, Joseph Sprague, Ebenezer Wilson, Daniel Bromley, Jonathan Seley, Walter Gage, Ebenezer Sprague, Enoch Calkins and William Gage. A committee of five were appointed at that meeting, to inspect the indebtedness of the town, and make report at the next meeting. Edward Vail was elected brander of horses,—a new office created that year, and was agreeable to a law of the State, passed in 1779, which was that each town in the State should have a brand, to brand their horses, which should be set on every horse, and horse kind, on the near or left shoulder. The Brand for Danby was the letter "I," and the brander chosen by the town was under oath, and made an entry of all horse kind by him so branded, with the age and color, natural and artificial marks, in a book kept for that purpose. Each farmer also had an ear mark, which

was put upon his cattle and swine. This ear mark was recorded by the town clerk.

In 1781, the office of sealer of weights and measures was created, and Lieut. John Mott the first one elected to this office; William Bromley, tythingman; Israel Seley, hayward; and Obediah Allen, brander of horses

In consequence of the state of the currency, or medium of trade, it was difficult to procure provisions to supply the army, without calling on each town for a quota of such supplies. The quota for this town, in the year 1780, was 4284 lbs. wheat flour; 1428 lbs. of beef; 714 lbs. of salted pork; 123 bushels of Indian corn, and 61 1-2 bushels rye. It is said that the inhabitants began to experience some hard times, Snow fell to a great depth during the winter of 1780-81, and the weather was of unprecedented severity. The settlers being very poorly supplied with comfortable houses, and with forage for their cattle, suffered greatly from the effects of this.

The grand list of the town in 1779 was £2612 5s, or \$8,609.96, in 1780 it was £2856 8s, or \$9,512.70. A town tax of four per cent. was raised on this list, for the year 1780, which amounted to \$380.50.

In 1781, the following warrant was issued to the constable of Danby, for the collection of a direct tax, on lands in this town: the first warrant issued for the collection of a State tax in this town.

"To the constable of the town of Danby.
Greeting:

Whereas the General Assembly at their session in Windsor, April, 1781, did grant a tax of ten shillings on each one hundred acres of land in the town of Danby, except public and college lands—

This is therefore to command you to collect of the several persons owning lands in the town of Danby, ten shillings on each one hundred acres, and in the same proportion for a greater or lesser quantity, any person or persons may respectfully own as aforesaid, and pay the same to the treasurer, on or before the first day of April next, and if any person or persons shall refuse or neglect to pay his or her or their just proportion of said tax you are commanded to distrain his, her or their goods or estate, and the same dispose of as the law directs, and also satisfy your own fees. And when there is no owner residing in town, or appears and pays the tax, on any portion of said land, you are directed to dispose of so much of said land in the mode prescribed by law, as to enable you to pay said tax, and also to satisfy your own fees.

Given at the Treasurer's office, the 11th day of November, A. D. 1781.

IRA ALLEN, *Treasurer.*"

There being a good many non-resident proprietors of land here who did not appear and pay their tax by the time specified, a large quantity was sold at public auction the following year, at the house of Stephen Calkins, to satisfy this tax. A portion of the land was afterwards redeemed.

At the annual meeting, 1783, at the house of Stephen Calkins, Ebenezer Wilson, moderator, it was

"Voted that if any man in the town of Danby, shall bring the small pox into the town, by way of inoculation, or by carelessness or neglect after having the same, shall liable be to pay a fine of ten pounds, lawful money, to the treasurer of the town."

That disease was prevailing in some of the towns in the Country to an alarming extent.

Thomas Harrington was moderator of the town meeting of 1784, in which year the office of justice of the peace was created in this town, Edward Vail chosen to that position, the first who ever occupied that office in Danby, and the only one elected in 1784.

A special town meeting was held Jan. 26, 1784, Roger Williams, moderator. Daniel Sherman and Edward Vail were appointed a committee for the town, to attend a general meeting of town committees, to be held at Rutland for the purpose of settling the northern boundary line of the County. It was voted to hold future town meetings at the house of Abraham Chase, and that a sign post and stocks should be set up near the house of Abraham Chase. It was also voted to build a town pound upon the east side of the town. The erection of a sign post and stocks, referred to above was agreeable to a law of the State, passed in 1779, which act was

"That every town in this State shall make and maintain at their own charge, a good pair of stocks, with a lock and key sufficient to hold and secure such offenders as shall be sentenced to sit therein; which stock shall be set in the most public place in each respective town; and in the same place there shall be a sign post erected and set up, at the charge of the town, and maintained in sufficient repairs; on which sign post all notifications, warrants, &c., for meetings shall be set up."

According to the laws of that time, criminal offences were punishable by whipping on the naked back, from 10 to 100 lashes, according to the nature of the offense.

Another meeting of the inhabitants was called June 17, 1784, to act upon a complaint entered to the town clerk, by several of the tax payers, who were unable to pay their

State tax, by reason of a scarcity of grain, which was then used for currency. Jonathan Seley, the collector, was instructed at the above meeting, not to force a collection of those taxes until the last of November, following. The selectmen were empowered to lease the school lots, and Luther Colvin and Amos Colvin, were appointed a committee to lay out the 3d and 4th divisions of the school-lots in this town, which had not been laid out. Rogers Williams, Edward Vail, Ebenezer Merry, John Haviland, Jonathan Seley, John Burt, and Capt. John Vail were appointed petit jurors for 1784. At a town meeting held Dec. 20, Doct. Ebenezer Tolman, Caleb Green, and Rowland Strafford were chosen a committee to inspect and adjust the accounts of the town.

The town meeting of 1785, was held at the house of Abraham Chase, having been held at the house of Stephen Calkins since 1780. The number of selectmen was reduced to 4 at this meeting, and the number of highway surveyors increased to 12. An additional grand juryman was also elected, and tythingmen, Jeremiah Merrithew and Thomas Dodge. The grand-list was £ 3,378.

The following receipt will show the amount of provision tax against the town of Danby in 1781, for which an extent was issued by the Commissary General in 1784.

“RUTLAND, OCT, YE 20TH, A. D. 1784.

Received of Daniel Sherman and Edward Vail, in behalf of the settlement Danby, the sum of £ 123, 18., 9p., in full of an extent from the Commissary Gen'l of purchase, for the state of Vermont, against such settlement for their provision tax, for the year 1781, and also, £ 2, 11s., 9., in full for the fees or cost of collecting and settling said extent.

ASA HALE, *Sheriff.*”

The proprietors held a meeting on the 3d Monday, Nov., 1785, and voted to lay out a 5th division of land, 55 acres to each right. Jonathan Wood, surveyor, and Abraham Chase, Luther Colvin, Ebenezer Tolman, Thomas Harrington and Jonathan Wood, committee to see the land laid out, and settle all disputes concerning boundaries. A number of disputes had arisen which were all finally settled by the above committee.

Another meeting of the proprietors and inhabitants was held on the 1st Monday, Mar., 1786, to hear the report of their committee, &c. John Burt was then appointed a committee to look up the charter of the town,

and have it recorded. In 1787, a 6th and last division of land was made, 35 acres to each right. A draft was made and each proprietor had a day in which to lay out his lot, or make his pitch, There had been some gores left in making the surveys, which were all finally disposed of by the committee.

The first grist-mill was built about this time by Stephen Calkins. I have been unable to ascertain the exact date, when this mill was built, but as it was a short time after the Revolutionary war, it was doubtless not far from this period. It stood upon the west side of the stream, opposite the present saw-mill of Nelson Kelley, and was a great help to the settlers, as Manchester and Salem were, previous to that time, the nearest places to mill. The ledge where Calkins got his mill stones, is on the farm now owned by Henry Kelley. The irons were brought from Bennington.

The Revolution was now closed, and the population of the town began to increase quite rapidly. There was a large influx of settlers during the last year or two of the war. A good many soldiers came to this town, some of them remaining till their death. They were generally an enterprising and industrious class, and many of them succeeded in establishing a home.

REVOLUTIONARY SOLDIERS

who settled in this town, together with their rank, so far as we have ascertained:

Capt. William Gage, Capt. Stephen Calkins, Jonathan Seley, Joshua Bromley, William Roberts, Jonathan Burt, Capt. John Vail, Israel Phillips, Dennis Canfield, Abel Horton, Obediah Edmunds, Miner Hilliard, Lieut. John Mott, Elisha Lincoln, John Burt, Gideon Moody, William Bromley, Jonathan Crandall, Ebenezer Wilson, Henry Herrick, John Brock, Rufus Bucklin.

Some of these soldiers drew pensions under the act of Congress, 1818, and all who lived until 1832, drew pensions, and a few of their widows.

The town meeting of 1786, was held at the school-house then situated near the present residence of Walter M. Parris. Roads had increased so rapidly it required 14 surveyors.

Town meetings were also held at the school house during the year 1786. At the annual meeting a committee consisting of John Burt, Peter Lewis and Benjamin Fowler, was appointed to settle with the treasurer. The

petit jurors for that year, were Thomas Harrington, Ezekel Smith, Stephen Williams, Bradford Barnes, William Garrett, Rowland Stafford, Nathan Salisbury, Caleb Green and John Vail. A meeting was held Apr. 11, for the purpose of settling some lines and boundaries, in the 1st and 2d division of land; It was voted that the strip of land left and laid out by the proprietors for a road 8 rods wide, west of the "town plot," be left for future consideration. This road had been laid out from the Tinmouth line, north and south through the town, but was never used for a highway. It was called a County road, running north through Tinmouth, which was then intended to be the County seat. The grand list of 1786 was £3664 10s.

A town meeting was held at the house of Abraham Chase, Sept. 14, 1787, Doct. Ebenezer Tolman, moderator. A tax was voted at this meeting of two pence on the pound of the grand-list of 1786, to be paid in grain. In the fall of 1787, another list was taken, which amounted to £4250 5s, showing an increase of £585 15s in one year.

The annual meeting of 1788, was also held at the house of Abraham Chase, Jacob Eddy, moderator. 5 selectmen and 5 listers were chosen for that year. There was but one pauper in town in 1788, Sarah Barlow—the first person ever supported by the town. Zebulon Smith was hired to take care of her that year, for which he was to receive his pay in grain. A town tax was voted at the above meeting, of one penny on the pound of the grand list, to be paid in wheat at 4s 6d, and corn at 3s per bushel. The tax, in 1789, amounted to only £18; the grand list £4612 6s; in 1790 it was £4920 5s.

In 1791, when the first census was taken, the population of Danby was 1260. A large saw-mill had been erected by Stephen Calkins and framed houses began to be built. Rapid progress had been made in clearing up lands, schools had been organized in several districts; a large number of roads had been laid out and the population was thriving and industrious.

In 1794, 20 highway surveyors were appointed for that year, and a school committee whose duty it was to make alterations in districts.

Sheep were not allowed to run at large that year, and another pound was built, near the house of Ephraim Seley, and the office of

auditor was created and three elected, viz. Daniel Parris, Lemuel Griffith and Edward Vail. The grand list of the town amounted to £5570.

The census of 1800 shows the population of the town to have been 1487, a gain of 281 in 9 years, by which we can see that rapid progress had been made in the settlement of the town. At that time nearly every part of the town was settled, the farms cleared up and under cultivation; 3 saw-mills had been built and considerable progress made in the erection of framed houses. Roads had been built in nearly every direction; 2 churches had become established; and 2 stores and 3 hotels were in operation. There were but two dwelling-houses at Danby Borough, at that time, and one hotel kept by Bradford Barnes but it was very thickly settled along Otter Creek, north of the village. The central part of the town, in the vicinity of Danby 4 Corners, and south from there, was at that time the most thickly settled. A settlement had been commenced on what is now known as "Dutch Hill," by Henry Signor and others. A large number of the inhabitants had settled in the little village, and a few had located themselves in the "Ox-bow." That portion of the town known as "Bromley hollow," and "South America," had also become quite thickly settled, and the town was in a flourishing condition,

LIST OF THE FREEMEN, MADE IN 1800.

Benjamin Kelly, Joseph Irish, Hatsel Kelley, Abel Irish, Gideon Irish, Enoch Congor, David Irish, Benjamin Sherman, Jacob Wynn, David Irish, jr., Ebenezer Smith, John Harrington, Richard Calkins, Stephen Calkins, Alexander Barrett, William Lewis, William Cook, Deliverance Rogers, Gershom Congor, Isaac Wilber, James Nichols, Rufus Rogers, Joseph Ross, Abraham Brown, Nathan Smith, James Bates, Joseph Bates, Nicholas Cook, Sylvanus Cook, John Barlow, Jacob Shippee, Henry Wilbur, Daniel Southwick, George Cook, Nathaniel Harrington, Henry Chase, Ishmael Matteson, Elisha Southwick, Charles Wells, Charles Nichols, John Rogers, Anthony Nichols, Ezekiel Ballard, Joseph Button, Thomas Potter, Jacob Bartlett, Nathaniel Wait, Joseph Rogers, James Soule, Obadiah Edmunds, Jonathan Wood, Dan'l Cook, Matthew Wing, Matthew Wing, jr., Timothy Bull, jr., Crispin Bull, Joseph Bull, Zoeth Allen,

John Allen, Bradford Barnes, Lemuel Griffith, Elisha Fish, Stephen Rogers, David Griffith, John H. Andrus, Jonathan Irish, jr., Peter Lewis, Abel Haskins, John Sealey, David Nichols, Rufus Colvin, Darius Lobdell, Henry Frost, Micajah Weed, Cha. Phillips, John Harrington, jr., Pardon Kelly, Jonathan Seley, Stephen Sava, Abner Blackmore, Sampson Harrington, Adam Johnston, Peter Harrington, Miner Hilliard, Thomas Griffith, Jonathan Griffith, Nathan Lapham, Moses Keith, Samuel Dow, Seth Wood, Joel Micks, James Bowling, Abraham Staples, Daniel Sherman, Daniel Cook, Isaac Ballard, Nathan Ballard, Joseph Harris, Henry D. Hitt, Snow Randall, Constant Viol, Levi Thornton, Richard Chatsey, George Griffith, Levi Sherman, Thomas Harrington, jr., Noah Wood, Isahad Thayer, Prince Allen, Asa Brown, Daniel Brown, Daniel Parris, John Fay, Elisha Brown, Parris Brown, Reuben Fisk, John Allen, jr. John Buxton, Joshua Colvin, Amos Colvin, Caleb Parris, William Edmunds, Charles Kingsbury, Peter Wooden, Isaac Rogers, Benjamin Thompson, Nathan Spaulding, Caleb Phillips, Amos Brown, Daniel Kelley, John Northrup, Israel Phillips, Titus Colvin, Timothy Buxton, John Lewis, Nathaniel Smith, Thomas Harrington, Paul Hulett, Ezekiel Smith, John Sayles, Reuben Colvin, Elkanah Parris, Ebenezer Nichols, Amasa Smith, David Gilmore, Bethuel Bromley, Reuben White, Jacob Eddy, Hosea Eddy, John Palmer, Henry Herrick, jr., Nathan Weller, Gardner Harrington, John Weller, Richard Latten, Jonathan Irish, Jonathan Staples, Edmund Potter, Jonathan Remmington, Elisha Harrington, Jabeth Matteson, Andrew White, Levi Taft, Henry Signor, Benoni Fisk, Benjamin Fisk, Oliver Thayer, David Matteson, Job King, Joseph King, Daniel Hill, Abel Horton, Joseph Armstrong, David Comstock, Stephen Williams, Hosea Williams, Daniel Bromley, Henry Clark, Stephen Colvin, Caleb Colvin, Dennis Canfield, Luther Colvin, John Clark, Nathan Clark, Moses Vail, Ephraim Seley, Harris Otis, Roswell Dart, Edmund Grinman, William Lee, Seth Cook, Aaron Hill, John Hill, Elisha Tryon, William Bromley, jr., William Bromley, John Signor, Jacob Lewis, Gilbert Palmer, Edward Vail, Elihu Sherman, Nathan Saulesbury, Henry Herrick, James Conkright, Daniel Remmington, Joseph Remmington, John Johnson, Lot Harrington, Oliver Harrington.

The foregoing is supposed to be an accurate list of the freemen in town at that time. We find by comparison, that there are 59 names found upon the roll of 1778, which are not found upon the roll of 1800, some of whom had removed from town, and others had died.

Below will be found a list of names taken from rolls made at intervening periods, and which are not found upon either of the other rolls, showing who had been residents of the town previous to 1800, but had passed off.

Caleb Clark, Moses Clark, Joseph Carr, Simeon Holton, Enoch Eddy, Phillip Griffith, Daniel Hulett, William Harrington, John White, Henry Wilbur, Christopher Sherman, John Russell, Gideon Barnum, Abraham Chase, John Broughton, Solomon Baker, Timothy Barnum, Samuel Irish, John Safford, Joseph Searle, Zebulon Sprague, Israel Seley, Caleb Morey, David Carrish, William Louin, Matteson Taft, Plin Adams, Philander Barrett.

There are but few of those men now living, less than half a dozen perhaps, over whose heads the winters of four score years and ten have passed.

The annual town meeting of 1801, was held at the Methodist meeting-house which stood west of the Corners, Ezekiel Ballard, moderator. Edward Vail, Henry Herrick, jr., and Stephen Williams, were appointed to settle with the selectmen, and to see if the trustees had properly laid out a certain sum of money, appropriated for the purpose of repairing the meeting-house. It was voted not to allow horses, sheep nor swine to run at large. There were some alterations made that year in the 4th and 5th school-districts. The annual town meeting of 1802, was also held at the meeting-house, Jonathan Seley, moderator.

There were 20 highway surveyors appointed that year, and another pound was built on the farm of Adam Johnson.

A town meeting was held Jan. 30, 1804, Jared Lobdell, moderator, at which it was voted to assess a tax of five mills on the grand list of 1803, to pay the indebtedness of the town, by which we would infer the town was not badly in debt at this time. The annual town meeting of 1804, was held at the house of Jonathan Seley, Abel Horton, moderator. It was voted to have 5 selectmen who would serve the town free of charge. Abel Horton, John H. Andrus, Obadiah

Edmunds, Barton Bromley and Hosea Williams were elected, and a committee to make alterations in school districts was appointed consisting of Roheth Allen, Hosea Williams, and Nathan Saulsbury, also another committee, Jonathan Seley, and Edward Vail, to assist the county committee in laying out a county road through the town.

In 1805, in consequence of the drought which occurred, crops were generally a failure which caused considerable suffering among the inhabitants the following winter and spring. A special town meeting was held in the spring of 1806, at the house of Henry Herrick, jr., for the purpose of instructing the selectmen to collect the rents then due on the glebe land, Edward Vail moderator. From the general list of the town in 1806, we find there were 202 polls, 5269 1-2 acres of improved land, and 84 houses, the assessment upon which, and other property, amounted to \$28,876.52. It was the law at that time to add a two fold assessment to the amount of grand list. Militia men and cavalry horses were exempt from taxation. The annual town meeting of 1807, was held at the meeting-house, Daniel Parris moderator.

In 1809, the annual town meeting was held at the inn of Henry Herrick, jr., John H. Andrus, moderator. A town tax of five mills on the dollar was voted for that year, and a board of school trustees was elected consisting of Amos Brown, Abel Horton, John Lobdel, Nathan Saulsbury, Edward Vail, Jonathan Seley, Aaron Rogers, Hosea Williams, Joseph Irish for the 9 districts, one man in each, whose duty it was to make such alterations in the districts as they deemed proper. A new and tenth district was laid out that year. The annual meeting of 1810 was also held at the inn of Henry Herrick, jr., Abel Horton, moderator. Town office was not very profitable in those times, as but small charges were allowed for services. Listers and selectmen were seldom allowed over \$5 for their services during the year.

In 1810, the population of the town was 1730, a gain of 243 in 10 years, and there had been rapid increase of business during that time. The Corners had become considerably of a business place. There were two stores, one kept by James M. Daniels, and the other by James Weeks. Jazniah Barret was also in trade south of the Corners. There were

two hotels, one kept by Elisha Brown, and the other by Henry Herrick, jr. There was also a blacksmith shop, besides other small establishments. Several large manufacturing establishments had sprung up in different parts of the town; among these was the woolen factory of Jonathan Barrett, the trip-hammer of David Bartlett and Isaac Southwick, for the manufacture of edge tools, and a tannery at the Borough, of Peleg Nichols, Hosea Williams and Bradford Barnes. There were also several saw-mills in operation, supplying the inhabitants with lumber; and two grist-mills. Ten years had also witnessed some change in the settlement at the Borough. Several new houses had been built, and a hotel was kept by Augustus Mulford. Two stores were in operation there, by Hosea Williams and Jesse Lapham, and doing good business. Quite a settlement had sprung up at Scottsville, and a tannery was carried on by Daniel Healey. There were put into the list of that year, 206 polls, 8118 acres of improved land, 171 houses, 4 stores, 124 oxen, 1954 cows, and 390 horses.

The March meeting of 1811 was held at the inn of Henry Herrick, jr., Jared Lobdel, inoderator. It was voted to assess a tax of five mills on the grand list of 1810, to defray the expenses of the town. A committee, Abel Horton, Alexander Barrett and Jared Lobdel, was appointed to settle with the treasurer, and one consisting of Edward Vail, Jonathan Seley and Jared Lobdel, to settle with the selectmen. A town meeting was held Jan. 6, 1812, at the meeting-house, Nathan Weller, clerk *pro tem.*, at wh ch it was voted to establish the several school districts as they then were; and a committee, Hosea Williams, Moses White, Job King, Nathan Saulesbury, Nathan Weller, Miner Hilliard, Joseph Button, Hosea Barnes, Hattel Kelley and Sylvanus Cook, were appointed to ascertain the lines of the districts, and make report at the next annual meeting in March; which report was made and accepted. John H. Andrus was moderator, in 1813, and a tax of eight mills on the dollar was voted. Abraham Locke was moderator of the annual meeting of 1814, and David Griffith, Alexander Barrett, and Paul Hulett, chosen to settle with the overseers of the poor, and with the treasurer. In 1815, the town was divided into 25 highway districts, and a tax of five mills on the dollar voted, to pay the

expenses of keeping the poor, and other charges. Caleb Parris, moderator.

The largest population the town ever had, was about the year 1815, and probably that was the most prosperous period in the existence of Danby. There were but four towns in the county having a greater population at that time, and none with the same number of inhabitants outrivaling it in business interests.

A period of 50 years had then elapsed since the settlement of the town, and perhaps it would be well, at this stage of our history, to notice the changes which had been made in the affairs of the town, during this half a century, and also the changes which were still going on. There had been two destructive wars with the mother country—the Revolution, and that of 1812, just closed. We had also passed through that relentless struggle with New York, which raged until 1790.

The local government within that time had been variously modified. Previous to 1779, the affairs of the town were managed by the committees of safety, after which they were subject to the State government, and many changes have been made. The war from which we had just emerged, had produced a bad effect upon the country. Industry was paralyzed, property depreciated, and banks were broken; and as many had contracted debts during the war, and were now unable to meet them, many went to jail, and those who could not "swear out," gave bail and secured the liberty of the yard.

Many of the rude cabins of the first settlers were without doors, and without floors, with no cellars. We cannot truly picture to ourselves those rude dwellings with bark roofs, through which the storm would beat, and around which wild animals would howl by night; how scanty, too, were the provisions and furniture, and household articles. Fifty years had witnessed a change in all these circumstances. The people were no longer obliged to go 15 or 20 miles to mill, on horseback, and sometimes on foot. The age of pewter plates and wooden benches for seats had passed. They could now be abundantly supplied with bread and meat, and children were not obliged, as in former times, to go barefoot the year round. Flax and wool were now raised, and the spinning-wheel and looms set in motion, the music of

which was common in every household. These are some of the changes which had taken place previous to 1816.

Some trouble had now arisen, concerning the right of the town to hold town meetings in the Methodist meeting-house, and on a petition signed by Miner Hillard, Caleb Parris, Abel Horton, Dennis Canfield and others, a town meeting was held at the inn of Nicholas Jenks, May 8, 1816, William Hitt, moderator; and the selectmen appointed a committee to ascertain what right, if any, the town had in the meeting-house, and make a report at the next annual meeting. James McDaniels and Aaron Rogers, were appointed to examine the case of Paul Hulett, who had petitioned to be set to another school district, and the selectmen were instructed to set up 4 guide boards at suitable places in the town. A special town meeting was also held at the house of Nicholas Jenks, Oct. 9th, Abraham Locke, moderator, and Moses Ward elected first constable and collector, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Isaac Vail. This was also the cold summer. Grain and grass were a complete failure, and but very little corn being raised in town there was great destitution the following winter and spring. We are told that people were reduced to the last extremity, and many cattle perished. In 1820, we find the population 1607, and at the March meeting, 1820, the town voted to relinquish all right and title which it had in the Methodist meeting house to Barton Bromley. Town and freeman's meetings were held at the inn of Arwin Hutchins, from 1824 to '25. In 1826, the meeting was held at the inn of Nicholas Jenks, and David Griffith, Hosea Barnes and David Kelley were appointed a committee to make alterations in school districts, and James McDaniels an agent to manage a law suit then pending between Danby and Dorset. In 1827, David Youngs, Joseph Allen and Edward Vail, jr., were appointed overseers of the poor, and a tax of four cents on the dollar was raised to defray the expenses of the town. William Hitt was moderator of the annual meeting of 1828, held at the inn of Ephraim Gilmore at the Corners. Andrus Eggleston, Aaron Rogers, jr., Harris Otis, John Vail Hosea Barnes, Israel Richardson and Alvah Bull, a school committee. It was voted to give all delinquent town officers who were in arrears with the town three months to settle

their accounts with the treasurer, and if not settled within that time, the treasurer, was directed to take legal measures to collect the same. March 31, 1829, a town meeting was held at the inn of Samuel Harnden, David Youngs, moderator; Israel B. Richardson, Abraham Locke, Alvah Bull, Isaac Southwick and Andrus Eggleston, committee, for the examination of schools and teachers.

The population of the town in 1830 was 1362, showing a decrease of 245. The town meeting was held at the inn of Samuel Harnden, Alexander Barrett, moderator; the surveyors were increased to 26; Caleb Paris, Harris Otis and Alexander Barret, appointed to settle with the selectmen and treasurer. In 1813, the town appointed Alvah Bull, Ira M. Frazer, Joel M. Rogers and Isaac Southwick, to superintend common schools; Alexander Barrett, James Mc Daniel and Harris Otis, to correspond with other towns, in reference to building a poor-house, if thought best, and make report at the meeting.

The annual meeting of 1832 was held at the inn of Bethuel Bromley, Caleb Parris, moderator. It was voted to pay the collector of taxes five per cent for collecting, and have no abatements allowed, on either State or town tax bills. A tax of one per cent., was voted for the support of the poor, and other town expenses; and a tax of 2 per cent. in addition to what was required by law for the repairs of highways and bridges, and William Bassett, Andrus Eggleston, Joel M. Rogers, and Rial Fisk, were appointed a superintending committee for common schools for 1833,

In 1834, the town voted to build a Town House to be located between the dwelling house of Seley Vail and the dwelling house of John Vail and raise \$350, for building said house. John Vail, Daniel Bartlett, Azariah Hilliard, Elisha Lapham and Edward Vail, were a committee to contract and superintend the building. Another meeting was held, May 10th, to change the location of the town house and granting individuals the privilege of extending the house, so as to accommodate the inhabitants in holding meetings for public worship but not to infringe upon the right of the town. It was voted not to change the location, and not to allow individuals the privilege of using the town house, for the purpose named.

The town house was built and completed

in 1835, and the annual town meeting, of 1836, held there, David Youngs, moderator. The selectmen were authorized to sell the 6 volumes of the Vermont Reports, and the 17 volumes of Revised Laws, belonging to the town, at public auction.

In 1837, Congress made a provision to deposit with the several States, the accumulated surplus money in the Treasury. The share of this town was \$3,013.14. The towns, by a provision of our State Legislature, were to loan the money on good security and apply the income to the support of common schools. This fund was to be distributed every 10 years, among the towns in proportion to their then population. As the population of this town has decreased since then, a certain portion of the original sum has been withdrawn. In 1856, the fund was taken to pay the indebtedness of the town. The State still holds a lien on this money, whenever it shall be required for a re-distribution among the towns, or for repayment into the United States treasury.

At the annual meeting of 1838, Joel M. Rogers was appointed overseer of the poor, and Aaron Rogers a committee to confer with other towns in reference to building a poor house. Many farmers, and others in this town, suffered severely during the financial crisis of 1839. The "credit system" proved disastrous to business men, and many were largely in debt. This caused a great decline in business here, for several years.

The population in 1840 was 1379, about the same as 1830. John C. White was moderator of the annual meeting of 1841, at which Ira Edmunds was appointed agent to prosecute and defend law suits for the town, the first who occupied that office. A town meeting was held Oct. 27th, 1841, David Youngs, moderator, and William Otis was elected town clerk and treasurer, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Edward Vail, jr., who had occupied the office since 1837.

At a freeman's meeting held the 2d day of November, 1842, Galen J. Locke was appointed a delegate to attend a convention to be held at Montpelier, on the first Wednesday in January, following, for the purpose of taking into consideration, certain amendments to the Constitution of the State, proposed by the Council of Censors. The town instructed their delegate not to vote for the proposed amendment.

G. J. Locke was moderator of the annual town meeting of 1843, and the first constable was voted the jurisdiction of the County. There was greater destitution prevailing in town, between 1840 and 1850, than at any former period. It was costing the town at that time, not less than \$500 per year to support the poor, which was the principal expense incurred by the town. In 1845, the number of highway districts was increased to 27.

At the annual meeting of 1846, Marcus Bartlett was appointed superintendent of common schools—the first who occupied that office in this town. A proposition was made to build a new road, leading from the Haskin's Mill, to Danby Borough, but the town voted not to take any action thereon.

Feb. 8, 1853, a town meeting was held—Edia Baker, moderator—for the purpose of voting upon the Liquor Law, passed at the last session of the legislature, as required by said act. Votes cast, 193; in favor of the law, 112, not in favor, 81.

The following resolution was read and adopted at the annual meeting of 1856, viz.

Resolved, The selectmen are hereby instructed to borrow the surplus money of the trustees, at 6 per cent. interest, and pay it into the town treasury, taking the treasurer's receipt therefor, and the treasurer is also instructed to pay the same out on town orders, the same as he would any other funds in his hands agreeable to law.

The trustee was instructed to collect in the deposit money, on or before the 20th day of August following. The town instructed the selectmen, at this meeting, to confer with other towns in reference to purchasing a town farm. A special town meeting was held April 19th, Miner Hilliard, moderator, to see if the town would give the selectmen authority to borrow the United States deposit money, to defray the common expenses of the town, and it was voted not to give the selectmen that authority. At another town meeting held the 6th day of May, following, the selectmen were instructed to borrow the United States deposit money of the trustees, in accordance with the resolution passed at the last annual town meeting in March, and pledge the credit of the town for the same, with annual interest. At this meeting a committee consisting of Nelson Randall, H. F. Otis and John Bromley, was appointed to make alterations in school districts.

At a town meeting held Sept. 2, 1856,

Spencer Green, moderator, Warren Vaughan was elected trustee of surplus money, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Amasa Bancroft.

At the town meeting of 1858, the selectmen were instructed to enquire into the expense of repairing the basement of the church at the Corners, for the purpose of holding town meetings, also repairing the town house. A special town meeting was held for that purpose, Apr. 3, 1858, Miner Hilliard, moderator. A resolution was presented by the proprietors of the church, stating on what terms the town should have said basement story, as follows :

Whereas, The basement story of the church at Danby Four Corners, is out of repair, and

Whereas, The upper part of said church would be much better preserved by keeping the basement in good repair. Therefore,

Resolved, That in consideration that the selectmen of the town of Danby, will put up good window blinds to all the windows of said basement, and also construct the necessary fixtures for warming said basement, and find a good and suitable stove, and put suitable seats around the walls of said basement and keep the room in good repair, the people of said town shall have the use of said basement for the purpose of holding town meetings therein, during the pleasure of said town.

And further Resolved, That G. J. Locke, Lyman R. Fisk and Miner Hilliard, be a committee to confer with the selectmen.

It was voted to accept of the proposition of the society. At an adjourned meeting held the same day in the basement of the church at the Corners, the selectmen were instructed to dispose of the old town house to the best advantage.

The town meeting of 1859 was held at the town hall, and a tax of 25 per cent was voted. The report of the selectmen was printed this year for the first time. In accordance with the instructions given them at the above meeting, the selectmen purchased a town farm of John Bromley, for \$4,000. A large portion of the people of the town were opposed to this project, and agreeably to a petition signed by Obadiah Edmunds and others, a town meeting was held on the 7th of May to see if the town would appoint an agent to sell the town farm. The ballot gave votes to appoint an agent, 47; not to appoint an agent, 109. The course pursued by the town previous to that time was to dispose of the poor to those who would agree to keep them for the least money. By this means they were scattered one or two in a

place, and often kept by unfit persons. This outrage to humanity became intolerable, and the people becoming awakened to the inhumanity of such a course, it resulted in the purchase of a farm, which is conceded by almost every one to have proved a success.

The population of 1860 was 1419, being 119 less than that of 1850. This falling off in our population, was caused by a decline in manufactures, and other business. The railroad had a tendency to build up the town quite rapidly for several years, but its failure in 1857, had a crushing effect upon the business of the town, by ruining many of our business men, and stock-holders lost quite heavily. The marble business was in a flourishing condition at that time, and some of those engaged in it had invested heavily in railroad stock, and by losing this were unable to proceed in their business, which finally passed into other hands, and has not been carried on so extensively since.

The town had incurred some considerable expense for the past 10 or 15 years, in building highways, doubtless greater than at any former period. There is probably no town in the State having a greater number of roads, not many of which were located on the line of lots, but seem to have been laid where it best suited the convenience of the inhabitants, or the nature of the ground. At present the roads run in every conceivable direction, winding through the valleys and over the hills. The main roads were formerly laid 4 rods wide, the others 3 rods.

The peculiar direction of the water courses through the town renders a large number of bridges necessary. Bridges were formerly built by the voluntary action of the several highway districts, but for the past 30 or 40 years, the expense of building bridges has devolved upon the grand list. There are no less than 30 public bridges in town, besides a large number of smaller ones.

C. H. Congdon was moderator of the annual town meeting of 1860, at which it was voted to raise a town tax of 25 per cent. to pay the indebtedness of the town for the year ensuing. The following resolution was offered and adopted at the annual meeting of 1861:

Resolved, That the selectmen be, and are hereby instructed to procure three hundred copies of their annual report, to be printed and circulated among the legal voters of the town.

A special town meeting was held Nov. 29, 1862, Edia Baker, moderator. N. L. Baker was elected constable to fill the vacancy in the office of constable and collector. In 1867, a tax of 110 per cent. was voted, which the constable agreed to collect for two per cent.

The following proposition was made to the town by Isaac McDaniels, which was accepted:

Whereas, Gen. Isaac McDaniels, formerly of Danby, now of Rutland, and State of Vermont, has offered and gives to said town of Danby, the generous sum of \$10,000, by an instrument under his hand and seal, of which the following is a copy, to wit: *To the Town of Danby, County of Rutland and State of Vermont*:

I, Isaac McDaniels, formerly of Danby, now of Rutland, in said County, propose to give and hereby give, grant and transfer, and deliver to said town of Danby, in trust, for the support of common schools hereinafter expressed, the sum of ten thousand dollars in money, to have and to hold the same to said town of Danby forever, upon the condition, uses and trust following, to wit:

1st. That the said town of Danby, shall forever keep the same securely invested as a fund, distinct and separate from all other funds and property of the town, by loans or mortgage of unincumbered real estate worth double the amount invested, exclusive of buildings, or in stock or bonds of the United States of America, or of some one or more of said States; and in case of loss of the whole, or any part of said fund, said town is to supply the same, so as to keep said principal fund and entire at said sum of ten thousand dollars.

2d. To distribute and pay over annually, forever, on the first days of April, or as soon thereafter as practicable, the annual interest of six hundred dollars, and proceeds of said fund to the several districts in said town of Danby, in proportion to the number of children between the ages of four and twenty years, belonging to each district, on the first day of the next preceding month of January of each year, the same to be appropriated and used by the said school districts, respectively, to the support of common schools therein.

3d. Should the said town of Danby fail to comply with any of the conditions, or perform any of the trusts herein expressed, then said fund is to revert to me, or to my legal heirs.

G. J. Locke then offered the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the selectmen of the town of Danby be authorized and directed to execute a receipt in the name of the town, to Gen. Isaac McDaniels for said fund, and to express to him the gratitude of its inhabitants for the noble donation, and that these proceedings be published in Rutland daily and weekly papers.

This fund was invested in State bonds and deposited in Rutland Bank.

We noticed an increase in the population of the town up to the year 1815, since which time, there, was a gradual falling off, until 1850. From 1810 to 1840, no town in the county with the same number of inhabitants, outrivalled us in business.

The building of the Western Vermont Railroad in 1851, ushered in a new era for the town, and gave a new impetus to all the industrial pursuits. The population of the town increased, greater benefits were derived from farming; and the lumber, marble and other manufacturing interests, rapidly increased. Previous to this the marble had to be carted to Comstock's Landing, by teams, and no one could be extensively engaged in the lumber business. Danby Borough soon became a thriving village, while business was nearly ruined at the Corners.

Hitherto we have said nothing in regard to local politics. In all the political issues which have arisen, the people of this town have taken an active part. Party spirit has at times run to the highest pitch. In many cases it has alienated friends, severed the bonds of brotherhood and friendship, and has exerted a bad influence in the churches.

The close of the Revolution found the people nearly united in sentiment and principles, with Washington as a leader; but the establishment of our Federal Constitution raised new questions, and parties were formed, which were originally called Whig and Tory. Soon new issues brought into existence the Federal and Republican or Democratic parties. From 40 years following the establishment of our government, this town was nearly evenly balanced, and was represented by men of both parties. The mutual hostility shown by these parties, has never been so great as during the political conflicts of the past 30 years, and the slavery question has been the leading point of difference here, as well as elsewhere. In 1828, the Antimasonic party was organized, but was always in the minority. Soon after 1830, the Whig party became organized, and has ever had a majority in this town. Since then there has been the American party, organized in 1855, which was in the ascendancy but a short time, and was absorbed by the other parties. In all the changes, from the organization of the

town, up to the present time, it has been loyal to the government.

There has been a wonderful change in the industrial efforts of the people during the past 40 years. This change commenced as early as 1820, when people made their own implements, such as ox bows, ox-whips, whip-stocks &c., by hand. While the men worked, the women were busy at the looms, or at the wheel. They picked their own wool, spun their own yarn, made their own cloth, dipped their own candles, made their own chairs and baskets, and wove their own carpets.

Agriculture has ever been and will continue to be the leading pursuit in this town. Wheat was one of the first crops raised. The newly cleared land yielded a rich harvest. After this crop began to diminish, the people fell back to the coarser grains. The early settlers paid great attention to fruit growing. Apple-orchards were everywhere planted, which bore plentifully at first; pears, plums, and other fruits, were also raised at an early day, in great abundance. Fruit growing is at present almost a failure in some sections. Improvements, however, have been going on in different parts of the town by some, in planting orchards and introducing improved varieties of apples and pears. It is conceded that our agricultural interests were never in a more flourishing condition than at present.

Since 1820, by the failure of crops, and decline of manufactures, emigration has made a heavy drain on our population. Several considerable settlements in different parts of the town, were entirely abandoned, and highways discontinued. Many emigrated to the Holland Purchase, and others to Ohio and further West. Several towns in western New-York, were settled entirely by people from this town, and in several of the Western States, there is hardly a town that does not contain a representative from Danby.

TOWN CLERKS.

Thomas Rowley, 1769-'73; Joseph Soule, 1773-'74; Thomas Rowley, 1774-'76; William Bromley, 1776-'80; Thomas Rowley, 1780-'83; Wm. Bromley, 1783-'85; Jacob Eddy, 1785-'88; Daniel Sherman, 1788-'99; Edward Vail, 1799-1820; Stephen Calkins, 1820-'26; John 1826-'37; Edward Vail, jr., 1837-'41; Vail, William Otis, 1841-'49; Galen J. Locke, 1849-'66; J. T. Griffith, 1866-'67.

Albert Bucklin, elected in 1867, is the present town clerk.

TOWN TREASURERS.				<i>Names.</i>				<i>Y'rs. First Y'r. Last Y'r.</i>				
Nathan Weller, 1769-'70; Stephen Calkins, 1770-'71; Joseph Earl, 1771-'72; Nathan Weller, 1772-'73; Thomas Rowley, 1773-'74; George Wilbur, 1774-'75; Joseph Sprague, 1775-'76; Luther Colvin, 1776-'77; Stephen Calkins, 1777-'81; Edward Vail, 1781-'83; William Bromley, 1783-'85; Wing Rogers, 1785-'86; Peter Lewis, 1786-'90; Edward Vail, 1790-1820; Stephen Calkins, 1820-'26; John Vail, 1826-'37; Edward Vail, jr., 1837-'41; William Otis, 1841-'49; Galen J. Locke, 1849-'66; J. T. Griffith, 1866-'67. Albert Bucklin, elected in 1867, is the present town treasurer.				Thomas Griffith,				1	1805	1805		
				Gershom Congor,				1	1805	1805		
				Charles Nichols,				1	1806	1806		
				Elisha Southwick,				1	1810	1810		
				James Soule,				1	1811	1811		
				Micajah Weed,				2	1812	1813		
				Stephen Calkins, jr.,				2	1814	1815		
				William Hitt,				3	1814	1816		
				Moses White,				2	1814	1815		
				Ira Vail,				1	1816	1816		
				Caleb Parris,				3	1817	1819		
				Moses Ward,				1	1817	1817		
				Elijah Bull,				4	1817	1829		
				Paul Hulett,				1	1820	1820		
				Allen Willis,				2	1820	1821		
				John Vail,				2	1820	1821		
				David Bartlett,				4	1821	1824		
				David Youngs,				7	1822	1823		
				Daniel Kelley,				5	1822	1823		
				Joseph Allen,				4	1825	1828		
Edward Vail, jr.,				6	1827	1838						
Ira Edmunds,				13	1829	1849						
Caleb Parris, 2d,				2	1829	1830						
John C. White,				3	1830	1832						
Alexander Barrett,				3	1831	1833						
Daniel Bartlett,				3	1833	1835						
Azariah Hilliard,				7	1833	1845						
Timothy Reed,				5	1835	1841						
Joel M. Rogers,				3	1836	1838						
Daniel Lapham,				2	1837	1838						
William Stimson,				2	1839	1840						
Aaron Rogers,				1	1841	1841						
Harvey Parris,				4	1842	1845						
Isaac Wilbur,				1	1842	1842						
John Sherman,				3	1843	1846						
Hiram Kelley,				3	1845	1847						
Edwin Vail,				1	1846	1846						
H. F. Otis,				2	1847	1848						
Miner Hilliard,				1	1847	1847						
Linus Edmunds,				1	1848	1848						
Azariah Hilliard, 2d,				6	1849	1863						
Clark Bull,				1	1849	1849						
J. T. Griffith,				2	1850	1863						
Howell Dillingham,				2	1850	1866						
Albert Bucklin,				2	1851	1852						
Amasa Bancroft,				2	1851	1852						
Ira Cook,				2	1851	1852						
C. H. Congdon,				4	1853	1862						
Ira H. Vail,				2	1853	1853						
John S. Parris,				5	1854	1861						
William Otis,				5	1855	1863						
L. R. Fisk,				1	1855	1855						
Thomas Griffith,				2	1856	1857						
Joseph N. Phillips,				3	1856	1858						
Levi Barrett,				4	1858	1861						
Austin S. Baker,				4	1859	1864						
William Pierce,				1	1862	1862						
L. G. Parris,				2	1864	1865						
Hiram Fisk,				2	1864	1865						
J. B. Nichols,				1	1865	1865						
Henry Wilbur,				3	1866	1868						
James E. Nichols,				3	1866	1868						
				GRAND JURORS.								
Stephen Williams,				3	1778	1801						
Henry Herrick,				1	1780	1780						
Israel Seley,				3	1781	1785						
Abel Haskins,				1	1783	1783						
SELECTMEN.												
<i>Names.</i>				<i>Y'rs. First Y'r. Last Y'r</i>								
Stephen Calkins,				3	1769	1779						
Seth Cook,				2	1769	1772						
Crispin Bull,				2	1769	1772						
Joseph Haskins,				2	1770	1772						
Micah Vail,				3	1770	1776						
Nathan Weller,				11	1770	1798						
Timothy Bull,				1	1771	1772						
Joseph Earl,				1	1772	1773						
Ephraim Seley,				1	1773	1773						
Phillip Griffith,				3	1773	1778						
Ephraim Mallory,				1	1773	1773						
William Bromley,				4	1774	1780						
Thomas Stafford,				1	1774	1774						
Joseph Soule,				2	1775	1776						
Wing Rogers,				4	1776	1794						
William Gage,				3	1777	1780						
Thomas Rowley,				2	1779	1780						
John Stafford,				2	1780	1796						
William Russell,				1	1780	1780						
John Mott,				2	1781	1782						
Daniel Sherman,				9	1781	1798						
Ebenezer Wilson,				2	1781	1782						
Edward Vail,				5	1781	1793						
Luther Colvin,				4	1781	1784						
Roger Williams,				1	1783	1783						
John Burt,				6	1783	1792						
Ezekiel Smith,				6	1784	1803						
Thom. Harrington,				4	1784	1789						
Giles Wing,				2	1784	1785						
David Comstock,				2	1786	1787						
Peter Lewis,				2	1788	1789						
Rowland Stafford,				2	1788	1789						
William Hill,				2	1788	1789						
David Irish,				3	1790	1792						
Stephen Williams,				3	1790	1792						
Bradford Barnes,				3	1790	1792						
John Haviland,				3	1790	1792						
Benjamin Fowler,				1	1793	1793						
Moses Vail,				1	1794	1794						
Amos Brown,				1	1795	1795						
Elihu Sherman,				1	1796	1796						
Nathan Saulsbury,				1	1755	1796						
Jonathan Seley,				5	1797	1806						
Abel Horton,				4	1799	1804						
Henry Frost,				2	1799	1800						
Zoheth Allen,				9	1799	1813						
John H. Andrus,				11	1804	1816						
Obadiah Edmunds,				1	1804	1804						
Barton Bromley,				3	1804	1819						
Hosea Williams,				2	1804	1805						

<i>Names.</i>	<i>Yrs.</i>	<i>First Yr.</i>	<i>Last Yr.</i>
Daniel Kelley,	3	1825	1828
Elijah Bull,	12	1825	1842
James McDaniels,	7	1826	1833
David Youngs,	3	1827	1837
Benjamin Barnes,	17	1829	1840
John Vail,	12	1830	1842
Isaac McDaniels,	3	1831	1845
Galen J. Locke,	13	1831	1865
Ira Edmunds,	7	1832	1849
John C. White,	5	1833	1839
Edward Vail, jr.,	6	1834	1840
Hosea Barnes,	2	1835	1836
Daniel Bartlett,	5	1835	1841
J. C. Dexter,	1	1838	1838
Ephraim Chase,	1	1841	1841
David Lapham,	1	1841	1841
H. F. Otis,	5	1841	1855
N. J. Smith,	2	1841	1842
Timothy Reed,	2	1841	1842
Caleb Parris, 2d.,	10	1841	1851
Daniel Lapham,	2	1842	1843
Andrus Eggleston,	10	1843	1853
Azh. Hilliard,	6	1843	1849
Isaac Wilbur,	5	1843	1848
Hiram Congor,	3	1843	1846
L. R. Fisk,	3	1843	1846
Seley Vail,	5	1843	1848
Aaron Rogers, jr.,	2	1844	1846
William Otis,	8	1844	1854
Hiram Kelley,	6	1844	1850
Harvey Parris,	5	1844	1848
Savid Bartlett,	1	1845	1845
John T. Griffith,	5	1845	1851
Caleb Randall,	4	1846	1849
Albert Bucklin,	22	1846	1868
William Stimson,	2	1848	1849
Seneca Smith,	3	1848	1850
Amasa Bancroft,	7	1848	1856
Edwin Vail,	3	1849	1855
J. M. Fish,	3	1852	1854
Edia Baker,	10	1854	1864
J. R. Green,	8	1853	1860
Gardner Griffith,	1	1854	1854
Ira H. Vail,	3	1854	1864
John S Parris,	12	1856	1868
C. H. Congdon,	9	1857	1868
Levi Barrett,	7	1857	1866
Ezra T. Lillie,	2	1860	1861
Henry Wilbur,	1	1860	1860
Spencer Green,	1	1861	1861
A. D. Smith,	7	1861	1868
Antipas Harrington,	1	1862	1862
Heman Barnes,	1	1862	1862
William Pierce,	1	1863	1863
J. N. Phillips,	4	1865	1868
C. M. Bruce,	1	1865	1865
P. Holton,	3	1865	1867
A. S. Baker,	3	1866	1868
Thomas Nichols,	1	1868	1868

MANUFACTURES.

Maple sugar and the salts of ashes were the earliest manufactures of the town. The process of making was somewhat different in those days, than at present. Instead of boring the trees they were boxed with an axe—troughs

made of soft wood used instead of tin or wooden buckets, and potash kettles to boil sap.

About the year 1810, a woolen factory was built by Jonathan Barrett, 1 1-2 miles south of Danby Corners—the first in town. There was a carding-machine in connection with this. Barrett run the factory until 1821, when he failed, and it was never run afterwards. Another factory was built in 1821, by David Youngs, at the Borough, who run it until it was burned in 1837. There was another factory built about the same time at Scottsville, and run by Joseph Brownell; and also a carding and fulling-mill. There was a cloth-dressing and fulling-mill run at an early day by John Bishop, a little west of the present site of Nelson Kelley's saw-mill. Within the past twenty years there has been no business of this kind done in town.

For a period of nearly 50 years previous to the building of factories, nearly all of the cloth used in families was made at home. We are told that the price for a week's work spinning was 4s, and for house-work 4s. 6d.

There have been 4 or 5 grist-mills, all upon Mill-Brook. The first was built by Stephen Calkins, about 1780, which run for a number of years. There was another built in 1795, at the Borough, by Andrew White.

There have been some 10 or 12 saw-mills in the town. The first was built about the year 1790, by Stephen Rogers, near the George F. Kelley place; the next, soon after, by Stephen Calkins, on the site of the present saw-mill owned by Nelson Kelley; another mill, at a very early day, near the residence of Walter M. Parris, by Henry Frost, and afterwards rebuilt by Jazaniah Barrett. There are but 2 saw-mills in operation at the present time—one by Nelson Kelley, and the other by O. B. Hulett, in the Little Village.

Several tanneries have been set up in various parts of the town—the first in 1800, by Micajah Weed, near the former residence of Hiram Jenks. About the same time another was set up by Daniel Sherman, where Albert Mathewson now lives, and another at an early day by Isaac Nichols, where he now lives, which continued in operation for a long time. The next one was built at the Borough in 1810, by Peleg Nichols, Hosea Williams and Bradford Barnes. Daniel Healey set up an establishment at Scottsville in 1812, which was afterwards owned by Job Scott, who carried on the business for nearly 30 years. The next was built at the Borough by Adin Green, who was succeeded

by Amasa Bancroft, and is now owned by O. B. Hadwin, who is extensively engaged in the business. In 1821 Joseph, Jessie and Elisha Lapham went into the business where David Rogers now lives. Besides those above mentioned, there have been several smaller establishments set up by John Vaughan, Anthony Colvin, Thomas Nichols, and others. There is at present but one tannery in town.

There have been two trip-hammers in town for the manufacture of edge-tools. The first was built at the Borough in 1795, by Samuel Dow, and the other by Savid Bartlett and Isaac Southwick, in 1810, near the residence of Henry B. Kelley. In 1815, Abel and Savid Bartlett carried on the business of manufacturing hoes, axes, scythes, &c., until 1821, when the business went into the hands of Jeremy Bartlett. The first blacksmith's shop at the Corners was built by Henry Herrick, Jr.

The first shop at the Borough was started by Samuel Dow and Moses Keith, in 1801, in connection with the manufacture of edge-tools, where J. S. Perry's boot and shoe-shop now stands. They were succeeded by Caleb Bufum, who continued the business till 1816, and was succeeded by Allen Willis and Lemuel Stafford, until 1836, since which time various parties have been in the business, among whom are Orange Green, Henry Hannum, A. Bancroft, Thomas Griffith, Anson Griffith, Daniel Lapham, Titus Lyon, D. A. Kelley, Geo. W. Baker and P. A. Broughton. There are at present 3 blacksmith's shops in town. There has also been one furnace in town, built quite early, by Benjamin Phillips, near the residence of Edwin Staples, who carried on the business for a number of years.

Marble has been, and is now, the principal manufacture of the town. This commenced about the year 1840, and considerable importance is attached to it. Previous to that time, grave-stones were hewn out by James Lincoln and others. The first mill for sawing marble was built at the Borough by William Kelley, Alfred and Albert Kelley; and about the same time another was built by Moulton Fish, Elisha Fish and Allen Congor, who for a time was extensively engaged in the business. In 1841 another was built by Aaron Rogers, Elisha Rogers and Seth Griffith. In 1845 a new one was put in operation by George Griffith, John T. and Gardner Griffith, which flourished for a number of years. In 1848 a mill was built and run by William Haskins and Hiram Kelley, which did a good business for several

years. Aaron Rogers, Jr., William Stimpson and Hannibal Hopkins next went into the business in 1850, and were largely engaged.

The building of the railroad greatly increased the manufacture of marble, so that a number of mills were kept in operation for a long time. Soon after the new road was built, another mill was erected by George F. Kelley, and run for some time. This has since been run by Albert and Alfred Kelley. The property is now owned by John H. Vail of Brandon. A new one was also built by William Kelley. All these were built upon Mill Brook. In addition to those above named, there have been others engaged in the business, among whom are J. M. Fish, Henry White, A. T. Lawrence of New York, Thomas Lymington & Co., of Baltimore, Franklin Post of Wallingford, and others. In 1862 the Western Vermont Marble Co. was formed, L. S. Waldo, agent, which continued until '68, when the property was leased by S. L. Waldo, who is at present the only one engaged in the business. Soon after, another company was formed, James Panton, agent, which run until 1864. The Vermont Marble Co. was formed in 1865, G. J. Locke, agent, which run but one season only. Notwithstanding a lapse of 30 years, nearly, since the first quarry was opened, there yet remains an untold wealth of marble, which capital and enterprise will at some future day develope.

There have been other manufactures besides those alluded to; among which are lime and coal, which have been burned to some considerable extent in different parts of the town.—Chairs, baskets, provision barrels, casks and cheese-boxes have also been manufactured. The only cheese-box factory in town at present is owned and run by Nelson Kelley. Several cider-mills have been set up—some quite early; but there are only two at present. In the spring of 1868, M. V. & J. C. Williams fitted up buildings at the Corners for the manufacture of cheese, which went into successful operation the following summer.

Cap. John Burt was the first inn-keeper in town, where the poor-house now stands, about the year 1775, which he kept for many years, and public doings were held there. Abraham Chase was the next inn-keeper, about one mile south of the Corners, near the residence of Alval Risdon. He kept a public house from 1778 until about the year 1800, when he was succeeded by Henry Frost, who kept till 1810. Here town meetings were held, and public business transacted for a number of years.

Since then there has been no tavern kept there, the building being taken for a store.

Elisha Brown built the first tavern at the Corners in 1800, and kept a public house there for many years. Another one known as the "Red House," was erected soon after, a little north of the village, by Henry Herrick, Jr., who kept there for several years, and was succeeded by Nicholas Jenks, who kept until the year 1823.

Brown was succeeded by Henry Herrick, Jr., who kept a public house for 21 years. The town and freeman's meetings were held here for a long time. His successor was David Kelley and others.

In 1850, Seneca Smith fitted up a tavern, which was first kept by Oliver Sheldon, and afterwards by John Croff, — Bates, Joseph Smith, and some others. About the year 1830, a public house was erected by Barton Bromley, at the west end of the village. This tavern was built out of the old Methodist meeting-house, and was first kept by Arwin Hutchins, who was succeeded by Nicholas Jenks, and others.

Rowland Stafford built and kept the first tavern at the Borough in 1795, near the present hotel. In 1800, Bradford Barnes kept a public house, a little north of the village, on the present homestead of Austin Baker. He was succeeded by Samuel Dow, in 1802, who stayed but a short time, since which no tavern has been kept there. Abraham Anthony kept tavern very early where the Phillips Bros. live.

In 1804, William Webber erected a public house on the site of the present hotel, and was succeeded by Dr. McClure, who left in 1808. Elisha Southwick came next, after which it passed into the hands of Augustus Mulford. The building was burned in 1812, and rebuilt by Mulford the same year, which is the same house now standing. He was succeeded by Hosea Williams, and next by Rufus Bucklin, Jr., who kept until 1820. Since that time it has been kept by various parties—at present by Lytle Vance, the only one in town.

The first store kept in town was in 1790, by Henry Frost, near the residence of Alvah Risdon, in connection with the tavern. His successor was Jazaniah Barrett, who continued the business until about 1810. Elisha Tryon built the next store in 1805. He was succeeded a short time by James McDaniels. Another store was kept about the same time by Isaac Southwick, near the residence of William Herrick.

James McDaniels and James Weeks were

the first merchants at the Corners, about the year 1810, after which came Daniel Folger, John and Jonathan Barrett, Jazaniah Barrett, Abner Taft, Allen Willis, Daniel Axtell, Galen J. Locke, Ira Bromley, Seneca Smith, Charles Button, Nicholas Jenks, Seneca and Nathan Smith and others.

In 1830, a large store was built by S. & N. J. Smith, who continued the business a good many years. Soon after this another was built by Miner Hilliard, who also did good business for a long time. He was succeeded a short time by Croff & Bates, — Brown, and afterwards by P. Holton & Co.

James McDaniels was succeeded by his son Thomas and Isaac, for a number of years; then by Joel M. Rodgers. The store then passed into the hands of Seneca Smith. His successors were David Jacobs, Calvin Smith and others. The McDaniels store is now occupied by Bucklin & Vail. P. Holton is at present the oldest merchant at the Corners, having been in trade since 1858.

About 1825, a store was built at Scottsville by Job Scott, who was in trade over 30 years, followed by Joseph I. Scott, Edia Baker, and Simon E. Harrington. J. I. Scott is the present proprietor.

The first store at the Borough was built and kept by Oliver Arnold, in 1803, near the present homestead of C. H. Congdon—succeeded by Robert Green and David Youngs. There was another about that time on the farm now owned by D. W. Rodgers, built by Elisha and Jesse Lapham. The next was built in 1808, by Hosea Williams, near the present hotel. He remained in the business a number of years—succeeded by Jesse Lapham, who traded until 1812. He then erected a new store, where the house of M. H. Cook now stands, which was afterwards kept by Isaac Vail and Platt Vail. The stone store was built in 1820, by Jesse Lapham, with which he was connected for a number of years. This store has been kept by different parties since then, among whom are George and Aaron Vail, William Sperry, Lapham & Bruce, Arima Smith, Bruce & Nichols, C. M. Bruce, and lastly by William Pierce.

There have been other stores since 1810, by Eggleston & Youngs, Seth Griffith, Caleb Buffum and others. Union store started about 1855, Daniel Bromley and J. C. Thompson agents. Since then stores have been kept in the same building by N. P. Harrington, George E. Kelley, M. O. Williams and W. H. Bond.

The stone store west of the Borough was

built by William Kelley, soon after the marble business opened, who carried on the trade to some extent, and was succeeded by L. S. Waldo, J. B. Nichols, and last by L. S. Waldo the present owner. In 1862, S. L. Griffith erected a new store, now kept by C. H. & W. B. Griffith. In 1867, a handsome store was built by C. M. Bruce, making now 6 stores in town.

EDUCATION.

The education received in our early schools was reading, writing, spelling and arithmetic to a limited degree. Teachers received but little compensation, and school-houses were rude structures, built of logs or birch poles, and sometimes deserted log-cabins were taken and fitted up for school-rooms. Provision was made in the charter of the town for one share of 250 acres for the benefit of schools, to which was added, by law of the State, the share reserved for a church glebe, and the share for the society for propagating the gospel in foreign parts, which last was taken from the town by a decision of the United States court.

In 1798, the prudential committees were required to make returns of scholars, by which we find the town numbered 469 scholars; in 1830, 570; and at present 434 scholars between 4 and 20 years of age. In 1867, the aggregate amount raised upon the grand list, by the districts for the support of schools, was nearly \$1,000. Number of heads of families in town, 206; amount paid male teachers, \$409; amount paid female teachers, \$675. Since 1830, there have been select schools taught nearly every year.

Previous to 1846 the law required the towns to appoint annually a superintending committee for the inspection and examination of schools and teachers. Since then there has been but one superintendent elected at the annual March meeting each year.

The superintendents since 1846, Marcus Bartlett, 1846-'47; Lucius Bartlett, 1847; Edward Lapham, 1847; C. H. Congdon, 1848-'53; Austin S. Baker, 1853-'55; John T. Griffith, 1855-'57; A. D. Smith, 1857-'61; J. C. Baker, 1861; William Wightman, 1862; C. H. Congdon, 1863; Heman Barnes, '63; C. H. Congdon, 1864; J. T. Griffith, 1865; J. C. Williams, 1865-'67. M. W. Donegan, elected in 1867, is the present superintendent.

The town originally was divided into 6 districts, agreeably to a law of the State passed in 1786. By a vote of the inhabitants in 1792, the town was divided into 9 districts, and 3 more were added in 1812. There are at present 14

districts, 2 of which—No. 4 and No. 10—are fractional.

CHURCH HISTORY.

We do not come up to the standard of piety and devotedness of our fathers and mothers. They would travel many miles, over bad roads, on foot and on horseback, to hear a sermon. A log barn in summer, and a log school-house in winter. If the building was small, the hearers were obliged to be without, seated on logs, while the preacher stood in the door and proclaimed the word of life.

THE BAPTISTS

Organized a church, in 1781. There had been no preaching in town before except by some itinerant ministers, whose literary qualifications were not great, and yet very well adapted to the condition of the people of that day. It is said of these early ministers, that "they toiled in the cold and in the heat, by day and by night, traversing the wilderness from one solitary dwelling to another, by marked trees and half made roads, fording rivers and streams, often without a guide."

The first Baptist society was formed in 1781, and the Rev. Hezekiah Eastman was the first settled minister. Among the early members were Thomas Rowley, Abraham Chase, William Bromley, Son., John Stafford, Nathan Rowley, Roger Williams, Joseph Fowler, Stephen Calkins and Abel Haskins. At a meeting of the inhabitants, held at the house of Stephen Calkins, "May ye 11th, 1781," Thomas Rowley moderator, it was voted to give the Rev. Mr. Eastman a call to settle in the work of the ministry in Danby. It was also voted, the first minister that should be ordained over a church of Christ in Danby, "by the laying on of hands," shall be fully entitled to the right reserved by the charter for the first settled minister.

Mr. Eastman accepted the call, and was ordained in October following, as the records show:

"October ye 11th, 1781.

"The church of Christ in the town of Danby, together with the voice of the people of the town, in meeting assembled, unanimously agreed and gave the Rev. Hezekiah Eastman a call to settle in the work of the ministry in the town of Danby. The Rev. Elder Waldo, the Rev. Elder Dakens and the Rev. Elder Rogers were appointed to assist in the ordaining of Mr. Eastman over said church in Danby. After every measure was taken, agreeable to the constitution of Philadelphia, present in Danby, the Rev. Elders Waldo, Dakens, Rog-

ers, and the Rev. Mason and Cornwall, all assisted in ordaining the Rev. Mr. Eastman over the church of Christ in Danby. The Rev. Mr. Waldo preached the sermon, from Ezekiel ye 33 chapter, from the 2d to the 9th verses. Elder Rogers gave the charge, and Elder Dakens gave the right hand of fellowship, &c."

The Rev. Mr. Eastman supplied the church here until about the year 1800, when it dissolved. Being without a house of worship, meetings were held in private houses, and sometimes in barns and school-houses. When the brick school-house was built, meetings were held there. The Baptist church was re-organized in 1826, under the auspices of Elder Joseph Packer. Previous to that time there had been only occasional preaching by Rev. Elias Hurlbut, Rev. Harvey Crowley, Elders Daniel and Joseph Packer and others. The church was then in a flourishing condition, and the most prosperous of any period in its existence. Among its members at that time were Azel Kelley, John Babbitt, Ephraim Chace, Hiram Kelley, Rowland R. Green, William Johnson, Allen C. Roberts, Harvey Crowley, Benjamin Chace, William Haskins, Ruth Haskins, Polly Davis, Hannah Chace, and some others. Ephraim Chace, Azel Kelley and Hiram Kelley were its deacons. The organization was kept up for some 20 years, since which it has declined. There is no organized society at the present time.

METHODIST.

A Methodist society was organized here at a very early day. The first church was built in 1795, and stood west of the Corners, near the burial ground. The Rev. Jared Lobdel was the first settled minister over this church, and the first Methodist who preached in town. He was a local preacher here for many years, performing pastoral duties longer than any man since. He was laborious and useful, and his preaching plain and powerful. During Mr. Lobdel's ministry there were several interesting revivals. His meetings were sometimes held in private houses, in groves, and sometimes in barns. Lorenzo Dow visited this town in 1797, and preached in the old meeting-house, which was well filled. In 1800, a class was formed in the southwest part of the town, and also one on the east side. Their meetings were held mostly at private houses. The church at one time numbered about 70 members. Among the early members of the society were Alexander Barrett, Gideon Barnum, Timothy Barnum, Darius Lobdel, William Edmunds, John Ransom, Henry Herrick,

Henry Signor, John Signor, Henry Herrick, Jr., Elisha Tift, Lucinda Emerson, Huldah Benson, Betsey Calkins, Mary Kelley, Jonathan Randall, Nathan Weller, Moses Vail, Lucy Vail, Phebe Griffith and Dennis Canfield.

Since 1804, the Methodist church has been supplied by circuit preachers. The first circuit minister who preached here that year was the Rev. Seth Chrowell, who then belonged to the Brandon circuit. He deserves an honorable place among the heroes of the early history of Methodism. He commenced his labors in 1801, and continued them for 25 years. He combined distinguished argumentative powers with great hortatory ability. His appeals were said to have been sometimes overwhelming. He labored while here with uncommon zeal, and his future labors were performed amid great bodily infirmity and severe mental conflicts, until utter prostration laid him aside. He died in 1826, honored and beloved. The Rev. George Powers and the Rev. Justus Byington also preached here during the year 1804, and supplied both the east and west side. The society then numbered about 30 members.

In 1805, the Rev. Samuel Draper and the Rev. Reuben Harris preached here once in 2 weeks. The Rev. Mr. Draper is said to have done valiant service for Methodism here, being indefatigable in his labors. He commenced his preaching in 1801, and continued until his death, in 1824. He was presiding elder from 1810 to 1815, always laborious and useful. The Rev. Samuel Howe and the Rev. George W. Powers preached here at stated intervals during the year 1806. Quarterly meetings were regularly held here, and largely attended. The Rev. Daniel Bromley was the presiding elder from 1804 to 1807, and preached here occasionally. Mr. Bromley was a native of this town, and belonged to the Brandon circuit. In 1807, Rev. Phineas Cook and Rev. Lewis Pease were assigned here, and met their appointments regularly. The Rev. Mr. Pease was a very devoted and successful laborer in the Christian ministry. He was reared in Canaan, N. Y., and Brandon was his first circuit, and North Second street, Troy, was the scene of his last successful ministrations.

Rev. Dexter Bates and Rev. Stephen Lomborger were sent here in 1808, both of whom were zealous, pious, faithful ministers. The next, who came in 1809, were Rev. Phineas Rice and Rev. Francis Brown. In 1810, Rev. Tobias Spicer and Rev. Daniel Bromley sup-

plied. The Rev. Mr. Spicer was born Nov. 7, 1778, at Kinderhook, N. Y. He entered the ministry at the age of 22, joined the circuit and preached here the first year. He was a noble spirited man, a good preacher, and powerful exhorter, "known and read of all men" who have any acquaintance with Methodism. Of integrity and industry he is a notable example. The Brandon circuit was at that time very large; it embraced no less than 31 towns and 30 regular appointments. These appointments were each visited once in 4 weeks; so that there was preaching once a fortnight. In order to attend those appointments, the ministers had to ride about 400 miles in 4 weeks, which was performed on horseback, over exceedingly bad roads. Rev. William Anson, who was presiding elder from 1807 to 1811, preached here at the quarterly meetings. Mr. Anson was a native of England, a student of Oxford, and came to America in early life. He is said to have been subsequently a secretary under General Washington. At the age of 26 he became the subject of converting grace, and joined the New York Conference in 1800. He was one of the pioneers of Methodism. Those who knew him, say that he was a genuine specimen of an old-fashioned Methodist preacher. He died in 1848.

In 1811, Phineas Rice and Rev. Francis Brown returned to this appointment. The Rev. James Young also preached here that year. In 1812, Rev. David Lewis and Rev. Bardsley Northrup came. Mr. Lewis was here 2 years, his colleague in 1813 being the Rev. Thomas Maddin. In 1814, Rev. Almond Dunbar and Rev. Nicholas White attended to this appointment, and Samuel Draper, the presiding elder, visited the town.

Rev. Justus Byington, who preached here in 1804, was again sent here in 1815. He was associated with the Rev. Jacob Beman. Mr. Byington was here 2 years, his associate in 1816 being Rev. David Lewis. Jacob Beman entered the ministry in 1808, and is said to have been laborious and useful while here. He never wearied of preaching, especially against Calvinism. Rev. David Lewis was also here in 1817, associated with the Rev. James Covell, who was then quite young. Mr. Covell was born in the town of Marblehead, Mass., in 1796. At the session of the N. Y. Conference, held in June, 1816, he was admitted on trial, and was appointed to the Brandon circuit in 1817. Mr. Covell was a devoted student and a good scholar, and ranked

among the most distinguished men of the Troy Conference. His preaching is said to have been concise, clear and instructive, and he a consistent Christian. The Rev. Isaac Hill, Phineas Doan and Moses Amidown preached here in 1818. Rev. Henry Stead the presiding elder, was here during the quarterly meetings. Rev. Mr. Stead was an Englishman by birth, and entered the itinerant field in 1804. He was, as we are told, an excellent presiding elder, being kind, frank and humorous. He was a warm hearted Christian and decided Methodist.

Rev. Moses Amidown was here again in 1819, associated with Rev. Levi Barnet. In 1820, the Rev. Samuel Draper and Rev. Jacob Beman, were again appointed here, together with Rev. Elisha Dewey. Mr. Draper was also here in 1821, and Rev. Mr. Amidown was re-appointed, and the church prospered under their charge. In 1822, there was circuit preaching by the Rev. George Smith and the Rev. Hiram Meeker. Rev. John S. Stratton was the presiding elder for that quarter.

From 1823 to '32, the following circuit ministers preached here, viz. Harvey DeWolf, Rev. Philo Pherris, 1823; Rev. Dillin Stephens, 1824; Rev. Cyrus Prindle, Rev. Lucius Baldwin, 1825; Rev. Tolman Todd, Rev. Anthony Rice, 1826; Rev. Almond Dunbar, Rev. Amos Hazelton, 1827; Rev. Salmon Stebbins, Rev. James Goodrich, 1828; Rev. Reuben Wescott, Rev. Cyrus Prindle, 1829; Rev. Joshua Poor, Rev. Joseph Eames, 1830; Rev. Joshua Poor, Rev. William Ryder, 1831; Rev. Christopher Morris, Rev. Lyman Prindle, in 1832. The following presiding elders preached here during that quarter, viz. Rev. Buell Goodell, Rev. Lewis Pease and Rev. Tobias Spicer.

The Troy Conference organized in 1832, has sent the following ministers here: Rev. John Atley, Rev. John Fitch, Rev. Anthony Rice, in 1833; Rev. David Poor, Rev. Peter Harrower, Rev. Arnold Kingsbury, in 1834; Rev. Alden S. Cooper, Rev. Manley Witherell, in 1835; Rev. Ira Bentley, Rev. Hiram Blanchard, in 1836; and the Rev. William Hurd in 1837-'38.

The old Methodist meeting-house, west of the Corners, was torn down in 1822, before and after which time meetings for the west side of the town were held at the brick school-house, and for the east side in the school-house at the Borough. The Methodists were without a church 16 years. In 1838, there were three societies formed, each of which erected a

church. The one at the Borough was built first, and dedicated by the Rev. Stephen Martindale, of Wallingford. That society was composed of Episcopal Methodists, Close Communion Baptists and Friends. The church south of the Corners was finished next, in 1839, and dedicated by the Rev. Mr. Martindale. The society was composed of Methodists and Baptists. The church at the Corners was completed about the year 1840, and dedicated by the Rev. Mr. Brown, a Universalist minister. This was designed as a Union church, and was dedicated as such, all denominations being represented.

Since 1838, the Methodist Episcopal churches have been supplied by the following preachers: Rev. William Hurd, 1838; Rev. Josiah Chamberlin, 1839; Rev. Albert Chamberlin and Rev. John Brown, 1840; Rev. Albert Chamberlin, 1841; Rev. Chester Chamberlin, 1842-'44; Sylvester Clemons, 1844-'46; Rev. Benjamin Cox, 1847. From 1848 to '55 there was no regular preacher sent here. Since that time the following named ministers have supplied: Rev. — Hurlburt, 1855; Rev. Lewis Dwight, 1856; Rev. J. L. Cook, 1858; Rev. Wesley Clemons, 1859; Rev. Mr. Hannah, 1860; Rev. M. A. Wicker, 1861; Rev. H. H. Smith, 1862 and 1863; Rev. Mr. Newton, 1864; Rev. Mr. Whitney, 1865; Rev. D. Rose, 1866; and Rev. Z. C. Picket from 1867, and who continues to supply the church here, having been returned for the third time. A spirited revival took place here in the winter of 1859-60, under the preaching of Rev. Mr. Clemons. An interesting Sabbath school has been connected with this church for many years, and libraries have been established. Since 1830, donation festivals have become general and popular. When they were first introduced, they were limited to the supply of the pastorate, with such necessary articles as each donor could conveniently spare from his own stores. Since money has become the most plentiful article in the community, donations are almost exclusively made in cash, and frequently from \$100 to \$200 are raised in an evening. The effect of these festivals has been to create more sympathy among the people, and between the pastor and people. The largest festival held was in the winter of 1868, for the benefit of the Rev. Z. C. Picket, \$236 obtained. Besides the amount raised at these festivals, a salary of about \$500 is paid to the minister each year, raised by subscription.

FRIENDS, OR QUAKERS.

A very large number of the first settlers

were Quakers, and a society was formed here at an early day. Their meetings were first held in a log-house, which stood on the hill, west of the residence of Howell Dillingham. The first church was erected in 1785, located in the S. E. corner of the farm now belonging to James E. Nichols. The society held its meetings here until 1806, when the building was sold to Reuben White, and has since been used for a barn.

Among the early members of this society were Stephen Rogers, Aaron Hill, Wing Rogers, Ebenezer Smith, David Lapham, Anthony Nichols, Joseph Button, Jacob Eddy, Timothy Bull, Crispin Bull, David Lapham, Joseph Davis, Jacob Bartlett, Luther Colvin, John Barlow, Reuben White, Josiah Southwick, William Boyce, Isaac Wilbur, Gilbert Palmer, Nathan Smith, Asa Smith, Joseph Irish, Enoch Congor, Ezekiel Ballard, Harris Otis, Elkanah Parris, Daniel Cook, Jazaniah Barrett, Daniel Southwick, Benjamin Kelley and Aaron Rogers.

Another church was built in 1805, near the present residence of Howell Dillingham, and for many years the quarterly and monthly meetings were held here. At the time this church was built, the Friends outnumbered all other religious societies. Many eminent Quakers have preached here, among whom was Elias Hicks, who visited this town about the year 1830.

The society of Friends continued to prosper until 1827, when the Hicksite* division took place. Among those who were instrumental in establishing the Orthodox society here were Harris Otis, Friend Smith, Booth Rogers and others, and a church was erected about the year 1830, near the residence of William Herrick. The orthodox society, failing for members and want of support, finally discontinued their meetings, and the church was torn down some 10 years since.

In 1845, a new church was built on the east side of the town, since which the monthly meetings have been held there a part of the time, and the other part at the old church. For a number of years past the quarterly and monthly meetings have been held here and at Granville, N. Y., alternately. The Friends' church is gradually declining, there being but few members now living in town, among whom are Josiah Southwick and wife, Isaac Nichols, John Bell, Joseph Bartlett and wife, David Boyce

* See History of Grand Isle, page 536, Vol. II.—Ed.

and wife, Prince Hill and wife, and Job Scott and wife. We foresee and apprehend what the fate of this society will be, and that a few years hence there will not be a member left in town. Thus will pass, and doubtless never to be revived here, this venerable and once prosperous church, although there are many Quaker descendants among the inhabitants. The old church near Mr. Dillingham's was purchased in 1867 by David Staples, of Granville, N. Y., and torn down, which created some difficulty among the people and members of the society, it being claimed by some that, according to the deed, the building could not thus be sold. The premises were deeded in 1807, by Joseph Button and Harris Otis, to Anthony Nichols and Ezekiel Ballard, as being members of the denomination of Friends, and appointed by said denomination of people, by a minute of their monthly meeting, to take the deed. The money paid for these premises was the property of the meeting, and by the members thereof raised by a free, voluntary contribution for that purpose, which premises were to be holden entirely for the use and benefit of the society forever, and their successors in membership that should remain in unity with the society. Also, all the privileges and appurtenances thereunto belonging were conveyed to Anthony Nichols and Ezekiel Ballard, as members of said people, under the direction of the yearly, quarterly and monthly meetings of the Friends and their successors that should remain in unity in the said meetings, forever. Whether they had a right to sell the building or not, it was torn down very much against the wishes of the people, especially many who had friends buried there, and whose efforts to check the proceedings were unavailing. This venerable structure, which had stood there for more than 60 years, and in which the fathers and mothers of the town worshipped, and around which sacred recollections clung, was thus sacrilegiously torn down. The burial-ground connected with the church, in which lie the remains of many of the earlier members of the society, and those of later times, still make it a hallowed spot. It is still the wish of many that when they die their bodies may be deposited in this yard. It was also their wish to have the church stand there, for funeral purposes, if for no other.

Besides the churches and societies already named, there have been, within our limits, Congregationalists, Universalists, Second Adventists and Spiritualists. The Congregationalists and Universalists have been at times quite nu-

merous. The church of the Disciples has also been represented here. Within the past ten or twelve years Spiritualism has prevailed to a considerable extent, and at present there are a large number of believers in the new spiritual philosophy.

CEMETERIES.

There are some 6 or 7 public cemeteries in the town, besides several family cemeteries. The oldest is on the farm originally owned by Micah Vail, and now by Ennice Reed. It was given to the town in 1776, by Capt. John Vail, and Micah Vail and his wife were the first persons interred; it is almost entirely occupied. The next oldest is west of the Corners, on the farm of Ira H. Vail. It was given to the town in 1785, by Henry Herrick. The third was laid off from the Lemuel Griffith farm in 1795. This yard has recently been enlarged and improved, being enclosed by a neat and durable fence. The Friends or Quaker cemetery is next oldest, laid out in 1806. Gilbert Palmer was the first person interred. The Friends have another small burial ground, on the east side of the town, laid off from the farm originally owned by Anthony Nichols, and near the residence of Isaac Nichols. The next one is a small public cemetery, near the residence of Edwin Staples. There is also another in the Little Village, and one in the northwest part of the town, near the residence of Erwin E. Lillie, and another cemetery, near Scottsville, laid off from the farm of Joseph Bull. It has lately been enlarged and handsomely improved. In 1865, an association was formed, known as the Danby Cemetery Association, chartered by the State Legislature, and to George Hadwin, G. W. Phillips, W. L. Phillips, Charles Nichols, Nelson Colvin, Thomas Nichols, O. B. Hadwin, David Griffith, J. S. Perry, A. S. Baker, R. E. Caswell, S. P. Scott, S. W. Phillips and others. This association was organized in 1866. The cemetery contains one acre or more, laid out in lots, avenues and walks, alleys and areas, substantially fenced, and a contract has just been completed for setting the cemetery to shade-trees, and to grade the lots in tiers with the avenues, etc., which, when completed, will make as fine a cemetery as there is in this part of the country.

FAMILY SKETCHES.

NOTE.—b. stands for born; m. for married; d. for died; and da. for daughter.

ALLEN, JOHN, from Rhode Island, at a very early day, settled on the farm now owned by Anthony Haley. He was one of the first settlers

in that part of the town. His log-cabin was erected a few rods east from where the dwelling-house now stands. He died many years since at an advanced age, leaving 5 sons: Prince, Zoeth, John, Jude and Isaac. Jude m. Phebe, da. of Elihu Benson, and settled in Genesee Co., N. Y., where he died.

PRINCE m. a da. of Daniel Bowen, was a respected citizen; twice m.: children by first wife, Abigail, Daniel, Ira m. Rebecca, da. of Stephen Calkins, Jr.; Prussia, Joseph and Laura; 2d, Experience, da. of Job King; children: King, David, Ruth, Hannah, Rhoda and Rhoba.

ZOETH m. Jane Harper, was selectman 9 years, representative in the Legislature 4 years, and a justice of the peace 27 years, being the longest time any man has served in that office in this town. In 1820 he removed with his family to Western New York. His children were Isaac, Sally, Joshua, Sylvia and Jane.

ISAAC m. Sylvia, da. of Jonathan Staples, and settled in Little Village, but finally removed to Collins, N. Y.

JOHN, JR., m. Sally Brown; settled in the N. W. part of the town, but moved to Pawlet in 1815. He was a substantial man; died in 1852, aged 91; his wife in 1851, aged 71. His sons were Nathan and Elisha. Nathan m. Julia Leffingwell, of Middletown, and settled in Pawlet; was one of the directors of Poultney bank for several years. He died in 1863, aged 72.

JOSEPH, son of Prince Allen, m. Laura, da. of Alexander Barrett, and succeeded to the homestead of his father. He removed to Lincoln, Vt., in 1842, where he died some years since. Alexander, his oldest son, living at the West, is the only representative of the family living.

ANDRUS, HON. JOHN H., from Colchester, Ct., in 1780, m. Rachael Willey, and settled in the west part of the town. He was selectman 11 years, representative 9 years; being the longest term that any man has served in that office; member of the Constitutional Convention of 1814, and a councillor in 1820; in 1811, one of the judges of the county court, and again in 1813. He removed to Pawlet in 1822, where he died in 1841, aged 73. His wife died in '21, aged 50. Their children were John, Ezra, Hannah, Tempa, Sophia, Clara, Julia and Alta.

ANDREWS, DR. JOSEPH, from Hubbardton in 1838, settled here in the practice of medicine. He removed back to Hubbardton, and from thence to Granville, his present place of residence.

ANDREWS, DR. DAVID, from Hubbardton,

settled in the south part of the town, in his profession. He was also a Methodist preacher and exhorter. He m., 1st, Nadocia Woodcock, who died in 1863, aged 42; 2d, Betsy Wait, and removed to Brant, Erie Co., N. Y., where he died some 2 years since. His son Joseph is a graduate of Castleton Medical College, and is a practicing physician in Brant.

ARMSTRONG, JOSEPH, from Bennington in '76, was a temporary resident. He settled in the north west part of the town, and a portion of his farm was afterwards included in the town of Pawlet, where he finally settled. [See History of Pawlet.]

AXTEL, DANIEL, married Sarah, da. of Jonathan Baker, and settled at the Corners, where he kept store for several years. He was constable from 1827 to '29. He now lives in W. New York.

BAKER, STEPHEN, from Rhode Island in 1790, m. Susanna Mathewson, and settled in Little Village in 1804. Some time after this he went to Rhode Island, where he resided for a few years. In 1828 he returned to this town and settled near Scottsville, where his son Oreon now lives. He died in 1858, aged 80. His widow is still living, at the age of 83, having been a smart, active woman in her day. Although far advanced in years, she distinctly remembers the events connected with their early settlement here, the customs and circumstances of those days. They raised a family: Anson, Benjamin, Brayton, Edia, Oreon, Austin S., John, Sarah, Elizabeth and Philena. John, the youngest son, m. Julia, daughter of Israel Sheldon, and has settled near Scottsville.

BAKER, EDIA, m. Salusha Davenport, and settled near Scottsville. She died in 1864, aged 46. He next m. Henriette, widow of John Scott. He died in 1866, aged 53. He was justice of the peace a number of years. We know of but two children: Joel C., and George now in the U. S. service. Joel C. is an attorney. He married Addie, da. of L. P. Howe, and lives in Rutland. He is at present the local editor of the Rutland Herald.

BAKER, PETER, brother of Stephen, from Rhode Island in 1804, m. Hannah Millard, and settled in the Little Village. He died in 1852, aged 78; his wife in '37, aged '63; children were: Lydia, Candace, m. Daniel Kelley; Jonathan, Sanford, Stephen, Willard, Amasa and Nathan L. Lydia m. Einer Wooden, and settled in Michigan. Jonathan m. Anna Hosmore of Mt. Holly, where he settled. His children are: Marcellus, m. a Wheeler, and lives

at the Borough—a first-class mechanic—Anna, James, Mary and Ann. Sanford m. Lydia Hill of Montpelier; settled in Mt. Holly, subsequently in Mt. Tabor, where he has lived some 40 years: children: George, m. Jennie Williams, and has kept tavern at the Borough several years; Naomi, m. Louis Streeter, who died at New Orleans, during the war of 1861; Mary, m. George Bealls, and lived in Phillipston, Mass.; Henry J. m. Marion Williams; Lydia Ann, m. Timothy Shepard, and lives in Phillipston, Mass.; Peter: Nathan, died at Baltimore during the rebellion: Charles and Merrill.

BAKER, WILLARD, m. Esther Gordon, and settled first in Starksboro, and settled here a few years since. They have raised but two children, Oliver G. and George. Oliver m. Eugenie, da. of Harvey Emerson, and settled with his father. George was a member of the 14th regiment, and killed at the battle of Gettysburg.

BAKER, NATHANIEL L., m. Sophronia, da. of Joseph Bartlett; was constable and collector in 1863; children: Henry S.; Adelaide, m. Loren F. Sheldon, of Rupert; Alice, m. P. W. Thompson, of Mt. Tabor; and Sumner W.; Henry S. a graduate of Middlebury College, is now principal of West Pawlet Academy.

BALLARD, EZEKIEL, from Rhode Island in 1775, m. Dinah Shippee, and settled on the north part of the farm now owned by A. A. Mathewson. The orchard which he set out there is still standing. His farm was originally confined to a few acres, but he finally became a large landholder. He was a Quaker, one of the early members of that society, a great hunter, and somewhat eccentric in his habits. His stories of hunting in the early days of the town were very amusing, as well as interesting. The rehearsals of encounters with bears, panthers, catamounts and other wild game, and the manner in which he would tell them, was pleasing to the old and young. Although in imminent danger many times, "Zeke," as he often called himself, would seldom miss his aim. He was very fond of story-telling, full of wit and humor, kind and genial towards every one. He made his last settlement on the farm now occupied by J. T. Griffith. The house in which he lived was torn down several years since. He died in 1823, aged 80; his wife a few years after.

BANCROFT, AMASA, from Montpelier, in 1832, m. Lydia, da. of Barney Hadwin, settled at the Borough, in the tannery business; was select-

man 2 years, represented the town in 1852; was a very capable and worthy citizen. He was killed in 1856, while drawing bark from the mountain. His horses becoming suddenly frightened, he was thrown beneath the wheels, the heavily loaded wagon passing over him. He survived but two days. He was 45 years of age, and left four children.

BARTLETT, JACOB, from Rhode Island in 1795, m. Anna Cook, and settled near the present homestead of Willard Baker. He was a member of the Quaker society. His house was situated on the old road, now discontinued. He first lived in a house built of birch poles, the interstices filled with mud, and roofed with bark. There was but one other log-cabin at the Borough at that time. He was about the first blacksmith in town, and worked at that trade for many years. Some of his work, done in 1797, is still to be seen. He died at Granville, N. Y., in 1837, aged 86; his wife in 1846, aged 96. They raised a family: Jacob, Joseph, Daniel, Jemima, Naomi, Anna, Sarah and Judith. Jacob m. Cynthia, da. of Deliverance Rogers, and removed to Ohio in 1837. Daniel m. Eliza Potter, and died in 1822. He was a carpenter. Naomi m. Albert Mead, and settled in Ferrisburg. Anna m. Augustus Rogers, and settled in Ferrisburg. Sarah m. Richard Barnes, and lives in Saratoga, N. Y. Judith m. Enoch Colvin, and settled in Danby. He was a son of Joseph Bartlett, who, together with his two brothers, Jacob and Abner, emigrated from Manchester, England, during the latter part of the seventeenth century. Joseph settled in Rhode Island, Abner settled in Massachusetts, and Jacob settled in New Hampshire. From them have sprung the numerous family of Bartletts in America. Josiah Bartlett, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, was a descendant of Jacob Bartlett of New Hampshire. Joseph, m. 1st, Phebe, da. of Stephen Colvin, who died in 1823, aged 29—2d, Eliza Potter. 3d, Mary, widow of Phillip Potter, with whom he now lives. They have attained the ages of 77 and 74, respectively. He has been a very industrious man, and still retains great physical and mental ability. He came here with his father, at the age of three, and has been a resident of the town ever since. He is a natural and very ingenious mechanic, and has framed and assisted in erecting a good many buildings. Much of his work has been done by "scribe rule." In 1827, he built the saw-mill known as the "Bourne's

mill," and in 1837 the grist-mill now owned by H. B. Jenkins. He is quiet and domestic in his habits, and highly esteemed. To him we are especially indebted for many items composing this chapter. His children are: Mary Ann, m. Joel Chamberlin, and lives in Ohio; Ira, m. Huldah Colvin, and lives in Granville; Henry, m. Salusha Davis; Daniel, m. Olive, da. of Samuel Emerson, and lives in Ohio: Sophronia; Phebe, m. Frank A. Carpenter, of Poultney; Chloe: George, m. Sarah Jane Smith.

BARTLETT, ABNER, from Rhode Island in 1798, m. Drusilla Smith. He first erected a log-cabin on the hill east of Nelson Kelley's, and the following year a framed house further east, still standing. He was a blacksmith, and worked with his brother Jacob some. He died in 1801, with the small pox, leaving children: Dexter; Anna, m. Levi Taft; Savid; Smith, m. Lydia, Mary, Daniel, Abel and Jeremy. Dexter succeeded to the homestead of his father, in 1840 removed to Holland Purchase, N. Y., where he died in 1866. Savid, m. Prussia, da. of Prince Allen. He was a machinist and edge-tool manufacturer. He built a trip-hammer in 1810, near the high bridge, for the manufacture of edge-tools, which business he carried on for nearly 30 years. A blacksmith-shop was run in connection with this manufactory. He was called, and sustained the reputation of being the best scythe-manufacturer in the country. Many of his scythes and axes are still in existence. He was selectman from 1821 to 1824, and occupied other positions of trust. In 1840, he removed with his family to Holland Purchase. He died in 1856; his wife in 1868. quite advanced in years. Their children were Abner, Prince Marcus, Plyn, Ruth, Smith and David. Marcus, m. Fanny, da. of Azel Kelley, and settled here a few years, being a school teacher by profession. He was the first superintendent of common schools. He is at present living in Collins, N. Y., and is assistant assessor of Internal Revenue. Plyn m. Susan, da. of Ephraim Chace, and lives in Collins. He is the owner of a splendid horse, valued at \$5,000. The horse is a native of this town. Abel, m. Hannah Boomer, was a blacksmith, and worked in the same shop with his brother Savid. He was burned to death in 1821, while burning a coal pit, on the farm now owned by Josiah Southwick. A cabin which stood near the coal pit, in which he was sleeping in company with two others, caught fire, and be-

fore he could escape, he inhaled the flames, which proved fatal. He survived but a short time. He was but 25 years of age. His widow is still living, at the age of 74. He left but 2 children, Ann and Abel. Abel m. Mary McLaughlin, and resides in Spuyten Duyvil, N. Y. He is the inventor and patentee of several useful inventions, among which is the "Bartlett Polar Refrigerator," so extensively known. He is also a landscape painter and an artist of fine taste. He has acquired a large fortune, and has 2 children, Charles and Ada. Daniel, m. Ruth, da. of Deliverance Rogers. He represented the town in the Legislature in 1834 '35, was selectman 3 years, and occupied other positions of trust. Their children were: Lucius, Wing, John, Deliverance, Mary, m. Freeman Paddock, of Dorset; Lydia, Martin and David.

BARRETT, JAZANIAH, from Rhode Island in 1806, m. Rhoda Reed. He was a member of the Quaker society. He at first was extensively engaged in the manufacture of potash. Afterwards was for many years a successful merchant. He died some years since, at White Creek, N. Y. His children were: John, Jonathan, Jazaniah, Elisha, George, Stephen, Hannah, m. Slocum Barker, of White Creek; Abigail, and Rhoda, m. Obadiah Alma. Stephen m. Eliza Barker, and was engaged in the mercantile business; subsequently moved to Middletown, and was one of the active business men of that town many years. John, m. Huldah Brown, of White Creek, N. Y., and settled at the Corners in the mercantile business, in which he was engaged for several years, but long since removed from town. Jonathan, m. Anna Barker; was a man of considerable shrewdness and activity, although not very successful in business. He built the first woolen factory, in 1810, which he run successfully for a number of years; but a pressure of circumstances caused a failure in 1825, by which he was nearly or entirely ruined. Many of his creditors lost quite heavily, which proved ruinous to many business men and farmers. He subsequently removed to Granville, N. Y., where he still lives. Jazaniah, Jr., m. Sally Barker, of Tinmouth; was a merchant many years; at one time owned three stores, one each in Danby, Tinmouth and Middletown. He finally removed to Middletown, where he continued the mercantile business, until about the year 1839. He did a large business for a number of years, as a merchant, and in buying and selling cattle and farm produce.

BARRETT, CAPT. ALEXANDER, came to this town about 1788; m. Catherine, widow of Capt. John Vail; was one of the earliest members of the Methodist church, and a class-leader; a man of considerable wealth, was a captain in the local militia, and occupied many prominent positions in society; died in 1849, aged 81; his wife in 1847, aged 79. Their children were: Sophronia; Fanny, m. Martin Bromley, and lived in Rochester, N. Y.; Anna, Cantlin, Laura and Hannah. Cantlin m. Polly Odell, and succeeded to the homestead, and some years after removed to Ohio.

BARRETT, LEVI, from Pawlet, m. Harriet Powell, and settled at the Borough. He carried on the tannery business, now owned by Lincoln & Mattocks, and did a large business for a number of years. He was selectman 4 years, and was also a member of the Legislature. He removed to Olean, N. Y., in 1868.

BARNES, BRADFORD, born at Plymouth, Mass., in 1746, came here in 1790, and settled on the Rowland Stafford farm, near the Borough, now owned by A. S. Baker. He m. Sarah Howard, who died in 1830, aged 75. He kept a public house until 1800, which was about the first tavern on the east side of the town. He was selectman 3 years, from 1790; became a leading farmer and was held in esteem. He died in 1816, aged 69. His children were: Hosea, Benjamin, Bradford, Jr. and Sally. Benjamin, m. Zilphia Gifford, and succeeded to the homestead of his father; was justice 17 years; in the Legislature 2 years, from 1832 and entrusted with numerous other town offices. He was an upright, amiable citizen, and a well informed man, full of anecdote and humor. He died in 1861, aged 72, leaving children: Clarissa, Sophronia, Heman and Harriet. Clarissa m. Joel Nichols, and lives in Montpelier. Heman died from the effects of a cancer, in 1859.

BARNUM, GIDEON, from Rhode Island at a very early day, was a manufacturer of potash in early times, and a Methodist class-leader for many years. He and his wife both died long since. Their children were: Timothy; Ann, m. William Lake; Rhoda, m. Amasa Wade; Abigail, m. a Harding; and Sally.

BENSON, ELIHU, from Rhode Island; came early as 1778, but we learn he did not make a permanent settlement until some years after. He was of English descent, his ancestors having emigrated at an early day. He died middle aged; his widow in 1849, aged 92; children: Allen, Daniel, Solomon, Rufus, Duty,

David, Amos, Job, Jacob, Elizabeth, Chloe and Phebe. Allen m. Loraine Bromley, and lived upon the homestead, where he died. Daniel m. 1st, Billah Benson, a cousin, and settled in Dorset; 2d, Sarah Rogers, who is now dead. He is still living. Solomon was drowned in Lake Ontario. Rufus m. Ruth Marsh, went to Ellisburg, N. Y., and from thence to Ohio, and is now dead. He was in the battle of Plattsburg. Duty and David were twins, and both served in the war of 1812, and drew a pension. The former m. a Cook, and the latter a Briggs, and settled in Michigan. Amos m. 1st, a Gifford, and removed to Jefferson county, N. Y. 2d, a Hubbard. Job m. a Hastings, and went to Ohio. Jacob m. Tily Record, and settled in Dorset. He is now living in Ohio; Chloe m. a Leach, went to Ohio, and is now dead.

BISHOP, JOHN M., from Salisbury, m. a daughter of Ishmael Matterson. He built and run a cloth-dressing and fulling mill several years; raised a family of several children, none of whom lived in town.

BOYCE, DAVID, married Jemima, da. of John Hill, and settled east of the Corners, on a portion of the farm now belonging to J. E. Nichols. In 1853, he removed to the east side. He is an exemplary Friend, and a worthy member of that society, and highly esteemed. They have but one da., Sarah, m. J. B. Nichols.

BOURNE, EDMUND, from Wallingford in 1841, m. Electa Bradley, and settled at the Borough, as a carpenter and house-builder—also owned and run a saw-mill over 20 years. In 1853, while plastering, some mortar accidentally flew into his eyes, which nearly destroyed his sight, and he is now nearly blind. They have children, Charles, Montreville, Sophronia and Jennie. Charles m. Mary Sinclair, and is superintendent of a cotton factory at Valparaiso, Ind. Montreville m. Susan Bucklin, of Shrewsbury, and is freight agent at Rutland on the Rutland and Bennington Railroad.

BRADLEY, ELIJAH, from Wallingford in 1841, m. Elizabeth, da. of James Soule, and settled at the Borough. He was overseer on the marble quarries for many years, and universally beloved by his men. He was killed instantly, while falling a tree, in 1868, aged 47. He left 2 children, Emmagene and Georgie.

BRADLEY, JOHN, a native of Glasgow, Scotland, born in 1828, came to America at the age of 14, and has visited his native country three times; m. Mary Ann Millard, now lives in the Little Village.

BROUGHTON, P. A. H., from Hampton, N. Y.,

1861, m. Margaret McGowan, and settled at the Borough in the blacksmithing business. He served in the late war, at his trade, being a member of Co. I, 7th, Regiment Vt. Vols. He is one of the leading and influential members of the Methodist church, and a zealous office bearer; has 3 children.

BROMLEY, WILLIAM, SEN., from Nine Partners, N. Y., in 1770, settled on the present homestead of Ira H. Vail. His log-cabin was erected where the framed house now stands; was town clerk from 1776 to '80; proprietors' clerk in 1786; one of the committee of safety in 1777; selectman in 1781, and held the office of town treasurer from 1783 to '85. He was a man of strong sense and sound judgment. He died in 1803, aged 84; his wife a short time previous. The children: Charles; Daniel; William, Jr.; John; Charity, m. John Hopkins, of Tinmouth; Mary, m. Elisha Harrington; Sarah; Elizabeth; and Juda, m. James Frink, and lived in Petersburg, N. Y. Charles lived but a short time in town. His children were Charles and Ichabod. John, the youngest son, was a speculator in horses and cattle, and did a large business in that line. He purchased a large drove, which he took to Virginia, where it is supposed he settled. He has not been heard from since. Daniel, m. Betsey Halleck, and was a thrifty farmer and exemplary citizen. They both died at an advanced age. Their children were: Joseph, Daniel, Halleck, Zephaniah, Lovine, Polly, Charlotte and Betsey, nearly all of whom removed to Plattsburg, N. Y. Daniel became a Methodist preacher. Lovine lived upon the homestead until 1811, when he removed to Pawlet. He was a captain of the militia; m. Nancy, da. of Daniel Hulett; he died in 1849, aged 49—children of whom: Daniel H. m. Lucy Thompson, and is a merchant at Pawlet village, and has been a member of the Legislature 2 years from that town; George W., a physician, m. Angenette Clark, and lives in Huntington; Jerome B., m. Lanra Clark, is an attorney at Pawlet, and was state's attorney for the county in 1865 and '66; Adams L.; Fayette, m. Alta Herrick. Henry, the youngest son, is blind, and has received an education at the asylum for the blind in Boston, and lives in Pawlet. William, Jr., m. Faithful, da. of Thomas Harrington. He came with his father, a mere lad, and served in the Revolutionary war quite young; drew a pension under the act of Congress of 1818; was also a soldier in the war of 1812; died in 1848, aged 90—his wife in 1850, aged 89. They reared children: Tol-

man, Willard, Miner, Loraine, Faithful, Mary, Freelove, Lydia and Elizabeth. Willard m. first, Ruba Frink; 2d, Lydia, da. of Job King, who died in 1865. Willard is still living, at the age of 79. Miner m. Julia Rudd—of their 13 children, Louisa, Leonora, Lyman, Margaret, Mariah, Amos and Charles, are now living. Lydia died in 1868, and James, the second son, was a soldier in the late rebellion, and was killed in the fight before Richmond. Amos m. Cata, da. of L. G. Paris, and lives with his father.

BROMLEY, BETHUEL, from Preston, Ct., in 1777, settled on the present homestead of Hiram Bromley. He was a brother of William Bromley, Sen., and m. first, — Herrick, who died previous to his settling here; 2d, Susanna Weller, from whom he separated; 3d, Lydia McClelland. He was one of the early settlers here, and experienced all the hardships and privations of a settlement in the wilderness, and died in 18—, aged about 70. His children were: Joshua, Bethuel, Barton, William, Abigail m. Ellery Morris, Rebecca, Lucretia, Eli m. Debra Sherman, Benjamin, m. Lydia Harvey, David; and Lucy, m. James Mead of Easton, N. Y. Bethuel, m. Charity Miller, and settled in Canada. William, m. Rhoda Smith, settled here—afterwards removed to Castleton—raised 6 children, of whom are: Smith, m. Phebe Wescott, and settled in Clarendon; Braddock, Sabrina, m. Peleg Eddy; Rosalinda, m. Thomas Underwood; Salinda and Minerva. Joshua, m. da. of Joseph Thayer, and settled in the north part of the town, on the farm now owned by Edward Staples. He was a soldier in the Revolutionary war, having served at the age of 15, and drew a pension; also a captain in the local militia. He acquired by his own efforts a handsome property, and was a man of influence. He died in 1825, aged 63; his wife in '52, aged 83. They raised a family: Bradley, Hiram, Laura, Orilla, Rachel, Nelson, Arabella (died in 1839, aged 29), Erastus and Alonzo. Orilla m. Thomas Jones, and settled in Mendon, N. Y. Rachel m. David Odell of Manchester, and settled in Ohio. Nelson m. Reuhama Peck, and settled in Wisconsin. Erastus settled in Adrian, Michigan, and was a gunsmith. Alonzo m. Susan, da. of John Sherman, and succeeded to the homestead of his father. He died in 1860, aged 43.

BROMLEY, BARTON, m. Lucinda, da. of Capt. Burt, and settled on the town farm. He was for many years a justice of the peace, and filled many stations well, both public and private—died in 1831, aged 63; his wife in '42, aged

72. Children: Martin, Edward, Bethuel, Burt, Roswell, Ira, Phebe, John, Almada and Andrew.

BROMLEY, HIRAM, son of Joshua, m., first, Julia Pratt, who died in 1825, aged 27; 2d, Eliza Paddock, of Dorset. They have raised: Eliza, Joshua, Frank, De Witt C., Hilan F., Martin, Cloe, Sarah, Anna, Adelaide, Erwin, Robert, Clarence, George and Nelson. Joshua m., first, Charlotte Williams of Winhall, who died soon after; 2d, Susan Atwood. He was lieutenant in the late war, and was killed at the battle of Cold Harbor, Va. Frank m. Betsey Ann, da. of Oliver Fisk; has 3 children.

BROWN, CAPT. AMOS, from Gloucester, R. I., in 1782, settled on the farm now owned by Samuel Thompson. He made the first settlement in that part of the town. His log-house stood on the west side of the highway, opposite the present dwelling-house. He subsequently settled on the homestead of his son Barton. In 1793 he built the present dwelling-house, which is one of the oldest framed-houses in town. He m. Lavina Comstock, who died in 1813, aged 61; 2d, Europ, widow of John Hunt, who died in 1841, aged 86. He was a justice of the peace several years, a captain in the militia; was a frugal, industrious farmer, and much respected. He died in 1843, aged 86: children, Dexter, Barton, Phebe, Esther and Nancy.

BROWN, BARTON, m. Lovinia Brown, and succeeded to the homestead of his father, where he lived for 80 years, and had acquired considerable property in land, which he continued to manage until he was 78 years of age, having always been a substantial farmer. He and his wife are both living, well advanced in years. They have raised 10 children: Hiram, Amos, Dexter, Orange, Daniel, Marshal, John, Edward, Caroline and Emeline. Dexter and Orange were both drowned in 1838, quite young.

BROWN, ELISHA, brother of Amos Brown, from Rhode Island in 1800, settled in the north-west part of the town. He afterwards settled at the Corners, and built the first tavern there, which he kept many years. He removed to Homer, N. Y. His children were: Simeon, Daniel, Elisha, Polly, Betsey, Charlotte and Sophia.

BROWN, ASA, from Rhode Island about 1800, m. Henriette Ballou, and settled in the Little Village. His children were: Daniel, Otis, Paris, Waterman and Parendis, all of whom removed, many years since, to Ellisburg, N. Y.

BROWN, AMASA, from Montpelier, settled at

the Corners: his three sons, Gilman, Charles and Harvey, came with their father and settled in the blacksmithing business. They all removed to Londonderry. His da. Emeline m. Jay Potter, and now lives in Wisconsin.

BROWN, VANIAH, from Shoreham, m. Nancy Ann Clark, and settled at the Corners as boot and shoemaker—removed to Middletown about the year 1850. Their children are: Mary, Jane, m. Frank Davison of New York; Arus, m. — Jackson, lives in New York; Marcellus, m. Anna McDonald; Addie, m. Harley Morgan of Rutland; and Emma.

BROWNELL, BENJAMIN, came here quite early, and settled on the farm now owned by Perry G. Knights. He died many years since, ripe in years. He raised children: Joseph, Zadec, Alpheus, Benjamin, Russell, Eunice and Sarah. Joseph m. Phebe Underhill, and settled at Scottsville. He owned and run a cloth-dressing and fulling-mill here a number of years.— There was also a carding-machine run in connection with that. He was a member of the Quaker society. In 1868 he removed to Indiana, where his brother Russell lives. Alpheus m. Polly Eggleston, and moved to the West, where he died some years since.

BROCK, JOHN, a native of Woodstock, Ct., came to this town soon after the close of the Revolution, and commenced a settlement on the farm owned by John Soule. His wife's name was Hannah Tabor. He served as musician in the Revolutionary war, and was under the command of General Washington a part of the time. He was in the battle of Monmouth, and several other battles fought during the struggle for Independence. A few years after his settlement here, he removed to the town of Bromley, now Peru, and was the first town clerk of that town. He died at Dorset in 1829, aged 75. They had 10 children: David, m. Philena Albee, and removed to Plattsburg, N. Y.; Elizabeth, m. Jonathan Hulett of Dorset; Phebe, m. George Griffith; Lydia, m. James H. Congdon of Wallingford; Alanson T., m. Fanny Burlingen of Dorset; Mary, m. Alexander Green, and lives in Ohio; Sarah, m. Daniel Reynolds of Dorset; John S., m. Nancy Bourne, and lives in Dorset; Calvin R.; and Hannah, m. Benjamin Saxton of Dorset.

BRUCE, CHARLES M., from Contoocook, N. H., in 1826, m. Phebe, da. of Asa Smith, and settled at the Borough in 1842, in the mercantile business. He was also in trade for several years at South Wallingford, and was mail agent 2 years on the Western Vermont Railroad. In

1854 he went into trade again. In 1867, having sold out the stone store to William Pierce, he erected a new, commodious and elegant mercantile establishment, and was the oldest merchant in town. Mr. Bruce was a liberal, public spirited citizen, being at the time of his death postmaster, which office he had occupied for 8 years, and was also the administrator of several estates. He died in 1869, leaving two children, Ella and George.

BUCKLIN, RUFUS, from Pawtucket, Rhode Island, about the year 1800, m. Lucinda Barrows, and first settled in Wallingford. He was a son of Nathaniel Bucklin, who came from England at an early day. He was a soldier of the Revolution, and drew a pension. His wife died in 1802, aged 44. He next m. the widow Buckmaster, of Shrewsbury. He died at the Corners, in 1841, aged 84. His children were: Rufus, jr., David, Lucinda, Eleanor, Julia, Charles, Isaac and Alonzo. David m. Paulina Gun, and moved to Ohio. Eleanor m. Ephraim French, and lived in Montpelier. Julia m. William S. Locke, who lived in Crown Point, and died in 1825. She was afterwards twice married. Alonzo m. — Lincoln, and lives in Shrewsbury. He is the father of William Bucklin, who was a merchant there for many years.

BUCKLIN, RUFUS, JR., from Wallingford in 1815, m. Harriet, da. of Philbrook Barrows, and settled at the Borough. He served as lieutenant in the war of 1812, being under Col. Isaac Clark. He kept tavern at the Borough many years, and at the Corners 8 years, and was a justice of the peace 20 years. He was a man of the strictest integrity of character, amiable and kind. He died in 1853, aged 74. His widow is still living, at the age of 83.— Their children were: Alonzo, Albert, Granville, Charles, Silas, d. in 1818; Lewis; Harriet, d. in '26; and George; Charles, m. Laura Ann, da. of Hiram Congor. He studied law, and was admitted to the Rutland county bar in 1840. He died in 1842, aged 27. Lewis, m. Ama Remington, and was postmaster at Wallingford for many years. He died in 1857, aged 35. His widow succeeded him as postmistress, which office she still occupies.

BUCKLIN, ALBERT, m. Sally, da. of Elisha Fish. He served in nearly every town office with ability, and his talent is frequently called into requisition; has been justice of the peace many years, constable 10 years, in the Legislature 3 years, and is at present town clerk and treasurer. Their children are: Silas; David, died some years since; Harriet, Lucinda, Mary;

George A., killed at Petersburg, Va.; Susan; and Charles K. m. Samantha, da. of Ira Vail.

BUFFUM, CALEB, from Providence, R. I., in 1797; settled at the Borough in the blacksmithing business. He m. Huldah, da. of Elkanah Parris. In 1806 he purchased the trip-hammer and shop of Samuel Dow, and continued the business for 10 or 12 years. In 1818, he removed to his farm in Mt. Tabor, where he continued to live many years—was a justice of the peace 29 years, and town clerk and selectman several years. In '41 he removed back to Danby, and kept tavern several years. He died at Rutland in 1857, aged 76. His wife died in 1866, aged 86. Their children were: Lucy, Sophna, Almira, Paris E., Daniel, Heman M., Huldah; Amanda, m. Rev. William W. Pierce, and died in 1844, aged 25; Caleb, jr.; Hannah, died in 1831; and Larned.

BULL, TIMOTHY, from Nine Partners, N. Y., in 1767, settled on the farm now owned by Jahn Hilliard, and a little S. W. of the residence of Ezra Harrington. He was moderator of the first annual town meeting which was held at his house, March 14, 1769, at which meeting the town was organized. He was about the first Quaker in town, and a very worthy member of that society. He subsequently settled on the east side of the town, near Otter Creek, with his son Crispin. He died in 1810, aged 90. His children were: Michael, Williamson, Crispin, and Phebe. Michael settled a short time on the Joseph Bull farm, and then removed to Peru, N. Y. Williamson m. Jerusha —, and settled where Willard Baker now lives. He tended the grist-mill a short time. He removed to Jay, N. Y. His children were Tamar, Tabiatha and Nancy.

BULL, CRISPIN, son of Timothy, came from Nine Partners in 1765, some 2 years previous to his father, and commenced a settlement near the present homestead of John Hilliard; was the third settler in town, and at once took up a leading position. He was one of the first board of selectmen, elected in 1769, and made the first clearing on the east side of the town, about the year '72. He received from the proprietors 60 acres of land for 60 days' work building roads, and it is now some of the best land in town. It is now owned by his grandson, Clark. He led a long, laborious and industrious life, was upright in character, and an estimable and worthy man. He died in 1810, aged 70; his wife, whose name was Mary Carpenter, died in 1833, aged 92. Their family consisted of 5 children: Patience, Tim-

othy, jr., Hannah, Elijah and Carpenter. Patience m. Joseph Tuttle, and next Eli Bradford. Hannah m. Abner Bump of Wallingford. Timothy, jr., m. Betsey Babcock, and was a resident of the town some years; but finally removed to New Huntington, where he died some 20 years since.

BULL, ELIJAH, m. Eunice Bump of Wallingford, and settled on the present homestead of his son Clark. He was a man of integrity, and a magistrate for a number of years; was a substantial citizen, and an estimable man. He died in 1848, aged 71; his wife in 1868, aged 88. They raised a family of 4 children: Alvah, Anna, Crispin and Clark. Anna m. Green Packer of Mt. Holly; Alvah m. Lonisa Packer, and was a resident of the town many years. He was an intelligent man, and highly esteemed. He removed to Western New York.

BULL, CLARK, m. Sarahette Packer, and succeeded to the homestead. He is a thrifty farmer, and a man of standing and influence; was in the Legislature in 1865, and has occupied places which attest the respect and confidence of his townsmen. They have 2 children; Helen and Charles. Mr. Bull now resides in Wallingford.

BULL, JOSEPH, son of John, a native of South Kingston, R. I., and an early settler of Wallingford, m. Phebe Bull, and settled where his son Joseph lived. He was twice married, his last wife being the widow of Stephen Nichols. He died in 1834, aged 81; his widow in 1841, aged 79. Their children were: Lydia, m. Joel Mix; Rachael, m. Stephen Stafford of Wallingford; Nehemiah, m. Catherine Silsbury of Jamaica; Ruth, m. Joshua Johnson; Patience, m. Joseph Dyke, and lives in Huntington; Phebe, m. Elias Thompson; John; Abigail, m. James Nichols; Anna, Joseph, jr. and Lucy. Joseph was blind for over 30 years. He always traveled without a guide, often going many miles from home, and will long be remembered. He was killed by the cars, July 29, 1869, while walking upon the track, on his way home from South Wallingford.

BUTTON, JOSEPH, from Rhode Island in 1785, m. Anna Davis, and settled on what has since been known as the "Button farm." He kept a store there for several years, which was about the first in town, and also manufactured potash. He was one of the early members of the Quaker society, and was considered one of the wealthiest men of his day; and, being a man of great force and energy, he contributed much toward building up society. He died in 1829,

aged 80; his wife in 18—, aged —. Their children were: Charles, Samuel, Joseph, Ezekiel, Seneca, Thomas, Anson, Anna and Rhoda, only two or three of whom are living. Anson m. Catherine, da. of Isaac Vail, and settled on the homestead. He had a brick-yard near the residence of Henry Kelly, and built the first and only brick dwelling-house in town. He was killed in falling from a load of hay, in 1845.

BURT, CAPT. JOHN, was among the early settlers—came before the Revolutionary war, and established himself on what is now the town farm. He has the honor of being the first inn-keeper in town. The site of Captain Burt's log-tavern is very near the poor-house, and considerable public business was transacted here in early times. We are told that many interesting events transpired here during the war, among which was the trial and "beechealing" of John Hart, which will be found elsewhere. [See John Hart.] Capt. Burt was a man of more than ordinary ability, and took a lively interest in the civil affairs of his town and neighborhood, and was esteemed a valuable citizen. He served in the Revolutionary war, and was a prominent actor in the stirring scenes of those times. By industry and economy, he secured a handsome property. His children were John, Alpheus, Susie and Lucinda.

BUXTON, JOHN, from Rhode Island in 1790, settled on the present homestead of Merritt Hulett. He m. Betsey Kelly, who died in 1815, aged 60. He died in 1845, aged 85; his children: Timothy, Stephen, Eliphalet; Benjamin, drowned in Lake Ontario; Joseph, died in 1868; Hannah, m. Daniel Hulett; Lydia, m. Jacob Rush of Pawlet; Prudence, m. Seba Phillips; and Diana. [Jonathan Buxton, a brother of the above named John B., and wife, are now living in Slatersville, R. I., aged 102 and 100, respectively.]

CALKINS, CAPT. STEPHEN, from Connecticut, was an early settler. He came here in 1768, and first settled where William Herrick now lives, having purchased the original proprietor's right. This was the first settlement north of the Corners, and there were but few families in town at that time. He took a very active part in organizing the town; and he also took a lively interest in religious affairs, and was a man of excellent character. He was the first selectman elected, and was entrusted from time to time with numerous other responsible duties. He served as captain in the Revolutionary war,

and was at the siege of Yorktown when the British army surrendered, and was most of the time during his service under the immediate command of General Washington. He was something of a mechanic, and built the first grist-mill in town, soon after the close of the war, for which, as tradition says, he received 60 acres of land, and the privilege to take 3 quarts of corn to the bushel, for toll, as long as the mill run. This mill is said to have been a very rude structure, but answered the purpose of the settlers very well. Capt. Calkins was a very kind and amiable man, and greatly beloved by all who knew him. He died in 1814, aged 83; his wife in 1813, aged 73. His children were; Richard and Stephen, jr. Richard was a man of ability—was constable from 1785 to '93.

CANFIELD, DENNIS, a patriot of the Revolution, came here quite early, and settled on "Dutch Hill." He served through nearly the whole of the war, and was in several important battles—drew a pension, which was his main dependence in old age. He was a very jovial man, much given to anecdote, but firm in principle—was three times married; his second wife was the widow Ruth McDaniels, and mother of James McDaniels: she dying, he next m. Polly Walton. He removed with his family to Hollaud Purchase, N. Y., many years since, where he died.

CHASE, ABRAHAM, from Nine Partners in 1770, m. Lydia Allen, and settled near the residence of Alva Risdon. He was a well educated man for one of that day, and took a leading part in the management of the affairs of the town. He was a man of uncommon excellence of character, and was entrusted with various town offices. He owned and kept the second tavern in town, in 1774, at which town and freemen's meetings were held, and considerable public business transacted. It was here that the committees of safety sometimes met, as occasion required, to adopt measures for the defence and welfare of the inhabitants. Their decrees were always regarded as law, and any infraction of them was punished with exemplary severity. The application of the "beech seal" was then the common mode of punishment, and whenever the "Yorkers" or their adherents were found here, the "beech rod" was applied to their naked backs. A case of this kind occurred here in the summer of 1774. It appears that a surveyor had been sent here under the authority of New York, and, while drinking flip at the tavern of Mr. Chase, was

arrested. The committee of safety soon assembled, and the charges being read against the prisoner, he acknowledged that he had been sent here to survey land under the title of New York, but pleaded the jurisdiction of that colony over the Grants, in justification of his proceedings. Notwithstanding this plea, agreeably to the sentence, the prisoner was taken from the bar of the committee, tied to the whipping-post, and there on his naked back received 100 stripes, and ordered to depart out of the district, on the penalty of suffering death if he returned. The sentence was carried into execution in the presence of a large concourse of people. The man who applied the rod wore a false face, and was supposed to have been Remember Baker.

By gradual purchases, Abraham Chase acquired some 300 acres of desirable land, and was a successful farmer. At the same time he was a liberal, public spirited man, and contributed largely to the general welfare of the town. He removed to Plattsburg, N. Y.

CHASE, CAPT. EPHRAIM, from Fall River, R. I., in 1834, m. Emily Rhodes, and settled here. He was a sea captain for some 15 years previous to his settling here. He was a deacon of the Baptist church a number of years, and was universally esteemed. He kept tavern at the Corners 5 years, and maintained a respectable position in society. In 1851, he removed to Collins, N. Y., where he died in 1869, aged 71. He was nearly blind for many of the last years of his life. He raised a family of several children: Mary, Susan, Amelia, Eliza, Lydia, Frances, Ephraim, Arnold and Clara. Arnold served as captain in the Union army, during the late war.

CHASE, BENJAMIN, from Fall River, R. I., in 1834, was a brother of Ephraim—m. Mehitabel Wood for his first wife, and she dying, he next m. Hannah Hill, and settled at the Corners. He was also a deacon of the Baptist church, and a man of considerable ability, although he did not accumulate property. He removed West about the year 1850.

CHITTENDEN, GOV. THOMAS, from Williston, in the spring of 1776, on account of the exposed situation of the frontier, with his family, women and children, came on foot by marked trees, through Middlebury to Castleton, and from thence to Danby, and procured a farm near the foot of the mountain. We have been unable to learn the exact spot where Gov. Chittenden lived, but it was, as we are told, in the vicinity of the residence of A. C. Risdon. He resided

here until the evacuation of "Ti." in July, '77, when he removed to Pownal, and soon after to Williamstown, Mass. He also resided a short time in Arlington, and at the close of the war returned to Williston. He was a member from this town in the convention which met at Windsor in July, 1777, which framed our first constitution.

COLVIN, LUTHER, from Rhode Island in 1765, was the fourth settler in town, and found his way here by marked trees. His log-cabin was very rude in structure. There were no windows or doors, and but one room. Luther Colvin, like all the other settlers, brought with him a scanty supply of household articles, and experienced much difficulty in procuring the necessaries of life while making a settlement here. It was his custom to go to Manchester to mill and back the same day, carrying the grist upon his back. At one time, when grain was scarce, he carried the last bushel of wheat he possessed, which was to last for several months, or until harvest time came again. He was a very industrious, hard working man during his younger days, but became somewhat feeble in after life. We have been told that he brought the first stove into town, and built the second framed house. He became a Quaker, and joined the society; was a great hunter and trapper, and many good stories are told of his adventures while hunting bears and other wild game. He was compelled to pen his sheep every night to keep them from being devoured by wolves. He was a man of considerable ability, and occupied a prominent place in society. His wife, Lydia, died in 1814, quite advanced in years. He died in 1829, aged about 90. Their children were: Stephen, Caleb, John, Catherine, Lydia, Esther, Anna and Freeloze.

COLVIN, CALEB, m. Anna Abbot, and settled on the homestead with his father Luther. A few years after he was found dead in the woods, where he had been hunting. It is supposed that he died in a fit. He left 3 children: Caleb, who is deaf and dumb, and lives in Hartford, N. Y.; Anna and Phila.

COLVIN, JOHN, m. Lucy Frink, and settled on the farm with his father, where L. R. Fisk now lives. He died in a fit in 1825, aged 40.

COLVIN, BENAIAH, son of Stephen, m. Hulda, a da. of Joseph Irish, and settled where his son Nelson now lives. She dying, he next m. Hannah, da. of Gilbert Palmer. He was a fine, sturdy, gallant, honorable man, and possessed a rugged constitution, which he fully retained through life. He was a very thrifty

farmer, and acquired a good property. He was killed in the spring of 1867, while felling a tree in the woods, at the age of 80—was capable of doing a good day's work at this advanced age; and he retained his mental, as well as physical ability to the last.

COLVIN, JOEL, m. Almira, da. of Elery Staples, and succeeded to his homestead. His forte is persistent, earnest and judiciously directed industry as a farmer, by which he has secured an ample competence. He removed, in 1869, to Ripley, N. Y., where he has lately erected a splendid dwelling-house.

COLVIN, ANTHONY, son of Stephen Colvin, m. Luranse, da. of Justus Scott, and lived in different parts of the town. He was a tanner and currier, and, at the time of his death, was one of the oldest Masons in town, and one who had squared his life by the square of virtue.—Job, one of his sons, m. Hattie Maxwell, and lived in Wallingford. He was a member of Co. C., 10th Regt. Vt. Vols., and was in a number of hard fought battles. Mr. Colvin died at Bennington in 1869, aged about 70.

COLVIN, CAPT. ALONZO N., m. Anna, da. of Hiram Congor, who died in 1863, aged 38. In 1849 he went on a whaling voyage, from New Bedford, Mass., of 5 years duration. Among the places he visited during that time were New Holland, Hobartown, New Zealand, Van Dieman's Land, &c. Being a strong, stalwart and courageous man, he was well fitted for the privations and hazards of a life upon the ocean, and he gained the reputation of a good sailor. He served as captain of Co. K, 14th Regt. Vt. Vols., and after 5½ months service was discharged on account of ill health. He was a brave officer: cool, fearless, self-possessed; always shared in the dangers and hardships to which his company was exposed, and would never accept of better fare than they had, which greatly endeared him to them. He m. for his 2d wife, Sally Stafford of Wallingford, and has settled on the Friend Smith farm. He has several children, of whom are Ida, Sophronia and Perry T.

COLVIN, JOSHUA, was another of the early settlers. He lived near the residence of N. E. Gifford. He was insane for many years, and a number of times attempted to commit suicide, to defeat which he was watched very closely. He finally, unbeknown to any one, procured a razor, with which he cut his throat, but not deep enough to be fatal; and, after some time, recovered and became a sane man. He subsequently removed to the West, where he died, and where his descendants still live.

CONGDON, CHARLES H., from Wallingford, m. Anna, da. of Daniel Smith, and settled on the Deliverance Rogers farm. He was a school-teacher many years, and very successful in that calling; and, although starting in life with limited means, he has acquired a good property. He has been selectman 4 years, lister 6 years, long a justice of the peace; and was a member of the Legislature in 1854. He is a good writer and debater, and is at present ranked among the influential men of the town.

COOK, SETH, born in 1745, came here from Rhode Island in 1766, and established himself on what has been since known as the "Cook Farm," south of the Corners. It was a very eligible location, and a most desirable tract of land. He at once took up a leading position in the town, which then numbered but 7 families: was one of the first board of selectmen elected in 1769; and the records show him to have been a man of more than ordinary ability. Personally he was a worthy man, although it has been said he was somewhat tinged with the royal cause. This opinion was doubtless formed from the following circumstance: Gen. Burgoyne, while encamped at Whitehall, in July, 1777, issued a proclamation designed to spread terror among the Americans, and persuade them to come and humble themselves before him, and through him supplicate the mercy of the king. The number and ferocity of the Indians, their eagerness to be let loose upon the defenceless settlements, the greatness of the British power, and the utter inability of the rebellious colonies to resist it, were all set forth. His gracious protection was promised to all those who would join his standard, or remain quietly at their homes: but utter destruction was denounced upon all such as should dare to oppose him. In consideration of this some of the inhabitants here held a meeting, and hastily decided to send two delegates to the British camp, and procure protection papers. Seth Cook was appointed as one of these delegates, and very unwisely went on the journey. On considering this unwise policy, and fearing that the settlers might misapprehend his motives, and consider him an enemy and a mark, he concluded not to return. He then went to Canada, where he remained during the war, and returned shortly after its close. From this, and the fact that he did not take up arms against the colonies, removes all suspicion of his being a Royalist. He was at heart a true man to the American cause, beyond reproach; but being of a peace-

able disposition, very hastily accepted the conditions of Burgoyne's proclamation, as did many other quiet and unassuming men. He lived here until his death in 1801, aged 57. His wife died in 1819, aged 74. They raised a family of 5 children: Mary, born in 1768, and is said to have been the first female child born in town; Rebecca, Seth, Richard; Eunice, m. James Nichols. Seth, jr., m. Patty, widow of Asa Frost of Mt. Holly, and a daughter of Justus Scott, and succeeded to the homestead of his father. The old house is still standing, and was one of the first frame-houses built in town. He died very suddenly, while at work in the field, in 1833, aged 64; his widow in 1861, aged 76. Their children were: Justus, Alonzo N., Seth and Mary Ann.

RICHARD, son of Seth Cook, Sen., m. Anna, da. of Luther Colvin, and settled on the place owned by J. C. Williams. He built a saw-mill in 1810, which he run for several years. He subsequently became a Quaker preacher, and removed to Granville, N. Y., where he died in 1866.

COOK, HON. MORRIS H., born in Chester, Nov. 6, 1816, came to Danby in 1845. He studied the profession of law with Oramel Hutchinson, Esq., of Chester, and commenced practice in 1840; was admitted to the bar of Windsor County Court in 1844, and to the Supreme Court of Rutland County in 1847. He was elected assistant judge of the County Court in 1858, and again in '59. He is a self-educated man, his early education having been that of the common school only. His opportunities for professional studies were limited; but having applied himself diligently, he soon reached the standard of legal acquirements which enabled him to take rank with the leading lawyers of the State. He has been nearly 25 years in the active practice of his profession in this town. He served as a soldier during the late war in the 7th Regt. Vt. Vols., having left a lucrative practice to serve his country. He married Eliza, da. of Moses W. Hutchinson of Andover, and has 2 children.

CRANDALL, JONATHAN, from New York, was an early settler here; was a soldier of the Revolution, and received a pension, having served through nearly the whole of the war. He m. Cynthia Waters, and raised a family of 8 children: Worthy, Russell, Nathan, Jonathan, Cynthia, died in Pennsylvania; Lyman, Alanson and Jefferson. They both died at an advanced age.

CROWLEY, REV. HARVEY, born in Mt. Hol-

ley in 1805, came here in 1815. He was a school teacher by profession, and followed that vocation a number of years. He m. Charity, da. of Isaac Vail, and joined the Baptist church. In 1837, he built and run a saw-mill near the Israel Sheldon place, where he then lived. He subsequently, having studied divinity, was ordained and preached here some 2 years. He possessed good abilities, and high aspirations for excellence and professional usefulness. Mr. Crowley removed to Rochester, N. Y., where he died in 1863, aged 58.

DEXTER, JONATHAN C., born at Jay, N. Y., in 1810, studied law with Hon. A. L. Brown, of Rutland, m. Helen Burt, of that place and came to Danby in 1831, and settled at the Corners as an attorney. He remained here about 5 years, when he removed back to Rutland. In February, 1849, in company with several others, he went to California, where he remained until the subsequent November, when he started for home. He died on board the Steamer Cherokee, and was buried at Kingston, on the Island of Jamaica. He was a well-read lawyer; in his general deportment courteous, manly and honorable. Being prompt, energetic and unremitting in his efforts for his clients, he soon attained a good reputation and an extensive practice. He left home for California with the highest anticipations of success, and with the best wishes of his friends; and the announcement of his death brought a pang of sorrow to the hearts of many.

The widow of Mr. Dexter has since been twice married; first to Gen. Hall, of Wallingford, who died a few years since, and next to Hosea Eddy, of Wallingford, with whom she now lives.

EARL, JOSEPH, from Nine Partners, in 1765, was the second settler in town. He lived not far from the residence of John Hilliard, and seems to have been a man of ability and served the town in various ways, but was not long a resident here. He left during the Revolutionary war, and we are not informed to what place he emigrated.

EASTMAN, REV. HEZEKIAH, was the first settled minister, and the first pastor of the Baptist church. He was ordained Oct. 11, 1781, at the house of Stephen Calkins. Being the first settled minister of the Gospel, he received the benefit of one share of land, re-

served by the charter for that purpose. Mr. Eastman was one of the first Baptist ministers that visited this State. Although his education did not extend beyond the rudiments of a common English education, yet his ministry was well adapted to his people. He was a person of great natural ability, a close student of the Bible, and a careful observer of men and things. Having had a thorough physical training, he was prepared to endure great hardships, and encounter formidable obstacles. He was a man of experience, intimately acquainted with the Bible, and very zealous. He supplied the Baptist church at Middletown from 1784 until 1790, and "seems to have administered there at communion seasons, and performed the rites of baptism."

Some good anecdotes are told of him. While preaching at a certain house, one Deacon Mott came in at the front door, at a very late hour, causing a slight disturbance among the hearers. Mr. Eastman, being somewhat disturbed also, remarked that those coming in at the "eleventh hour" should enter in at the back door, which would cause less disturbance. Deacon Mott replied "that the Bible taught that those who came in at the eleventh hour are just as good as those who come in at the first, and that he had come the 'straight and narrow way,' and whoso entereth in at any other way was a thief and a robber." Mr. Eastman met appointments in other towns, and was obliged to travel many miles, often on foot, and sometimes on horseback, over bad roads, and through the wilderness, to meet these appointments. His meetings were held in log-buildings, and the audience was generally quite large. He remained here until about the year 1800.

EATON, DR. GARDNER, a native of Ludlow, Vt., and son of William Eaton, came from Wallingford in 1866 and settled near Scottsville. He was born in 1809. He attended a medical school at Worcester, Mass. His inclinations from early manhood led to medicine, and at the age of 28, he commenced the practice of his profession, which he has made a life-study. Before he settled here he had, for many years, an extensive practice throughout Rutland and Windham counties, and although having wished to decrease his practice somewhat, and many times refusing to attend cases, such is the confidence in his

skill and ability he is often sent for from a distance. He also is sometimes called upon to counsel in law matters. He m. Caroline Wait, and has two children: Lucinda and Louisa both married and living in Mass.

EDMUNDS, OBADIAH, from Rhode Island, settled in 1778, m. Sarah Williams. He was a soldier of the Revolution, and remarkably fitted to smooth the asperities in the settlement of a new country, being a man of uprightness, sound judgment, and of peaceable disposition. He died in 1809, his wife in 1834. Their children were Sarah, Reuben, Obadiah and Ira. Sarah died in the State of New York, aged 78, and Reuben in Michigan, aged 89.

EDMUNDS, IRA, m. Lydia, da. of Gilbert Palmer, and settled where he now lives, in 1804. He has been an active, thrifty, industrious farmer and no man has ever filled more public stations. Selectman 10 years; lister 4; a magistrate 14; and a representative 4; and many times administrator on the estates of the deceased. He has lived upon the homestead 65 years, having through this long period led a laborious life, and is now, at the age of 77, quietly living out the evening of his days respected by all. His wife died in 1866, aged 76. Their children: Obadiah, Daniel, Mary, Ruth, David, Ira jr., Sophia, Henry, Galett, Merritt and John. Merritt m. Leona White, of Mt Holly, and is a practicing physician. He resides in Weston Vt., and is successful in his profession; he was a graduate of the Castleton Medical College.

EDDY, JACOB, (by Hon. D. E. Nicholson). Jacob Eddy was an early settler on the farm now owned by Joseph N. Phillips, and was town clerk several years. He taught a select school during the time, expressly for training young men for the vocation of teaching. Mr. Eddy was a quiet, unobtrusive Quaker gentleman, who once being ordered in the high Court of the State, by a sheriff in uniform, to uncover his head, bestowed upon said upstart officer a look of scorn, and appealed to the Hon. court with triumphant success for the right to the free exercise of his conscience. He would not uncover his head to a mortal man, but stood reverently chastened in presence of the Omniscient God. His wife's maiden name was Sprague. They emigrated to Hamburg, N. Y., at an early day, with most of the

family, where they lived and died. Their children were Hosea, David and John, Bar-sheba, Ann, Lydia, Sarah and Mary, of whom Ann and Mary still survive. David became eminent in Western New York and was judge of the court at Buffalo. His son, David, resides in Cleveland, and is in trade, a vigorous writer and debater. Mary married a Thorns and her children are scattered through the West, Abram, being a lawyer of good standing, in Erie county, of which county he was for some years surrogate. Ann married a Griffin; one son is a distinguished physician in Philadelphia, having been a professor in a medical college in that city, and is one of her staunch men, and a leader from the first in the great anti-slavery revolution which has been so marked in that city. Sarah married Spencer Nicholson: they lived and raised their family in this county. He was long a deacon of the Baptist church of which they were both useful and esteemed members many years and until their death. Of their children, Orpha, as a teacher through the period of young ladyhood, married a man by the name of Rudd who too was associate deacon with the father of his wife.

They too are dead. Arnold W., a prosperous citizen of Wallingford. Russel, a fine promise of a man, was destroyed by most shocking cramp convulsive fits, and died worn out with that disease. Hiram, the favorite of all, and the best mathematician in the State, was suddenly drowned, just as he was within grasp of prominence. Julius became a preacher of the Church of the Disciples, and in the midst of his usefulness died of an acute attack in 1804. The remaining two, David E. and Anson A., are still residing in Rutland with their respective families, and are attorneys by profession.

EDDY, BENJAMIN F., a mechanic born in Jamaica, Vt., came from Ludlow in 1862 and settled at the Borough. He is also a music-teacher and has taught a school here nearly every year of his residence among us, being considered one of the best teachers in the State. He is also leader of the Danby Cornet Band, formed mainly through his instrumentality. Few men have contributed more towards building up and sustaining choir-singing in our churches. He also holds a high position in the Masonic Fraternity. He now resides in Mt. Tabor, and is justice of the peace. He has been twice married.

EGGLESTON, ANDRUS, born in Stonington, Ct., Nov. 5, 1785, came to Shaftsbury, Vt., thence to Dorset and from there removed to Danby, in 1811. He is the son of Benedict Eggleston, a native of Hopkinton, R. I., who was born in 1764, and was a soldier of the Revolution, having enlisted at the age of 16 and served three years. He also came to Shaftsbury and from thence to Dorset being a stone-mason by trade and well known. In 1785, he was married to Content Brown, who died in 1808, leaving nine children, of whom were Andrus, Charlany, Polly, Betsey, and John. Polly m. a Brownell and removed West. Betsey m. a Moore and lives in Pennsylvania. John went South, owned a plantation, and has not been heard from for some time. Mr. Eggleston next m. Sally Skinner, in 1809, and raised a family of five children, all of whom are dead but Reuben, now living in Dorset. Benedict Eggleston died at Dorset, Dec. 11, 1859, aged 95, being the last survivor but one of that honored band of Revolutionary patriots.

Andrus, (oldest son,) m., in 1811, Nancy Curtis of Dorset, and was in trade at the Borough under the firm of Williams, Young and Eggleston, a number of years. He was also a many years' school-teacher, and one of the most efficient teachers in the State; lister, 4 years; constable and collector, 2 years; long a justice of peace, and held some town office about every year, until appointed postmaster which office he held to the time of his death; was also a surveyor, many years, for the town. He died in 1860, aged 75. Hiram was a merchant, and died in New York in 1845, aged 32; Delia, m. E. L. Way, and lives in Manchester; Electa, m. William Chamberlin, of Manchester, a dealer in marble; Truman C., the only son now living, m. Lucy Rideout in 1842, lives in Manchester, is a marble dealer and prominent citizen of that town.

EMMERSON, SAMUEL, a native of New Hampshire, was one of the most skillful mechanics we ever had. He built and run a saw-mill for a number of years, in connection with which he had various kinds of machinery. He was also a cabinet-maker and possessed the character of a good citizen. He died about 1840. Of his children, his daughter Lucinda m. the Rev. Joseph Eams. Phillip, his son, is a lawyer by profession, having pursued his studies at Wallingford, with D. E. Nicholson, Esq. and has been admitted to the

Rutland County Bar. He now resides at the West.

EMMERSON, REV. OLIVER, son of Samuel, was born at Danby, Aug. 30, 1814. When about 14 years of age he heard the Rev. T. Spicer preach at a quarterly meeting. The sermon made an impression upon his mind that deeply affected him for several weeks. Nov. 23, 1830, he was received on trial in the Methodist Church, by Rev. Joshua Poor. A revival took place in Pontoosue, in the town of Pittsfield, Mass., in 1851, where Mr. Emerson then lived, which was attributed in a great measure to his instrumentality. In May, 1833, he entered Wilbraham Academy. After spending a limited season there, during which time he was licensed as an exhorter, he was compelled to leave the institution for want of means to prosecute his studies. He was licensed to preach and recommended to the Troy Annual Conference. About 6 weeks intervened between this and the session of the Conference, which he spent on the Pittsford circuit. He was received by the Troy Conference, and appointed to Pittsfield, Mass., with Rev. T. Benedict. The next year he labored on the Saratoga circuit with Rev. John Harwood. From the Conference of 1836, he was sent to the Halfmoon circuit, Rev. O. Pier being his colleague; Jan. 17, 1831, m. Betsey Stead daughter of Rev. Henry Stead; in 1837 was appointed to Esperance, with Rev. H. L. Starks, the year was one of severe labor; at the ensuing Conference the circuit was divided; he was appointed to Palatime Bridge, the part of the circuit on which he had resided the former year; during the winter of that year a revival took place. In a few weeks Mr. E. preached about 20 sermons; about 100 converted. The following year he was appointed to the Northampton circuit, and in 1840 to Waterford; was returned the 2d year; Oct. 18, 1841, lost his wife; June 1842, he was appointed to Lansingburg, and November the same year m. Sarah Stead, sister of his first wife; rec'd about 150 persons into his ch. that year; was sent in 1844, '45 to Nassau; in 1846 was attacked with a kidney disease; appointed next to the Third St. mission in Troy, suffered severely from September till December that year, being treated in vain by the most eminent doctors; lost his 2d wf. Jan. 7. 1847, who left to his charge two small boys, the youngest but 4 months old;

June 1847, compelled to take a superannuated relation; being appointed by Conference as supernumerary, and in 1848, to Canajoharie: m. Ann Eliza Williams of that place; In 1849 he took an effective relation, was stationed at Schuylerville, and in 1850 appointed to Greenbush. After having attempted to serve the church in that relation for 2 years, amid great and increasing bodily infirmities, again entered the superannuated list in 1851, in which he continued until his death. The last few months of his life were spent in Wallingford, Vt., where he supplied, as far as his strength permitted, two congregations, one in Wallingford and the other in Danby. He delighted in the work of the ministry, and it was his history almost literally to "Cease at once to work and live." On the last Sabbath but one of his life, he preached twice, attended a funeral on Monday, another on Wednesday and still another on Friday. From this last funeral (which was Daniel Buffum's) he returned home on Saturday completely prostrated. On Sabbath he was unable to leave his bed and died on the following Thursday, Apr. 22, 1853, not having known an hour of uninterrupted pain for 7 years. His son Harvey died in 1859, aged about 45, two of his children, William and Gertrude are deaf and dumb, but very smart and intelligent. They have received the benefit of an education at the Deaf and Dumb Asylum, Hartford, Conn.

FISH, ELISHA, from Rhode Island in 1778, m. Elizabeth Wilbur, and settled on the present homestead of Freelove Fish. He was one of the earliest settlers in that part of the town. Being a man of energy and industry, he acquired considerable property, and was well esteemed. He died in 1845, aged 83, his wife in 1848 aged 83. Their children were John, Prudence, Susan, Florence, Joseph, Sally, Betsey, and Sophronia.

FISH, JOHN, m. Abigail Moulton and succeeded to the homestead of his father. He subsequently settled at the Borough. In 1855, he removed to Illinois, where he died in 1864, aged 77. Moulton his son m. Martha, da. of Asa Smith, and settled at the Borough. He was largely engaged in the marble business, and built and run a mill for several years. In 1848, he built the stone blacksmith shop at the Borough and carried on the blacksmithing business there. The village known

as "Fishville" was built up mainly through his enterprise. He is now (1868) living in Aurora, Ill. But few men have done more towards adding to the prosperity of the town. George, his son, m. Samantha Vail and lives in Aurora, Ill., of which city he has been marshall for 4 years. James m. Eunice Reed and lives at the Borough, being engaged in the mercantile business. He is a mason, represented the town in 1868, has been recently appointed postmaster, and is now grand juror. His youngest son Charles is deaf and dumb and is now receiving an education at the deaf and dumb asylum, Hartford, Ct.

FISK, BENJAMIN, from Scituate, R. I., in 1789, settled on the farm lately occupied by H. E. Johnson, where he lived for a period of 79 years, or until his death. He came here at the age of 16, accompanied by his two brothers, Reuben and Benoni, who had sold out their farm in Rhode Island, for the purpose of seeking a home in a new country. After a year or two Benjamin went back to Rhode Island and married Freelove Colvin and returned to Danby, bringing his wife and a few household effects with an ox team. He lived in a log-house 20 years, when he erected the framed house now standing. Mr. Fisk was a great hunter and trapper in the early days. Deer were then quite plenty. When at an advanced age, and somewhat childish, he would relate his hunting adventures of sixty or seventy-five years past, as if they had happened but yesterday, and would sometimes imagine that he was hunting deer or trapping for mink. This was his forte in his younger days, in which he took great pride. His wife died in 1844, aged 72. He subsequently m. Polly Taylor, and died in 1866 aged 95. He raised 11 children: Elizabeth, Benjamin, Lucretia, Lucy, Chloe, Lyman R., Hiram, Daniel, Joel, Oliver and Freelove. His son, Lyman R. has been grand juror 3 years; selectman and representative one; his wf. died in 1864, aged 72, his children are Noah, Lyman R., jr., and Joseph; his son Hiram has been a selectman 2 years and a representative one. His son Daniel died in the winter of 1848 of heart disease, being found dead in the road but a few rods from his home. He left seven children: Sally Ann, Perry, Philip, Israel, Chester, Chas. and Daniel, all of whom removed West.

FISK, REUBEN, SEN., from Scituate in 1789,

settled on a portion of the farm now owned by P. W. Johnson. He m. Patty Wait of Rhode Island. He was a hard-laboring man and worthy member of society. He possessed the peculiar characteristic of healing the sick by the laying on of his hands. From this he received the appellation of the "stroking-doctor." This virtue he possessed in an eminent degree, and was successful in healing and curing many sick people. This mode of curing was first introduced by one Willis, an Englishman, from whom it was communicated to Mr. Fisk, who practiced for many years, and was widely and extensively known. He removed to Holland Purchase where he died quite advanced in years, leaving children: Israel, Abigail, Patty, Christiana, Nancy, Lovica, Sally, Lucy, Selinda, Rhoda and Reuben.

FRAZER, DR. IRA M., m. Mary, d. of Ira Vail, and settled at the Corners. He rose rapidly and gained a good practice which he retained until his death, in 1831, aged 27. His widow m. Lyman Frazer of Middletown, brother of her former husband, and removed West.

FROST, HENRY, settled about 1780., kept the first store; kept a tavern; owned some land, was selectman 2 years, was a prosperous man of his day. His children were Jacob, Henry and Mary, all of whom left town.

GAGE, CAPT. WILLIAM, came about 1770, lived where the poor-house stands, and kept tavern there. He was for a number of years one of the committee to lay out the proprietors' rights, one of the assessors chosen in 1774, again in 1775. In 1776, and 77, appointed one of the committee of safety; selectman 3 years; representative from this town, in the General Convention which met at the house of Cephas Kent, in Dorset, Sept. 25, 1776; was associated with Ethan Allen and others in resisting the unjust measures of New York, being a very prominent actor in those scenes and was appointed a delegate in connection with Colonel Thomas Chittenden, to represent this town in the General Convention which met at Windsor in July, 1777, to frame a constitution for the State. He joined the army during Burgoyne's invasion, and was in the battle of Bennington. He continued a resident of the town some time after the close of the war, honored and respected by all. He raised a family of several children, all of whom removed from the town.

GRIFFITH, LEMUEL, only son of James,

born at Dartmouth, Mass., in 1745, came here in 1782. He became one of the largest landholders in town, having owned at one time some six or seven farms, of several hundred acres. In 1789, he was elected a representative to the State Legislature, but did not attend, as he considered himself incompetent; alack! We have but few men at the present day who consider themselves incompetent to serve as a Representative in the General Assembly. But he was a modest and unassuming man. Mr G. left numerous descendants, many of whom have become prominent: some of them still reside in town. He died in 1818, aged 73: Griffith, David died in 1851, aged 85; Griffith, George died in 1854, aged 86—his widow, a devoted Methodist for 60 years is still living at an advanced age, smart and intelligent.

GRIFFITH, LEWIS, m. Hannah, da. of Barton Kelly. In 1853, he removed to Lewinsville, Va., where he still resides. The vicinity of his residence was at times the theatre of warfare, during the rebellion, by which he and his family suffered greatly. His farm was alternately in possession of the Confederate and Union armies, and he was obliged at one time to remove his family and effects to Washington. He remained a firm and steadfast Union man, and was not afraid to express his opinion, although living among rebel sympathizers. He was sought by rebel guerilla bands, many times, but by boldness and dexterity eluded capture. During the battle of Lewinsville the Union flag floated from his house which was riddled with bullets. He took from here a valuable horse, which the rebels tried to capture. This horse was used by the Union army, and was in the battle of Bull Run. Mr. Griffith at one time, to keep his horse from being captured by the rebels, secreted him in the cellar. He still owns the horse and prizes him very highly. The Government has remunerated him for the loss of his timber, which was taken for the use of the army. His wife died in 1867, leaving two children, Ellen and Alice.

GRIFFITH, GARDNER, m. Harriett Berland and settled at the Borough. He was an active business man many years, and some time engaged in the marble business. He was a justice of the peace, and occupied other town offices. He now lives in Iowa, where he removed some 15 years since.

GREEN, WILLIAM, from Rhode Island settled about 1800; was a stone mason by trade. He died many years since, leaving 8 children: William, Adin H., Orange, Chauncy Joseph, Polly, Betsey and Amanda. Edwin, a son of William served as a soldier during the Mexican war.

GREEN, ADIN H., was among the enterprising, business men of the town, many years. He was three times married, first to Susan Griffith, next to Margaret, da. of the Rev. Henry Bigelow, of Middletown, and last to widow Smith. He was a tanner and currier, settled at the Borough in business, which he continued for some time. He was also post-master there nearly 15 years, being a very obliging and amiable man in that position as well as in all others. He removed to Middletown about 1840, and was town clerk of that town for a number of years, and died there. Adin H., his son, was a member of the 10th Regt., and was particularly distinguished for his fearless discharge of duty. Horace, the youngest son, and a half-brother of Adin H., was in Kilpatrick's cavalry, and one of the most daring soldiers in the army. He was wounded on the Danville Railroad, in Va., in June, 1864, and died in Middletown the December following. A Minnie ball went through his head, back of his eyes, and he was not able to see afterwards.

GREEN, ORANGE, m. Harriet Jones, and settled at the Borough in the blacksmithing business. He was also a manufacturer of axes. He finally, being a member of the Baptist church, became a preacher. He raised a family of five daughters: Betsey, Mariette, Lucinda, Amanda, Mary and Emily.

GREEN, SPENCER, a lawyer, was a native of Clarendon, and son of Dr. Richard Green, who died in Redford, Mich., in 1834. When a small boy he went to reside with Tilson Nichols, with whom he spent his minority, and, when about twenty-two went to Poultney, and pursued legal studies with W. H. Smith, Esq., and from there to Wallingford, where he completed his studies, was admitted to the Rutland County bar, and commenced the practice of law. He remained at Rutland until about 1850, when he came here and settled at the Borough. He rapidly rose in his profession, until he secured a large practice in the County. He was grand-juror 4 years, a justice of the peace

and representative one year. He was a soldier in the Union army during the rebellion, and died from disease contracted while there, (See obituary of deceased soldiers.)

HADWIN, BARNEY, born at Newport, R. I., in 1771, came to Danby in 1805. He died in 1854, aged 83. He left 11 children, all of whom are now living.

HALL, Dr. H. M., from Rutland, settled at the Borough. He served as a surgeon during the war, and was regarded as the most skillful in surgery of any in the corps to which he belonged. He is much attached to his profession, is a great reader, and has a thorough practical experience in medical science. He has, also, inventive genius, and has lately secured a patent for attachment to sewing-machines. He m. Carrie V. Dickinson, of Chicago, Ill., and has lately removed there.

HARDEN, SAMUEL, from Wells, m. Esther Irish, and settled at the Corners, where he kept a public house for several years. He was a boot, shoe and harness-maker by trade, and subsequently removed to the Borough and worked at that business. He removed back to Wells, where he died. He is said to have been one of the best fiddlers in the State. We are told that he cured the woman of fits, by fiddling, who afterwards became his wife. One of his sons, Joseph, was drowned in Lake Erie.

HART, JOHN, was a land-jobber, a vocation which the peculiar condition of real estate in the early years of the settlement of the State demanded, and his associate in business was one Roger Williams, another early settler here. They were both men of property, and held their lands under grants from New Hampshire, and were equally opposed to the claims of New York. Their dealings had been pretty extensive, and unfortunately in the summer of 1775 a violent contention arose between them. Hart being a man of strong passions and great resolution, went to Albany and took out a capias against Williams on a note of £500, put it into the hands of a deputy sheriff, who, with Hart, and some assistants from New York, on a dark and rainy night, arrested Williams in his bed, and started for Albany City Hall. An alarm was immediately given, and the settlers in this town and Tiunmouth were, one after another, armed, mounted and in eager pursuit of the "Yorkers." Their progress through the woods over the hills between Danby and Pawlet was greatly impeded by the mud, roots, rocks, stumps and darkness of the night, but they

dashed on and overtook them at White Creek, (now Salem, N. Y.) The sheriff and his assistants escaped, but they made Hart a prisoner in the place of Williams, and returned to Danby the same day. The committee of safety had previously assembled at Capt. John Burt's tavern, together with a great concourse of Green Mountain boys, and a number of smaller boys. As soon as the shouts which burst forth on the arrival of the prisoner had subsided, and the echoes from the mountains had died away, the judges took their seats on the bench in the bar-room, the prisoner was arraigned, and without loss of time convicted, and by Thomas Rowley, chairman of the committee and chief justice, sentenced to receive thirty-nine stripes with the beach-seal on the naked back.

Daniel Chipman, LL. D., who wrote an account of the above, and who was an eye-witness of the scene, says :

"As Hart had always been treated with respect at my father's house, and as this was the first punishment of the kind I ever witnessed, I felt that it was inflicted with the most cruel severity—I felt every stroke upon my own back. Let it not be said that the infliction of this barbarous punishment proves that the people of the Grants were less civilized than the people of other parts of New England; for long afterwards this relic of barbarism was found in the criminal codes of all the States: but a more advanced state of civilization has broken up the habit by which it had been continued through generations of civilized man; and it has been exploded, never again to find a place in the code of any of the American States. It is worthy of record, as it is the only transaction of the kind that took place after the commencement of the Revolutionary war; and as this was the last opportunity a committee of safety ever had to exercise their judicial functions in the conviction of a Yorker, and yet it never found a place in any history—the transaction took place too far from Bennington, which at that time was all the Grants, as Paris, under the despotism and during the Revolution, was all of France."

John Hart did not long remain a citizen here after this event, but, disposing of his possessions, left for other parts.

HARRINGTON, THOMAS, SEN., from Gloucester, R. I., settled in 1780. He was surveyor, to set off proprietors' rights, and town surveyor many years. He brought a large amount of money with him when he came, and is said that once, before starting on a visit to Rhode Island, he concealed a bag of silver coin under a stone-heap. He was absent about 6 months, and on his return found the silver all right, but the bag eaten by the mice. He was a selectman 4 years; became one of the largest land-

holders in town, lived to a good old age, and died leaving 7 children: Sampson, Elisha, Lot, Thomas, jr., Susanna, Faithful and Freeloze.

HARRINGTON, LOT, m. Sylvia Sage, and settled on the homestead. He died in 1848. His children were: Darius, Thaddeus, Elisha, Simeon, Hiram, Almeda and Betsey. Elisha became a physician, and lived in Chenango county, N. Y. One of his sons, Hiram, was one of the 16 recruits who enlisted from this town in the Mexican war. He died in the hospital at Vera Cruz, July 12, 1847.

HARRINGTON, THOMAS, JR., now lives in Little Village. He built and run a grist-mill there at a very early day. He acquired considerable fame as a hunter and trapper. It is said that at one time a bear came and attacked a hog and calf belonging to Thomas, in the yard near his house, and, being short of bullets, he hastily broke up a piece of an iron kettle with which he shot the bear. His gun not going off the first time, he touched it off with a firebrand. From this circumstance he was ever after known as "bear Tom."

HARRINGTON, OLIVER, from Rhode Island about the year 1777, m. Sylvina Ballou, and settled in the Little Village. He died in 1839, aged 81; his wife quite old in years. They had 7 children. Harvey, their son, lives in Michigan.

HARRINGTON, MOSES, was a soldier in the war of 1812. He was a native of Danby; his father's name was Gardner.

HASKINS, ABEL, SEN., from Nire Partners, N. Y.; settled about 1772. He was but 25 years of age, but of a rugged constitution, and like other pioneers here, there was no hardship that could daunt his spirits, and by unremitting toil a home was established. He married Mary Bell of Norwich, Ct., a lady of Welch origin, who it is said was heir to a large estate in England belonging to the Bell family; yet her descendants have never succeeded in establishing the claim, although efforts have been made. She was a sister of Delight Bell, who married Dr. John Sargent, an early settler of Pawlet, and father of Dr. Warren B. Sargent of that place, and of Hon Leonard Sargent of Manchester. Mr. Haskins was a man of considerable intelligence, and a trustworthy citizen. He died very suddenly in 1820, aged 70; his wife in 1839, aged 80. She was a fitting companion to share the trials of founding a home in a new country. She brought an appletree in her lap at the time of settling here, which was set out and stood for many years on the

homestead, being known as the "Nine Partner" appletree. Their children were: William, Abel, jr., Dilla, Mary and Ruth.

HERRICK, HENRY, SEN., from Nine Partners, settled here about the close of the Revolutionary war. Previous to his coming here he had disposed of his property, of which he possessed a large amount, and received payment in Continental money. This soon becoming almost or entirely worthless by depreciation, when he came here he was in very destitute circumstances. His family and effects were brought with an ox-team; but he had been a soldier of the Revolution—served through nearly the whole war, and knew how to face hardships. He bravely triumphed over circumstances, and amassed a considerable fortune. The land for the burial-ground, west of the Corners, was given by him to the town. Being generous and public spirited, he gained the esteem of all—held various town offices, and exercised considerable influence. He also contributed liberally toward the support of the Gospel. His descendants are quite numerous. He died in 1827, aged 89; his wife in 1821, aged 86. They left 7 children: Henry, jr., Joshua, Rufus, Rebecca, Sally, Abigail and Hannah.

HERRICK, HENRY, JR., m. Charity Signor, and first settled on "Dutch Hill"—afterwards near the Corners. He became a wealthy citizen. He purchased the tavern at the Corners of Elisha Brown, where he kept a public house 25 years. He was a justice of the peace many years. He formerly owned all the land where the Corners now stand. He was a member of the Masonic fraternity—died in 1823, aged 55; his wife in 1839, aged 72. Children: William, Edward, Eunice, Hannah, Sally, Betsey, Katy and Charity.

HERRICK, EDWARD, m. Sophia, da. of Judge J. H. Andrus. He died, aged 80.

HILLIARD, MINER, 2D, born in 1815, m. Mary Burt of Rutland, and settled at the Corners, in the mercantile business, in which he was engaged nearly 20 years. He also became a speculator in produce, which business he still continues. In 1860 he took the census. In politics he has adhered through all the phases of the party to the democratic side. He was a recruiting officer during the Mexican war, and obtained 16 recruits from this town. He was at one time a captain in the militia, and held, from time to time, various town offices—has also done an extensive business as a pension agent. He removed to Rutland about 6 years since, having purchased one of the most pleas-

ant locations in that town.—His brother, John H., lives on the old homestead, and is ranked one of the richest men in town.

HITT, WILLIAM, born in Dutchess county, 1782, came to Danby in 1801. In 1803 he m. Mary A., da. of Asa Smith, then of Uxbridge, Mass., and settled on the farm now owned by E. A. Smith, where he lived about 30 years. Few men ever occupied more town offices than he did. He was lister 4 years, grand juror 1, selectman 3, and representative 3 years; and always one of the leading men, regarded by his fellow-citizens as qualified to fill any place in which his services might be required. He was a friend to the unfortunate, and a patron of any judicious scheme of benevolent effort. In 1830 he removed to Orwell, thence to Addison, and died in Shrewsbury, in 1856, aged 73. His last wife died in 1863, aged 80. Of their children, Henry D. was killed by a team running away, aged 13.

HORTON, ABEL, SEN., from Rhode Island, quite young at the breaking out of the Revolution, was one of the first to enlist in his country's service, in which he remained during the war, being in several engagements, and drew a pension. At the close of the war he was one of the many who came to this town and found a home in what was then an almost unbroken wilderness. In the war of 1812, he was an earnest supporter of the national administration, and active in measures for the prosecution of the war. He was justice of the peace several years, constable from 1794 to 1801, selectman 4 years, and town representative 6 years; being the longest term but one of any man in town. He was generous, and exerted himself for the good of his town, county and State. He inherited and cultivated through life a peculiarly cheerful disposition, and possessed great equanimity and fortitude, and was esteemed a judicious man, of good talents and learning. He died in 1842, aged 86; his wife in 1843, aged 84. They left children: Abel, jr., Hopkins, John, Nathaniel, Dennis, Sarah, Sophia and Mary.

HULETT, DANIEL, SEN., from Killingsly, Ct., 1780, settled in Pawlet, on the Willard tract—was at the battle of Saratoga, and severely wounded, but refused to leave the field while he could "load and fire." He was noted for great energy, industry and perseverance, and amassed a large property. He raised a family of 3 sons: Paul, Daniel, jr., and Joshua, and 7 daughters. These children all in turn raised large families, some of whom re-

side in this and the neighboring towns. He and his wife died in 1838, the former aged 90, and the latter 83. The names of his daughters are: Hannah, m. John Lobdel; Eunice; Lydia, m. Eliphalet Buxton; Abigail, m. Stephen Buxton; Nancy, m. Lovine Bromley; Jennie, m. Amos Wilcox of Pawlet; and Dinah m. Jonathan Weller, and afterwards Elisha Smith. Eunice m. Henry Lobdel, and settled in Plattsburg, N. Y..

HULETT, PAUL, m. Olive Wooden, and settled in the west part of the town. In 1822 he removed to Pawlet. He came from Connecticut with his father, quite young, and was reared amidst the hardships to which the early settlers were subjected during the primitive days of the town. He was a man of force and energy, and became a large owner of land, having several farms in Pawlet, Danby and Wells. Mr. Hulett was one of the earliest anti-slavery men in town, and maintained a decided stand—was also one of the leading members of the Methodist church. Although many times honored with office, he was often solicited to serve in various capacities he declined accepting. He raised a family of 9 children.

HULETT, DYER, son of Daniel, jr., m. Anna Forbes of Wallingford, and settled in Pawlet. They raised a family of 8 children, four of whom were deaf mutes. These have had the benefit of an education at the deaf and dumb asylum at Hartford, Ct. Two of these latter only survive.

HULETT, JOSHUA, m. Harmony Woodworth, and settled in the east part of Pawlet, near the Danby line. Like his brothers, he accumulated a handsome property. He built a beautiful family cemetery near his residence, enclosed with an iron fence—died in 1858, aged 78; his wife in 1861, aged 76.

HULETT, HORACE, son of Silas, went to California, where he was drowned, while bathing in a lake, aged 21.

IRISH, JESSE, from Nine Partners, settled in 1768, was the first settler on the farm now owned by Nelson Colvin—had 7 sons, some of whom, together with himself, were reputed to be Tories. In July, 1777, he himself went to Gen. Burgoyne's headquarters at Whitehall, and procured protection papers. On reaching the British camp he presented himself to Burgoyne, saying, "Here is thy servant, Jesse, and his seven sons;" whereupon, promising to either join the British army, or remain quietly at home, he received the General's gracious protection. It is said that he rendered aid to the

British army, for which his property was confiscated. He resided here with his family after the war and until his death.

NICHOLAS, JENKS, from Rhode Island, m. Anna, da. of John Harrington, and kept for many years what is known as the red tavern, at the Corners—was also in the mercantile business there, and lived several years on the place now owned by Lemuel Harrington. Although quite an active business man in his younger days, he failed to accumulate property, and became somewhat dependent in old age. His final settlement was made on the place occupied by Hiram Fisk, where he lived many years. He died in 1867, aged 87, being one of the oldest Masons in town. His widow survives him at the age of 70. They had 4 sons: George, John, Norman and Hiram, all living.

JOHNSON, DR. ADAM, (by Miss S. O. Locke,) came from Norton, Mass., about 1799, and was the first physician in town who had much practice. He was a native of Pelham, Mass., and of Scotch descent. Soon after serving the usual time in study, he commenced practice on board of a privateer in the Revolution. For some time all went well, and the vessel took several rich prizes, which were sent to some port in Massachusetts, to be appraised and sold. After a time his vessel was captured, and he was carried a prisoner to England, and confined in the Tower of London for about 6 months. The agent, who then resided in a place called Marblehead, took himself off to Halifax, forgetting to leave Dr. Johnson's share of the prize-money. Not long after this a ship, of which he owned a share, was wrecked, so that when he was liberated he returned home to find himself a poor man. The place he lived in was supplied with physicians older than himself, and after a few years he concluded to try his fortune in a new country, and came to Danby, which was then new enough to satisfy any one who chose the wilderness to live in. His first place of business in Danby was near where the old Quaker meeting-house stood; living in a house belonging to Stephen Rodgers. He bought out Dr. Tolman, who lived about 80 rods west of the Corners. Dr. Johnson was a well educated man for one in those days; was very pleasant and mild in his manners, and considered a true gentleman in all his relations with the people; having a nice sense of the fitness and propriety of things appertaining to a man of high and true honor.

Although the country was new, the town soon numbered nearly as many inhabitants as

it has at the present day. I have heard his daughter say that when they went to reside in the old house bought of Dr. Tolman, which stood on the south side of the highway leading to Pawlet, she had heard the wolves howl across the stream not more than 15 rods from the house, many times. One night they ventured to the house, stood with their fore feet on the window-sill, and looked into the house. With but little trouble they succeeded in driving them away. On one occasion Dr. Johnson was late in getting home, it being in the spring of the year and bad getting about; and, when about 2 miles from home, between his house and the Borough, he heard a wolf call in a manner strange to him. Very soon it was answered in the same way, and the noises continued until answers were heard all around him. He began to think it was time for him to quicken his speed, it being after dark. He was a large, heavy man, and rode on horseback. He had not rode over half a mile before the whole pack had got together, nearly surrounding him, and were making preparations to attack him. Seeing that the wolves were very near him, he quickly untied his saddle-bags, threw them among the wolves, and then run his horse with all possible speed, reaching home safely. The next morning he went after his saddle-bags, found them unmolested—and he thought they had saved life that time, if at no other.

Dr. Johnson was a good family physician—a man of resolute purpose and strong practical sense. He practised medicine in Danby until the close of his life, which was in 1806, at the age of 54 years. He left 2 children: Hannah, m. Reuben Seley; and Betsey, m. Dr. Abraham Locke. Dr. Johnson was twice married: first to Sarah Hodges of Norton, Mass., who died in Pelham in 1781, and next in 1791, to Rebecca Galusha of Attleboro, Mass. She was a cousin of Jonas Galusha, fifth Governor of this State, and was a very active and intelligent lady. She died at the age of about 90.

JOHNSON, CAPT. WILLIAM, born in 1785, m. Sally, da. of Elisha Lincoln in 1806, and succeeded to the homestead of his father. His wife died in 1870, aged 86. Capt. Johnson was a thrifty farmer, and also an excellent mechanic. He was first a member of the Baptist church, but afterwards changed and became a Universalist. He was an officer of the State militia, and held a captain's commission. All speak of him as being an obliging and trustworthy citizen—a man of kindness of feeling,

generous and liberal; and no man loved fun better than he did, being always "fond of a good joke," yet plain and simple in his tastes, and of quiet humor. He lived a life of sterling uprightness, which terminated Aug. 27, 1846. His children were: John, Almeda, Elisha, Perry W., Reuhama and Hiram. Hiram died at 21, John at 22, and Elisha at 38.

KELLEY, BENJAMIN, with four brothers. Joseph, Eliphalet, Micajah and Daniel, from Rhode Island, were among the early settlers—all members of the Quaker society. Benjamin was an excellent farmer, but had little to do with public affairs. He raised 10 children, and died at the age of 80. Daniel was selectman 5 years, and held other town offices. Eliphalet also located here, and died at the age of 85. Joseph settled in Wallingford, and Micajah on Dutch Hill. Hatzel, son of Benjamin, succeeded to his father's estate. He was not equal to his father; nevertheless was a respectable man. He laid claim to a knowledge of medicine, and was skilled in cases which yielded to roots and herbs. He died at the age of 83. David, son of Benjamin, settled in the east part of the town, but removed to Mt. Holly, and from there to Clarendon, where he died at the age of 93.

KELLEY, AZEL, possessed in a high degree, the respect of his townsmen. He was long a deacon of the Baptist church. He removed at length to the State of New York, where he died at the age of 80.

KELLEY, STEPHEN has become one of the wealthiest men in town, being the owner of several farms.

KELLEY, WILLIAM W. settled at the Borough in the marble business. He built a store and was engaged several years in mercantile business, and was for years one of the most active business men of the town. He now resides in Wallingford, where he removed some ten years since, and continues in the marble business. He is also the owner of a good farm, one of the best locations in that town.

KELLY, HIRAM, was a deacon of the Baptist church, he moved to Ohio about 1855.

LAKE, WILLIAM, was a British soldier, and came from England, before the Revolution. He was then but 9 years of age. He first entered the service as waiter, for his father Thomas, who was an officer in the British army. He finally deserted to the Americans, having been wounded in the face by a buck shot. Soon after the war, he

came to this town, and married Anna Bar- num, and settled. He died in 1850. His children were, Anna, Henry, John, Willard H., Mary, Betsey, Abigail and Sarah.

LAPHAM, NATHAN, with his brother David came from R. I. David soon left; Nathan although commencing poor became a large landholder; he also kept store at an early day and owned a saw-mill. He was a Quaker member and always very simple in his dress and took great care of his own words and actions, he was held in estimation and died in 1846 aged 80: children, Anson, the youngest son, resides in Skeneateles N. Y. having accumulated an immense fortune, mainly in the leather business. He owns one of the finest residences in that vicinity. Nathan, a son of Joseph, lives in Peru, N. Y., and has been a State senator.

LAPHAM, JESSIE, m. Elizabeth da. of David Griffith, and settled at the Borough in the mercantile business. He first entered the business with his brother Joseph, with whom he was connected for a number of years. After continuing the business here for some time, they removed to Troy, N. Y. where they remained in trade several years. Jessie then returned, and went into trade again at the Borough, in which he continued to nearly the close of his life. The store in which he first traded, stood near the bridge on the north side of the stream. He afterwards erected a new store, near the present residence of M. H. Cook. In 1824, he built the "stone store" now owned by William Pierce. He was very prosperous in business and accumulated a large fortune the result of prudent management rather than lucky speculation. He was a large stockholder in the Western Vt. R. R., in the failure of which he lost quite heavily. He was also connected with the Danby Bank, of which he was for several years president. Mr. Lapham was a man of natural talent and shrewdness, and a determined will, well calculated to lead in all matters in which he took a part. He was a friend of religion, efficient in contributing towards its support, active in building up his town and society and estimable in all his relations: his loss was a public one. He died in 1863, aged 75. His widow is still living, and resides upon the homestead to which his sons resort each season, it being one of the finest summer residences in the State. The names of their children are

George who was drowned at the age of 14, Henry, Sophronia, m. A. R. Vail, and is now dead; Silas, died young; Daniel, also died young; Oliver and Lewis, now dead. Henry m. Samantha da. of John Vail, and resides in New York city, where he has long been engaged in the mercantile business, having acquired an ample fortune. Oliver is also a merchant, and lives in New York City.

LAPHAM, ELISHA, son of Nathan, m. Rhoda, da. of Joseph Button, and succeeded to his father's estate, and owned the farm where D. W. Rodgers now lives. He was also a merchant in company with his brothers, Joseph and Jessie, during his younger days, but finally settled in the farming business. He was ranked as one of the substantial men of the town, and filled various town offices. In 1850, and '51 he was elected County Senator. He now resides at Granville, N. Y.

LEARNED, DR. ELI, m. Hepsy Crouch, and settled at the Borough. He came to this town a young man, and first engaged in the profession of teaching, in which he stood very high. He afterwards commenced the practice of medicine, which he continued here until his death. He had a large practice and died about twenty years since.

LEGGETT, CHAS., came here in 1778, was one of the first school teachers in town. He removed to Chester N. Y. in 1806.

LEWIS HENRY, from Nine Partners, was one of the first settlers on "Dutch Hill." He was of Dutch descent. He was a weaver and butcher by trade, and was a great worker. There is a story told that he "moved a family, butchered an ox and spooled, warped and wove thirty-three yards of cloth in one day." He removed to the northern part of N. Y. where he died.

LEWIS, PETER, was another of the early settlers on Dutch Hill; a number of years one of the prominent men of the town; a representative in 1783, '87, '89. He with his family left town over 20 years ago.

LILLIE, CAPT. ELIJAH, from Windham, Ct., came to Tinmouth in 1786; remained until 1816, when he came to Danby, and settled in the N. W. part of the township where his grandson Erwin E. now lives. His farm lay in four towns, Pawlet, Danby, Tinmouth, and Wells, and it was his first intention to settle on that part of his farm in Pawlet, where he commenced the erection of a house, but having been ordered out of town, as was

customary in those days he concluded to change his location. He was a Revolutionary soldier and drew a pension. He was among those, who commenced with limited means. He was a courtly gentleman of the old school; possessed of a good mind, practical good sense and good habits, he secured the esteem of all who knew him. He held for some time a captain's commission in the state militia. He m. Anna Smith, who died in 1839, aged 77. He died in 1844, aged 87, leaving one son, Roswell, who settled in Timmouth.

LINCOLN, JAMES, from Dorset, settled quite early at the Borough. He was a worker in marble here, before stone saw-mills were built, and was the first of whom we have any knowledge, to hew out grave-stones. His work is to be seen in nearly all the cemeteries in town. He removed West many years ago.

LINCOLN, ELISHA, a soldier of the Revolution, settled soon after the close of the war, remained a few years, and then moved to Dorset. From thence, to Rupert, where he was killed by falling from a bridge in 1830, quite advanced in years. His wife died in 1841. Their children were John, Sally, Polly, Samuel, Newall and Harvey.

LOBDEL, DARIUS, from Nine Partners, settled here about the time of the Revolution. He was one of the proprietors of the township, in 1763, one of the committee appointed to "finish laying out the land" in the first division, in 1764 one of the committee to lay out a highway from Bennington to Danby. He was a blacksmith by trade, and the first who settled here, of whom we have any knowledge. He was a member of the Legislature in 1784. He died in 1796, aged 67, leaving three sons: Darius, jr., John and Jared.

LOBDEL, REV. JARED, was the founder of Methodism in Danby. He came from Nine Partners with his father, when quite young, and worked at blacksmithing, and also on the farm. About the year 1788, he married Miss Betsey Signor, and settled on "Dutch Hill." During his younger days, he was somewhat rough, and had acquired the habit of using profane language, having never been the subject of religious impressions; walking one day in the garden, with his oldest daughter, Sarah, then but six years of age, he was heard to use a profane word.

Looking up into her father's face, she said "Papa, is it not wrong to swear?" From that time forward, the father was a changed man. That expression coming from a little child, awakened in his breast emotions, which finally led to his conversion. Having resolved on becoming a Christian, he was received as a probationer by the Methodist Church, and he became a zealous, consistent Christian. Through his endeavors a society or class was soon organized. He now began to prepare himself for the Ministry, and in 1794, was licensed to preach. The first Methodist church in town, was built about that time, chiefly through his labors. His efforts were attended with much toil and privation. Prayer meetings were established and held at private houses; many sought and found the pearl of price. In 1796, he preached his father's funeral sermon, after which he began to receive calls from adjoining towns to preach.

About that time also the far famed Lorenzo Dow visited this town. In his Journal of Sep. 18th, 1797, he says, "having travelled on foot the preceding week, about 90 miles, and preached nearly twice a day, I thought that something broke or gave away in my breast. I borrowed a horse, and proceeded from Wells to Danby. Whilst preaching in the chapel, my strength failed and I gave over, and brother Lobdel concluded the meeting." He was carried to Mr. Lobdel's house, where he was soon confined with a strong fever, which lasted him several days. As it was not a comfortable place for sick people, there being but one room in the house, and several children in the family, we are told that a bier was made, upon which Dow was carried several miles to another house more convenient.

In 1798, Mr. L. attended the New England Conference, for the first time, at Granville, Mass., where he was ordained deacon by Bishop Asbury.

He was never appointed on any circuit, as we can learn, but remained while here, a local preacher. He entered upon the sacred office, without a classical education; but his strong native sense made amends in a great measure. From a strong tendency to doctrinal discussions, he became very familiar with the views of theologians, and was an instructive preacher; moreover he considered it his duty to know the religious condition

of every person in his parish, and to give them such instructions as they might need.

His church in 1800, numbered about 70; several interesting revivals had taken place. He never joined the itinerant ranks, as his talent found ample room for exercise at home, and abundant stimulus to call it forth. His discourses were characterized rather by brilliancy than depth of thought, and the tenacity of memory and the fluency of speech were alike remarkable. His delivery was ardent, and the tones of his voice pleasing. Many years have passed away since the period of his ministry here, and yet I find some who still retain a vivid recollection of portions of his sermons, and the effects produced upon the congregation by them.

The Brandon circuit was formed about this time, and from 1804, there was circuit preaching here.

Mr. L. however, continued his labors here until 1832, when he removed to Plattsburg, N. Y., where he spent the remainder of his days. We learn that during the latter part of his life, he disagreed with the established doctrines, or discipline of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and finally withdrew, and became an independent preacher, denominating himself a Christian or a preacher of the gospel. Upon what point he differed with the church, in which he had labored so long, we are not informed but there was some portion of the discipline which he could not conscientiously subscribe to. He was a genuine specimen of an old fashioned Methodist preacher, being influential and useful in his day, but to subsequent changes he never adapted himself. We regret that we are unable to give but a scanty record. Scenes of great interest in connection with the early struggles of Methodism, in which he was an actor, must have occurred, but it is already too late to gather them.

As a citizen, he was highly respected, his social qualities being of a high order. Of his character as a friend, it will suffice to say, that when his friendships were formed, they were generous and enduring. In the management of town affairs, his name often appears, and he leaves a good record behind, as having faithfully discharged his duties in all the relations of life. He died peacefully Aug. 28, 1846, at the age of 79. She who had been a devoted wife, and sharer in all his trials, died Nov. 8, 1858, aged 90. Their

children were: Sarah, Cata, Anna, Eunice, Mary, Betsey, and Jared jr. Jared, jr., m. Huldah, da. of Daniel Parris, and settled on "Dutch Hill," where he resided a few years. He removed to the west part of Pawlet, thence to Peru, N. Y., and from there to Saranac, where he died. His widow is still living at the age of 87, having wove since the 15th of June, 1868, 61 yards of cloth. They raised 15 children.

LOCKE, LIEUT. ABRAHAM, the oldest ancestor of the Locke family who came to this town, was born at Acton, Mass., June 3, 1752, and in 1775 married his cousin, Hannah, da. of Francis Locke. From a genealogical and historical record of the Lockes, written by John G. Locke, a member of the N. E. Historic Geneological Society, we learn that Lieut. Abraham Locke, was a son of Dr. Daniel Locke, who resided at Acton, and Warren, Me., and of the fifth generation in descent from William Locke of Woburn, Mass., who is the earliest known ancestor of the Lockes in America. (Dr. Daniel Locke was twice married; his first wife was Mary —, who died at Acton, July 2, 1756. There was a tradition, that she was from Scotland, and allied to a noble family, that her mother, whose maiden name was probably Stewart, was the widow of a Mr. Miles, and came to America with this daughter, and a son, John. That the mother's dress, jewelry and general appearance indicated that she was of more than common rank. After some years, she visited Scotland, returned again to Massachusetts, and the second time, for the purpose of recovering property she had abroad, sailed from Boston for Scotland, and after that was never heard from, and is supposed to have been lost at sea. From the history of Warren, Me., the following account is taken: "Dr. Daniel Locke came to Warren this year, (1763) from Acton, Mass., with two children, and marrying the widow of Hugh Scott, established himself on the farm owned by his wife. He was skillful in the treatment of sores, letting blood, extracting teeth, and in relieving such complaints as readily yielded to roots and herbs. It is said, also, that he laid claim to some knowledge in astrology. He was a prudent, respectable man. Dr. Locke died at Warren, then St. George, in 1774, leaving his property to his son Abraham.)

At the death of his father, Abraham, in

company with two other men, erected a mill, but soon after he sold the property left him by his father, and removed to Cambridge, Mass. He resided in Lynn in 1778, and purchased land there; in Mason, N. H., 1781; in Chester, Vt., in 1790, in Rockingham, 1793, where he resided until about 1815, when he came to Danby, and settled near the Borough. He was a soldier of the Revolution, and had a Lieutenant's commission. He acquired a handsome property, which he lost by the depreciation of continental money. He died Feb. 28, 1820, aged 67 years and 6 months.

His wife died Mar. 12, 1816, aged 61. Their children were Abraham, Daniel, James, Betsey, Isaac M., John M., and William S. William S. was a physician. He studied his profession with his brother, Dr. Abraham, at Danby. He m. Julia Bucklin of Wallingford, and resided at Moriah and Crown Point. They raised a family of several children. Edwin O, their son is a lawyer by profession, and was elected District Judge of the Supreme Court of N. Y. in 1849. He resided at Little Valley.

LOCKE, DR. ABRAHAM, born at Cambridge, Mass., 1777. m. Betsey, da. of Dr. Adam Johnston, Dec. 3, 1804, and settled on the farm now belonging to G. J. Locke's estate. Being of poor health, when a boy, he was confined to the house, and thereby acquired a taste for reading, and, having a capacity for learning, he became a well educated man, for one of those times. At the age of fifty, he obtained a pretty good knowledge of the Greek language, without any assistance except what he derived from books. He studied his profession with Dr. Campbell of Rockingham, Vt., and first settled in Dorset. He soon became acquainted with Dr. Johnston, who, when his health began to fail him, hired Dr. Locke to practice medicine in Danby, and was soon after married. He was a prominent physician here for over 40 years, and personally highly respected. In his usual deportment, he was moderately sedate, though with a vein of quiet humor running through his social character. Dr. Locke had an extensive practice, as long as he was able to ride, and this he continued until within a few weeks of his death, June 4, 1844, resulting from an attack of paralysis. His wife died 1841, aged 68. Their children are Galen J.; Rebecca G.; Hannah L., and Sophia O.

LOCKE, DR. GALEN J. was born Oct. 2,

1806. He graduated at Castleton Medical College, in 1835; greatly devoted to his profession, he acquired a knowledge of the medical and surgical science, and maintained through life the reputation of a good physician. About the year 1840, he went into mercantile business, at the Corners, with Ira Bromly, but did not continue long. Being a man of talent and culture he was called upon to fill many stations of honor and trust. He was a member of two State conventions to amend the constitution; of the Legislature one year; town clerk 17 years; lister one; several years town agent, and for many years a justice of the peace. In all, he discharged his duties to universal acceptance. Bonds were not required of him but two years, and as a business man he had few equals; in the arrangement of his books and papers, perfect regularity prevailed. He was an ardent lover and promoter of knowledge, and every useful improvement; familiar with all the popular subjects of the day, a ready writer, debater, and good conversationalist. Having been an active justice of the peace, for many years, his knowledge of the law was quite extensive, and his counsel was often sought. He was also considered a safe adviser in matters of every day life. Although not a man of professed piety, he was always attendant upon divine service, when circumstances permitted, and contributed liberally towards the support of the gospel. He was well versed in all the political affairs of his day, a warm supporter of our free institutions, and a hater of oppression. He was also an earnest temperance advocate, and in his profession, few have been more admired. He died in 1866, being nearly 60 years of age, having practiced medicine for 30 years. He was town clerk and treasurer and a justice of the peace at the time of his death.

MCDANIELS, JAMES, was born at Dover, Dutchess Co., N. Y., June 27, 1780. His father, Thomas McDaniels, emigrated to this country just before the Revolution, came to Danby and married Ruth, da. of Christopher Bull, and soon after removed to Dover, Dutchess Co., N. Y. He, being a man of letters, taught school until he was seized by the British soldiers, one day, while in school, taken to New York, and was sent to Halifax, Nova Scotia, since which time no tidings were ever heard from him. At the time his father was taken off by the British soldiers, James was

in the school room, and well remembered the soldiers' coming in and taking his father away: this was all he ever could remember of his father. The family were left penniless, and James was cared for by his uncles. When at the age of nine, his mother traveled on foot back to Danby; taking him with her, and went to live upon "Dutch Hill" where her parents then resided, and was supported by them. She afterwards married Dennis Canfield. Here James lived during several years of his boyhood, working out by the day at farm-labor, for Abel Horton and others, receiving but ten cents per day, but always saving what he earned. At other times he would peddle; on training days and other public occasions, a basket of ginger-bread made by his mother. He obtained a good education for those days, and taught school winters. He wished to be employed about something all the while. When quite young he took two jobs of clearing land, and laid many rods of stone-wall. He labored at farm-work for many of the farmers in Danby, until about 17 years of age, when he was employed as clerk in a store by Henry Frost, for \$100 per year. Here he remained about 2 years, in connection with which he labored upon the farm which Frost owned, and also at making potash. After that he was employed by Daniel Folger, who had a store, and manufactured potash, near Barrett's factory. James was placed in charge of the store and potash, and here learned his first lessons in the business, which in after life distinguished him as one of the most successful merchants of his day. Folger was a man highly respected and considered honest in his dealings, but was very careless in keeping his books. People would bring him cheese, butter, grain, &c., and take their pay in goods, but when he came to settle with them, they still made up accounts of things, he had had of them, when they had received their pay. James told Folger that this was not the correct way of doing business, and soon established a regular system of debt and credit with each person. Although young he possessed a mind of his own, and well knew how business ought to be done, so that he soon gained the confidence of the community. He was considered competent for any kind of business, and reliable for anything he undertook. In 1800, he took a journey to upper Canada, and remained there about three

months, when he came back to Danby, and labored on a farm by the job and by the month. When about 19 he was employed again as clerk for Elisha Tryon, with whom he remained several months. In 1801, Tryon proposed to sell McDaniels a store of goods at the Corners, on time, and receive in payment such things as he received for goods, —butter, cheese, grain, &c., which was accepted. Tryon was also, in the bargain, to purchase goods in New York for him 3 years, and take his pay in produce. They then made out a bill of the goods, amounting to about \$1600, and McDaniels took possession of the same, giving no security whatever, to Tryon, as he was not of age. The first time McDaniels went to market, he made out a bill of such articles as he wanted to replenish his old stock, and Tryon went with him, introduced him to all his friends and customers, purchased the goods on his own account, and charged the same to McDaniels. In a short time McDaniels' credit became good in New York, so that he was able to purchase his own goods, and by request Tryon was released from further assistance in purchasing goods. After McDaniels became of age, he gave Tryon his notes, on such time as he stated for himself, and in less than 2 years Tryon was paid up in full. This contract was a very successful one for McDaniels. In about 2 years from the first purchase of goods Elisha Tryon had set up William & Abel Haskins in the mercantile business, in a store north of the Corners, but they were not successful in the business, and often called upon Tryon to assist them. In the fall of that year, Tryon came one night about 9 o'clock to the store of McDaniels, and asked him if he would purchase the store of goods occupied by William & Abel Haskins, saying that they "would ruin him and themselves too," unless something was done immediately. McDaniels replied that he would think the matter over, and let him know in a few days. Tryon would not take that for an answer, and made McDaniels promise to go up that night, and look the store and goods over, and see if they could trade. Agreeable to his promise, McDaniels went up that night, examined the goods and finally purchased them. With the assistance of Jared Lobdel, who was somewhat acquainted with the business, the goods were inventoried in a few hours time; several ox-teams were ready at the door to carry

the goods, and before sunrise the next morning, the entire stock of goods was removed to Mc Daniels' store, at the Corners. Jared Lobdel, who was a great friend of Mc Daniels, soon after this removed to Plattsburg, N. Y., but made it a practice to come to Danby once a year to see his children and friends. Mc Daniels made it his custom, on each of these visits, to present Mr. Lobdel with \$15, and on being asked by his son Thomas why he did this, replied that Lobdel helped him when a boy, and his expenses were about that sum, and this was followed up to the last. After this Elisha Tryon embarked in other matters, where he lost his money, and became poor, but Mc Daniels never forgot him for past favors, and paid for a house and home for him in Manchester, which he occupied during his life. Mc Daniels traded on his own account for about 3 years, when he went into company with Jonathan Seley, with whom he remained some time, and then sold out store and goods to Daniel Folger. He had to purchase the books, notes and accounts, settle the same and pay the demands of the firm, which took him some 2 years, during which time he purchased a farm in Easton, N. Y., and also went into trade in Albany, N. Y., to which place he removed. His wife not being pleased with the city of Albany, he returned back to Danby. Soon after his return in 1809, he purchased back the old store and goods of Daniel Folger, and went into trade again. This was in the embargo times, and the prospect was dark and gloomy for all men who were in trade. In 1805, Seley and Mc Daniels also had a store of goods in Whiting, Vt. Their partner in the business was Ephraim Seley, who conducted the business in Whiting for about 3 years. They then sold out, Mc Daniels taking a portion of the goods himself, and purchasing all the demands of the firm, which he had to collect and settle up the co-partnership. In connection with this he owned another store at the Borough, making three stores he was interested in at one time.

In 1812, when the government declared war against England, goods were very high, and as none could be imported, kept rising. There was also a great deal of paper money in circulation which people were afraid to take and keep. Mc Daniels then went to work, took all the paper money he could get, and paid up his debts in market. As he was

flooded with paper money from all quarters, he commenced loaning money, and carried on his store successfully, together with other speculations which were always sure and certain. He was not in the habit of purchasing many beef cattle, but in his business days, he would write to his friends to purchase 200 or 300 barrels of beef and pork in Albany and Troy, and also several hundred barrels of flour, and keep the same for a rise in market, upon which he would many times make a large profit. Mr. Mc Daniels doubtless had as good a set of customers in Danby and from neighboring towns as any man who ever did business. Most of them were wealthy, and many of his customers dealt largely in horses, cattle and produce. Some of them purchased land and often times gave their notes to other people, which Mc Daniels would buy up, and became distinguished as a broker. If any one wished to loan or borrow money, they were directed to go to Mc Daniels. In 1816, he sold his store at the Borough to Andrew Eddy, who did not remain in trade long.

He was married Aug. 11th, 1803, to Sally, da. of John Harrington. He continued the mercantile business until Mar. 23, 1828, with the exception of the year 1804 or 5 that he was in Albany in trade; making about 30 years that he was in trade in Danby, and he amassed the most ample fortune ever accumulated in town. His style of living and furniture was very plain, and he was styled the "Checkered Merchant," which was derived from his wearing a suit of cheap checkered cloth. He began business when merchants relied upon themselves. He made distinct contracts, which he was very exact in keeping, and which he adhered to, with inflexible purpose. Honorable in trade, prompt, reliable and firm, he was decided in his business. He took an active part in political matters, and was honored with many of the town offices; was lister 11 years, justice of the peace seven, representative four, besides being once or twice elected to the Constitutional Convention, to revise the Constitution of the State. He was also in the State Militia, and was captain of a company of troopers for several years.

In 1826, he had a fever and inflammation in his eyes, at which time he lost the vision or sight of one; the other continued good, he doing his own business until about the year

1837, when sight gradually disappeared, after which time he was unable to do business himself. His general health, however, continued good, so that he could travel about the country with assistance. He was a man of extensive acquaintance, his business having been very extensive. His wife died in 1837, aged 52. He removed to Granville, N. Y., with his son Isaac, and from thence to Rutland, where he died of palsy, Apr. 19, 1859, aged 78. The day previous to his death he arose as well as usual, ate a hearty breakfast and walked out doors several times. While conversing about business matters, in the office of his son Isaac, about 11 o'clock A. M., he commenced rubbing his hand and remarking that his hand and arm were asleep. His son Thomas who was on a visit to his brother's, also rubbed his hand and arm. Other applications were applied but in less than two hours he lost completely the use of his left side, but had his senses until near his end, and could answer questions asked him. He died on the 19th. His funeral was attended at Danby, sermon by Rev. Leland Howard, from 1 Peter 1 : 24, 25. His will was made a number of years previous to his death, Dr. Harris Otis being appointed executor. This will has been contested by his sons for the past 10 years, in the county and supreme courts, involving a long and expensive litigation. There were but three children: Thomas, Isaac and Nancy.

Mc DANIELS, THOMAS, was b. Oct. 15, 1806, settled here with his father in the mercantile business. After his father became blind, Thomas had almost the entire charge of the business, which required considerable ability. In 1828, he purchased of his father his store of goods, and went into trade on his own account, which he continued until 1831. In the fall of that year he sold out to T. Dunton & Co., and went to New York to live. In 1832, his father sent for him to return to Danby to do his business. He finally, at the earnest solicitations of his father, purchased a large stock of goods, came back to Danby and went into trade in the old store. He remained here in trade until 1838, when he removed to Bennington, Vt., where he still resides, having been successful in accumulating a large fortune. He was married in 1839, to Erin M. Pratt. He is a Democrat, has been a justice of the peace; notary public; a member of the Constitutional Convention;

and in 1832 was elected Senator from Bennington County.

Mc DANIELS, GEN. ISAAC, born in Danby, June 15, 1813, commenced in the mercantile business, as his father's clerk. Having inherited those traits of character which so distinguished his father in the same profession, he accumulated a large fortune. His early literary advantages were but moderate, but while young, he formed a habit of reading and study, which he kept up through life, and had a mind well stored with general information. He possessed great prudence, and what contributed perhaps most to his success in life, was facility and accuracy in the transaction of business. In 1832, he went into trade in company with his brother Thomas, the firm being known as T. & I. Mc Daniels, which continued until 1838. Ezra Andrus was also associated with him in trade for a short time. He soon after this sold out his stock of goods to Joel M. Rogers, who carried on the business for several years. Isaac remained here until 1847, when he removed to Granville, N. Y., where he resided until 1852, when he removed to Rutland. In 1860, he was appointed Postmaster at Rutland, which office he held one year. He was many years connected with the State Militia. In 1839, appointed captain, which commission he held several years. From that he received the appointment of colonel, afterwards, brigadier-general, and finally rose to major-general. He was a life-long democrat, and one of its most active and leading members, always a delegate to the democratic conventions, having been a member of one national convention, and once or twice received the nomination for Governor of the State. Places of trust and responsibility were often accorded him, while a resident of Danby. He was justice of the peace 3 years and a representative one. He was married in 1844, to Lucy, da. of Ashbel Hurlbut of Pawlet. She was a graduate of Troy Female Seminary, and one of the first principals of the Troy Conference Academy at Poultney. She was drowned at the burning of the Henry Clay Steamer, near Yonkers, N. Y., in 1852, aged 38. They were on their way from Troy to New York, together with their daughter Mary, then about 7 years of age, who was saved by her father who swam with her to the shore. He was again married in 1859, to the widow Mary J. Eastman of Rupert. He died Aug.

3, 1867, aged 55. Mr. Mc Daniels was possessed of good conversational powers, and a mind and heart sparkling with good humor and kind feelings. His word was as good as his bond, and in all things pertaining to social, moral and religious improvement, he was foremost, as well as one of our most substantial men. To Danby, his native town, where most of his fortune was made, where 34 out of 55 years of his life were passed; where he received the highest honors of office that the town could bestow, he gave in 1865, the generous sum of \$10,000, the interest of which is divided annually among the school-districts, for the support of common schools. For generations to come, the name of Isaac Mc Daniels will be associated with the town. His remains repose in Rutland. By his first wife he raised two children; James and Mary. By his last wife he raised three: Caasa, Minnie and Pauline. Mary m. Aaron Putnam, a merchant of Fredonia, N. Y.

MOODY, GIDEON, was many years a resident of this town. He was a Revolutionary patriot, and a great musician, having served as drum-major through the whole of the war, and also that of 1812, and drew a pension. He was quite young when he entered the service. He lived here until his death, which occurred in 1849, aged about 80. He was about the last one of the patriots of the Revolution, who died in this town. He had a retentive memory, which enabled him, during the last years of his life to remember the events of the war, with distinctness, which he took great pride in relating. In all that was grotesque, and droll, he stood pre-eminent, being shrewd and cunning in many of his remarks. He was an eccentric man, and very irregular in all his ways. Training days, however, were those of his most especial glory, and he shone most to his satisfaction, as with his drum and in his military suit, he paraded himself at the head of the company. No military officer could strut more, or felt prouder of his position. It was his custom on other days, to parade himself in the streets with his drum, or march around the liberty pole, at the music of his drum. In person, he was tall and spare, courteous and gentlemanly in his address, very energetic and active in all his movements, and long it will be ere the spare figure or queer sayings of Gideon Moody, fade from the memory of the inhabitants of his

day. His wife's name was Polly Hathaway. Of his children were John, Amasa, Sally, Seymour and Mary Ann. John settled in Arlington and Amasa in Windham.

MOTT, LIEUT. JOHN, was another patriot of the Revolution, and settled here soon after the war. He was a man of ability and intelligence, was a selectman 2 years and occupied other public positions. He was for many years one of the deacons and main pillars of the Baptist church. He removed, we are not informed to what place.

MULFORD, DR. AUGUSTUS, from Wallingford, settled at the Borough, in the practice of his profession. He was a good physician. He also kept tavern there for several years, and built the one now standing. He was twice m., first to Fannie Fox, and next to Nellie, sister of his former wife. He removed to Granville, N. Y.

NICHOLS, THOMAS, SEN., from Greenwich, R. I., in 1780, settled with his son Anthony. He is the earliest known ancestor of the family, who came to this town. He was a descendant of one of three brothers, who emigrated from Wales, during the seventeenth century, and settled in Rhode Island. One of these brothers is said to have been very wealthy, and subsequently went to one of the West India Islands, where he died, leaving no heirs. Several attempts have been made, by other branches of the family, to establish a claim, and recover this property, but thus far have proved unsuccessful. The descendants of Thomas Nichols have been numerous and worthy; many of them still remain here while others are scattered in different parts of this State and other States. He died in 1798, quite advanced in years, leaving three sons and one daughter: Anthony, Charles, James and Hannah.

NICHOLS, ANTHONY, born at East Greenwich, R. I. came here in 1778, two years previous to his father, and settled on the farm now owned by his son Isaac. He first settled in Clarendon, Vt., in 1776, to which place he brought his family and effects in an ox-cart. His entire capital was \$75, in continental money. With this amount he could purchase 75 lbs. of pork, or a brass-kettle. Giving his wife the privilege of choosing which she would have, she decided to take the kettle which was brought here with them. He introduced about the first stove in town, known as the "Abbot Stove." He

was a cabinet-maker and worked considerable at that trade. As land was cheap at that time, especially in "Skunks Misery," as the valley along Otter Creek was then called, he soon became enabled to possess a farm. To him belongs the honor of giving name to the Borough. Mr. Nichols was a Quaker, and one of the oldest, as well as one of the leading and influential members of the society, in connection with which his name is often mentioned. He presents one of the many instances of what industry, economy and patience accomplished during the primitive days of the town. He was twice married his first wife being Alice Greene, a cousin of General Greene, of Revolutionary fame; his next Ann Wood, who died in 1816. He died in 1822, aged 71. His long residence here was characterized by honest frugality and Christian benovolence, and he was endeared to all who knew him.

NICHOLS, CHARLES, came with his brother, Anthony, from Rhode Island, and settled at Scottsville, where his grandson Charles, now lives. He was the first settler in that vicinity. He was an upright and amiable citizen. He died in 1821, aged 69,—children: Thomas, Hannah, Alice, Joshua, Jacob, Charles, Mercy, Mary and Freeloove.

NICHOLS, ISAAC, born 1791, m. Abigail, Barrett, and succeeded to his father's homestead. He has been a man of industry, and accumulated considerable property. He is at present the oldest man but one, living in town, who was born here, being one of the few remaining links which connect us with the past. He is highly esteemed, a quiet exemplary Friend, one of the few left in town of that once numerous church. He has attained the greatest age of any member of the family, being now in his 78th year, living cheerful and happy, with faculties unimpaired, the evening of his days is gliding tranquilly away, cheered by the presence of those he loves. His wife died in 1834, aged, 43. They raised a family of nine children: Henry, Mary, Hannah R., Rhoda, Jane, Anthony, Mariah, Jazaniah B. and Isaac J.

NICHOLS, JAMES TILSON, b. in 1803, and d. in Sudbury, Vt., Feb. 1, 1868. He m. Mar-iam Briggs, who d. at Sudbury, Oct. 20, 1850; 2d, m. Mrs. Florinda D. Burr, who survives him. He resided here upon the homestead until, 1834, when he removed to

S. His children were William T., Stukely S., Henry J., Harrison P., Minnie A., William T., the eldest, resides at Chicago, Ill. He is a lawyer by profession, studied with Hon. Solomon Foot and S. H. Hodges at Rutland; was admitted to the bar at the September term, 1851; assistant clerk of the House of Representatives of Vermont in 1852; State's Attorney for Rutland County in 1859—60; represented the town of Rutland in the Legislature in 1861—63; was a Senator from Rutland County in 1863—64; in 1857, formed a co-partnership with the late Robert Pierpoint, under the style of Pierpoint & Nichols, which continued until the death of Judge Pierpoint; went out as a private soldier in the first Vermont Volunteers, being one of the first to respond, was subsequently commissioned Colonel of the 14th Vermont Volunteers, and served with the Regiment until it was mustered out Oct 15, 1863. Col. Nichols was a splendid soldier and a beloved commander: He has been twice married, first to Thersa Cramton and next to Helen Cramton, sister of his former wife.

Stukely S., the second son, resides at Leavenworth, Kansas, and is a farmer. He served 3 years in the Federal armies of the West, during the rebellion. He was a first Lieutenant and acting commissary in the 13th Kansas Cavalry, and was in several engagements.

Henry J., the third son, resides at Marshall, Texas, and is now the Sheriff of Harrison County, Texas. He entered the army as a private in the 11th Vermont Vols. in 1862, rose through every grade to the rank of a Major in that regiment; was engaged in every battle and skirmish in which the regiment participated, and was mustered out in 1865.

Harrison P., the fourth son graduated at Middlebury College, August, 1860, and is now studying law at Chicago, Ill., with Rogers & Garnett.

Minnie A., the only daughter, graduated at Greenwood Seminary, August, 1868.

NICHOLS, THOMAS, JR., still lives upon a portion of the homestead. He is a farmer, and worker and dealer in marble. He was elected a justice of the peace in 1868. His son, Nathan R., is a graduate of Middlebury College, now preparing for the ministry, at the Theo. Sem. Andover, Mass.

NEAL, ROBERT, from Galston. Ayrshire, Scotland in 1855, is a shoe and harness-maker. His harness took the premium at the Rutland County Fair in 1869. He served as a soldier in the army during the rebellion. He m. Margaret Richmond: children; Robert, Isabelle, Elizabeth, Ellen, Alexander, Margaret and William.

OTIS, DR. HARRIS, born in Scituate, Mass., 1775, came to this town in 1793. He was of English descent, son of Dr. Ephraim Otis, of the 6th generation in descent from John Otis, the oldest ancestor of the family known, who emigrated to America about the middle of the seventeenth century. He was a graduate in the medical science. Dr. Otis was the third physician who came to Danby and at that time less than 20 years of age. Physicians were often obliged, to travel by marked trees, through storms, by night and day, and fording streams at the hazard of their lives. Dr. Otis experienced all these difficulties. For the first two years he hired his board here. In 1795, he married Sarah, daughter of Stephen Rogers, and settled where his son William now lives. Although having been regularly educated as a physician, his inclinations at length led him to farming, and he became a distinguished farmer, and left at his death, one of the largest fortunes ever accumulated in town. He was rightly and truly educated, with a conscience sensitively alive to the distinction between right and wrong. In the use of language he took great care and by his courteous bearing as a gentleman, uniformly won the respect of all. No man ever exercised a better influence over his family, no children ever received a more gentle training.

He was many years one of the members of the board for the examination and inspection of schools, and teachers, and no man in town ever took a more lively interest in the cause of education. He was lister 4 years; tythingman 5; auditor several. He was one of the leading Quakers. In 1828, when the division among the Friends occurred in this town, he became an Orthodox and was mainly instrumental in building a new church. His moral and religious life was always exemplary. Few men of so long a life have uniformly sustained so unblemished a reputation. In a word he was a grand, large hearted, great-souled man, incapable

of a petty act or thought, strong and resolute when those qualities were needed, and will long be remembered. He died Aug. 8, 1847, being 72 years of age. His widow died May 24, 1864, aged 85, beloved and mourned. Their children were Stephen, Ephraim, William, Lydia, Elizabeth, George, Mary H., and Harris F.

OTIS, WILLIAM, m. 1st, in 1830, Sarah Almy, who was killed by being thrown from a wagon near the residence of John S. Parris, in 1839, at the age of 32; 2d, in 1841 Delia Peck of Queensbury, N. Y., who died in 1848, aged 26, 3d, 1850, Jane, widow of Allen Vail of Middletown, who died in 1856, aged 34 4th, in 1859, Ann F. Mason of Glen's Falls, N. Y., with whom he now lives. He still resides upon the homestead, aged 62. His farm is a model in many respects. For many years he has been the largest and one of the leading dairyman of this section. In 1861 he manufactured and presented to President Lincoln, a very large cheese, which the President acknowledged in the following terms:

"EXECUTIVE MANSION,
WASHINGTON, JAN. 18, 1862.

DEAR SIR:--Permit me through you to return my sincere thanks to your friend and constituent, Wm. Otis, Esq., of Danby, Vermont, for the very superior and delicious cheese he had the kindness to send me, in your care. Your obedient servant,

A. LINCOLN.

HON. SOLOMON FOOT, U. S. Senate."

He has been town clerk and treasurer, 8 years; and justice of the peace, 8 years; representative and selectman, five; lister, two; trustee of U. S. deposit money, three

OTIS, HARRIS FOSTER, m. 1st, 1836, Elizabeth H. Haviland of Queensbury, N. Y., who died in 1841, aged 24; 2d, Paulina, da of David Lapham. He was a farmer of fine taste and habits, a man of great talent. He was selectman, 2 years; lister, six; representative and town agent one, and justice of the peace, five. In 1855, he sold his farm and removed to Manchester, Vt., where he remained until the spring of 1860, when he removed to Topeka, Kansas. He at once took up a leading position and soon became Mayor of Topeka. His excellent business habits, sound judgment and ability gained for him the respect and esteem of all with whom he associated. He died at Topeka in 1861, aged

45, caused by falling from the stairway of a building.

PALMER, JOHN, m. Catherine Fraily and settled early on the southern part of what is now the Town farm. He was a farmer and shoemaker, and his long life among us was marked with honest industry, and Christian deportment. Probably no person who ever lived here, remembered with so much distinctness or knew more of the early history of the town. He lived to be aged 97, cheerful and happy with faculties but little impaired; and died in 1860. He had 12 children. Their names are George, Henry, Jacob, Seneca, Wilson, Leonard, Micah, Gilbert, Harvy, Silas, Sarah and Ma'ilda.

PALMER, DANIEL, settled on the homestead of his father where he lived many years. He was twice married, first to Hannah, da. of Henry Herrick and next to Polly Hopkins. Mr. Palmer was, in his early days, a respected member of society. About the year 1820, there lived in the edge of Timmouth a man named Ephraim Briggs, who came to the Corners frequently to transact business. Mr. Palmer and Mr. Briggs met one evening at the old "Red Tavern," then kept by Nicholas Jenks. Both men were addicted to drinking and when intoxicated, were somewhat quarrelsome. A controversy finally arose, in which the two differed and an angry dispute occurred, both being quick tempered, until one challenged the other to the door. Mr. Palmer, upon reaching the door, being very quick in his movements, struck Briggs in the face felling him to the ground, and then jumping with both feet into his breast, which unfortunately resulted in his death. This sad affair created considerable excitement through the town, happening as it did in a community comparatively quiet and peaceable, and it being the first case of the kind that ever took place. Mr. Palmer was arrested for murder and brought before Barton Bromly, Esq., who upon hearing the testimony, acquitted Palmer. The friends of Briggs believing that justice had not been done, caused Palmer to be arrested the second time. His second trial took place in the old court house at Rutland, where by an impartial jury, he was convicted and sentenced to imprisonment for life. Upon receiving his sentence, which he did with great calmness, he politely thanked the judge "that his sentence was not for a longer term." Mr.

Palmer remained but a year or two in prison, when a petition was presented to the Governor, praying for a commutation of the sentence which was finally granted. Mr. Palmer remained a citizen of this town for many years after this event. He died at Wallingford in 1862, aged 84.

PARRIS, ELKANAH, b. 1728, in Pembroke, Mass., settled, 1797. He m. Grace Mott, of Scituate, Mass. He was a man of considerable means, and an exemplary member of the Quaker Society. He died, aged 85; his wife, aged 81.

PARRIS, DANIEL, born at Williamstown, Mass., 1763, m., 1st, Eunice Lamb; 2d, Drussilla Sherman, whom he married here in 1789. His first wife died at Williamstown. He came to Danby about the year 1785, and settled on the farm now owned by his grandson, John S. He became a wealthy farmer. He was a great friend of Isaac Tichenor, third Governor of this State, who, we are told, frequently came to pay Mr. Parris a visit. He was constable in 1793; lister, 5 years; auditor 4 years; offices to which in those days, only men of good judgment and ability were called, and, although possessing many eccentricities, he was a man of good morals and a very worthy member of community, possessing the confidence of all. He was also a member of the Masonic fraternity. He died, Feb. 17, 1822, aged 62.

PARRIS, CALEB, settled on the homestead where Wesley Parris now lives, which he occupied many years, or until his death. He built the present dwelling, known as the "sixteen cornered" house, which he was a number of years in building, having built a portion of it at a time. He was selectman, 3 years; lister, 7; grand juror, 2; and auditor, 7. He was a man of considerable wealth and influence; died unmarried, Jan. 23, 1848, aged 82.

PARRIS, CALEB, 2D, CAPT., b. 1794, m. Cata, da. of Rev. Jared Lobdel, in 1815, and settled where his son, Leonard G. now lives. He was selectman, 2 years; lister, 4; trustee of U. S. money, 6; a justice of the peace, 10; and moderator of town meetings many years. He was captain of the militia, by which he gained his title. He exemplified his religion by dispensing with a liberal hand to the needy, and no one was more generally respected in town. He died in 1868, aged 74.

PARRIS, HARVEY, b. 1799; m. Sally, da.

of Edward Herrick, and settled on the homestead, and was a thrifty farmer during his residence here. He was constable and collector in this town 2 years; selectman, 4; lister, 6, and justice of the peace, 5. In 1848 he removed to Pawlet.

PHILLIPS, CALEB, a native of Rhode Island, m. Martha Bishop, and came to this town during the Revolution. Three of his brothers, Stephen, John and Seth, also came here. He settled on the farm afterward owned by his son Josiah, now by Warren Vaughan. He was the first settler in that locality. He built a framed dwelling in 1801, which stood till within a few years. He came here with nothing but his head and hands to carve himself a fortune, which by patient toil, he accomplished. He was an active participant in the struggles which the early settlers of this town had to endure. As a pioneer, he was peaceful, but able to meet danger with firmness, and his memory is held in high esteem, as a citizen of Danby, in the stirring scenes of its early history. He died in 1825. His wife died in 1837, aged about 90. Their children were Chad, Mercy, Benjamin, Sabrah and Josiah.

PHILLIPS, CHAD, m. Sarah Weller, and settled near his father a short time. He removed to Tinmouth and was a prominent citizen of that town during his lifetime. He was a magistrate many years, and a major in the State militia. He died in 1847, aged 80; his wife in 1847, aged 78.

PHILLIPS, BENJAMIN, m. Charity, da. of Henry Herrick, and settled on a portion of his father's farm, and subsequently in Tinmouth. He at quite an early day owned and run a furnace, near the residence of Edwin Staples, known as "The Pocket Furnace," and the only one ever built in town.

PHILLIPS, ISAAC, m. Ruth Lord, and settled near Scottsville. He was a good and substantial citizen. He died in 1863, aged 91; his wife in 1854, aged 70. Their children; William L., George, Lucinda, Lorana, and Stephen W. Lucinda has been deaf and dumb from childhood; Stephen has been a teacher of penmanship many years, favorably known as one of the best in the State.

PHILLIPS, ISRAEL, from R. I., settled at an early day. He was a Revolutionary soldier and drew a pension. He m. Nancy Fisk. The old house in which he lived is still standing, and where he kept tavern several years.

He died aged 80. He served through a large portion of the war and would tell with much zest, the many incidents he was knowing to, of such thrilling interest to the early settlers.

PORTER, MERRICK, m. Eliza da. of Daniel Palmer, and settled here, but removed to Wallingford where he died. Of his children are Isaac and Harry. Isaac is a carpenter and joiner by trade. He m. Hortense Odel and resides in town. He was drafted in 1863 and served three years in the 5th Vt. Regt. His children are Giraldo, Ada and Ida, twins; Marcus, Caasi and Don.

PRIEST, JOHN, another of the Revolutionary patriots, was a resident of the town a number of years. He served during nearly the whole of the war, for which he drew a pension. He was a stone mason and a man of considerable ability, full of anecdote and humor, and loved to relate incidents of the Revolution, and the war of 1812, in which he also served. He never accumulated much property, and in his old age was almost entirely dependent upon his pension for support. He removed about 20 years since to Mechanicsville, N. Y., where his son then lived.

RANDALL, ALVAH, b. in Danby, is a physician and resides in Michigan.

RANDALL, NELSON, succeeded to the homestead of his father. He was constable and collector 5 years. He now resides in Ripley, N. Y., to which place he removed some 10 years since, and is a U. S. detective, being peculiarly adapted to that kind of business.

REED, ISAAC, from Rhode Island in 1802, settled on a portion of the Governor's Right. He was a soldier of the Revolution and drew a pension. He lived to a good age, having raised 15 children, of whom are Elijah, Oliver, Isaac, jr., Durphy, Ichabod, Solomon, Nelson, Abigail, Elizabeth, Susan and Patience. Isaac, jr., settled in St. Lawrence County, N. Y., where he became eminent.

REED, SOLOMON, lived for many years upon the land formerly occupied by his father, a portion of which lies in the town of Pawlet, and upon which Solomon now resides. He has always been a tough, hard laboring man, and a great hunter, in which he more frequently engaged in his younger days than of late. That portion of the town, has ever been a haunt for wild beasts, and more especially bears. About thirty years ago Solomon, with his brother Ichabod, who was a

young man of feeble health, was out one day in what is known as "Fir Swamp" after balsam. This swamp is situated near the top of the mountain. They had been there but a short time when their dog, commenced barking near a sort of cave or den in the rocks, which signified there was something there. Believing it to be nothing more than a coon, the dog had tracked, Solomon thought he would venture in. So laying his gun down by the mouth of the cave, in he crawled to see what was there. He soon discovered, and called upon Ichabod to hand him a gun. Taking as good aim as possible by the light of the occupants eyes, he fired, but the contents failed to take effect. Mr. Bruin not liking the call, made a rush for the passage, which, not being very spacious gave Solomon considerable squeezing, and upon coming out, at once made attack upon Ichabod, at the mouth of the cave. The dog also immediately closed in for a fight. Solomon, hurrying out, saw at a glance that his brother must have help forthwith, and commenced upon the bear, which drew her attention from Ichabod. The bear however paid her attention first to the dog, whereupon Solomon seeing the dog would get the worst of the fight unless he had help, stepped astride of the bear and took an ear in each hand. And the bear feeling the whole weight of this new element in the controversy, turned her attention from the suppliant tones of the dog to the more defiant antagonist on her back. The dog having found there was help, now applied himself vigorously to the bear's haunches, whereupon she succumbed and commenced descending the mountain. Solomon maintaining a firm hold upon her back, and Ichabod continuing to beat with the breach of his gun. But the dog's mode of fighting having the misfortune to chiefly lacerate her feelings, she turned her special attention thence to him as having no further fear of the men. Thus the dog would fight until seeing he would get the worst of it, Solomon would step astride of the bear, again while his brother kept plying his blows, drawing her attention away from the dog, first being under and then top, for the distance of a mile or more down the mountain, by which time the gun had been used up around her, and she being rather exhausted. Solomon and the dog were left to contend with the bear, while Ichabod went for an-

other gun and the bear was soon disposed of. Solomon was not much injured by this adventure, but his brother never fully recovered from its effects.

GUSTAVUS, one of his sons, is married and lives in Dorset. In 1851, having a desire to go to sea, he sailed from New Bedford, Mass., on a whaling voyage, and was gone about 2 years. Among the places visited, were the Cape De Verde Islands, Juan Fernandes, Sandwich Islands, Australia and New Zealand, and sailing as far north as the Arctic regions. He also served as a soldier in the late war.

READ, TIMOTHY, a native of Swanzy, N. H., came to Danby in 1826; m. Eunice, widow of Barton Kelly, and settled on the farm obtained by his wife. He was at one time the owner of a large property, and one of the most extensive farmers in town. But few men labored more hours in a day. He was also a shoemaker, and worked considerable at that business. He was selectman 5 years; lister three, representative and a justice of the peace two. He was mainly instrumental in building the church south of the Corners, by which he became seriously embarrassed. He was a man remarkable for the energy with which he carried forward whatever he undertook. So active and prompt was he in the fulfilment of his contracts, that he was known at various times to sit up all night to make a pair of boots, that it might not interfere with his labor on the farm. But few men were his match at farm-labor, being very tall in stature, of robust frame and very stout. He was a great mower, concerning which many good stories are related. We have been told that at one time he mowed a swath 19 feet in width. No man ever died more regretted in town. His death occurred from disease of the heart, in 1849, at the age of 52. His widow is now living at the age of 84, having been a very smart, industrious woman through life. Their children are Eunice, Charles T., Lucy and Edward J., who lives upon the homestead. Lucy has been deaf and dumb since the age of five, being caused by the canker-rash, and blind since the age of eleven. She is one of the most remarkable persons on record. She possesses ability for performing work far beyond that of many persons endowed with perfect senses. Although deprived of the sense of seeing and hearing, yet by the use

of the other senses, she is enabled to know her friends and to perform many things. God in his goodness has so organized the human family, that where one sense is deficient, it is made up in a measure by the others. And in her case the loss of these two most important senses, is almost more than made up by the action of the others. It is truly wonderful to look at the labor performed by her, from the braiding of the finest hair-fish-line to the piecing of a bed-quilt. The order, neatness and regularity displayed, is unexcelled. She can distinguish color and quality as readily as any person. In piecing bed-quilts, the colors are all neatly and tastefully arranged, and her knitting, sewing and braiding is all done in the highest style of the art. She performs various other kinds of labor, in which she also displays great mechanism. Her work has taken the premium at our State and County Fairs. She is now about 35 years of age.

RICHARDSON, DR. ISRAEL, settled here about forty years ago, in the practice of his profession. He lived near the residence of Howell Dillingham, but remained here only a few years. He was esteemed a good physician, and a man of considerable intelligence.

ROBERTS, WILLIAM, from Nine Partners, N. Y., about the close of the Revolution, m. Rachael Andrus and settled first in Manchester, afterwards in Vergennes and then in Danby. Four of his brothers also came about the same time, Christopher, John, Peter and Benjamin. Christopher settled in Manchester where his descendants still reside; and John settled in Plattsburg, N. Y. William was a soldier of the Revolution and was in the battle of Bennington. He lived in the south part of the town. He died at Manchester in 1829, aged 70; his wife in 1854, aged 79; their children were: John, Ephraim, Allen C., Ethan, Stephen, Caleb, Nathaniel, Susan, and Rachel. Ephraim settled here a short time, then moved to Dorset and in 1830 owned and run a canal boat on the Erie Canal. He died at Blackrock, N. Y. Ephraim, one of his sons, is now a missionary on one of the Sandwich Islands. Caleb m. Drusilla Fisk, and settled in Dorset. He was one of the 16 recruits from this town to the Mexican War, and died in hospital at Puebla, Aug. 26th, 1847. His children are Sabra, Delia and Benoni. Allen C. m. Hannah Farrar of Rupert where he settled

a few years, and afterwards in Dorset. He has been for many years a noted hunter and trapper, having since 1830, killed nearly fifty bears. Few men have a keener relish for this kind of sport, which is always full of excitement and not unfrequently of danger. Even during the last few years, he has had many encounters with them. While on a hunting excursion in 1854, he accidentally slipped down upon the ice, when his gun which he carried over his shoulder was discharged, and the contents entered his foot, which resulted in the loss of his leg. He has also for a number of years been a Methodist preacher and exhorter.

ROGERS, WING, from Mansfield, Mass., settled about 1770. He was a man of large means, and at once came into possession of a large farm, which included the one now owned by J. E. Nichols and also the one owned by F. R. Hawley, besides portions of adjoining farms. He also owned nearly all the land in what is known as "South America," as well as land in other parts of the town. He was doubtless one of the most wealthy men of his times. He was a birth-right member of the Quaker Society, and one of the founders of that church in this town, a man of many eccentricities, many good stories are told of his oddities. It was his custom to carry his family to church in an ox-cart, and sometimes he would carry his wife and children upon a trundle-bed. No man was ever more distinguished for his peculiar habits, and his name will be remembered for generations to come. Being a man of considerable ability, he was often called to fill some office of trust, but many times refused to serve. His name is often mentioned in connection with the early history of Danby. He was a member of the proprietors' meeting held at the house of William Bromley in 1776, and was appointed one of the committee to lay out the land in the 4th division. He was also a prominent member of the meetings held by the inhabitants for the general safety of the town, during the Revolutionary war. He was the first appointed to the office of "hog-constable," in 1777; selectman four years; grand juror one, and a member of the Legislature in 1790, which was held at Castleton, commencing Oct. 14 and ending Oct. 28, after a session of 12 days and again elected for the years 1791, '92 and '93. The descendants of Wing Rogers have

been numerous, being wealthy and prominent men. He was 4 times married, 1st to Deliverance Chatman, 2d to Mercy Hatch, 3d to Rebecca Sherman, 4th to Hannah Titus. In 1800, he removed to Ferrisburg, Vt., where he died, well advanced in years. His children were: Deliverance, Elizabeth, Augustus, Asa, Rufus, Ruth, Wing, Mary, Lester, and Lydia. Deliverance was b. at Marshfield and came here with his father. He m. Judith Folger, and became a very wealthy, and influential citizen. He removed to Granville, N. Y., where he died in 1849, aged 83; his widow died 1864 aged 86. His children were Cynthia, Daniel, Ruth, Dinah, Eliza, David, Wing, who died at the age of 17; and Mark, who m. Lydia Hemenway, settled here a few years, and then removed to Granville.

ROGERS, STEPHEN, brother of Wing Rogers, also from Marshfield, Mass., came in 1770 and settled on the farm occupied by J. T. Griffith. He also owned the farm now belonging to H. Dillingham. He m. Elizabeth Lapham. The house in which he lived was burned a few years since. It was built in 1790, and was the first two-story house erected in town, being considered the best house in town for that day. He also became a large land-holder, and contributed essentially towards the prosperity of the town. He was another of the early members of Quaker society, a man of exemplary religious character, and good natural abilities. He died in 1835, aged 85; his wife in 1840, aged 80. Their children were Aaron, Joseph, Sarah, Hannah, John, Ruth, Stephen, Elizabeth and Sylvia.

ROGERS, AARON, b. at Danby, 1770, m. Dinah Folger and settled where Howell Dillingham now lives. He is said to have been the first male child born in town. Some, however, have given priority of birth to Hosea Williams, who was born the same year. Mr. Rogers resided here for nearly 85 years, being engaged in agricultural pursuits from boyhood. He removed to Lynn, Mass., when quite old, where he died in 1860, aged 90. He lived with his father previous to his marriage, when he settled by himself, and toiled on, until he had acquired a large competency. When in after years his sons and daughters left their paternal homes, and when the snows of more than 80 winters had sprinkled his brow, and grand children were

gathered around him, his feet still lingered around the old homestead, where were associated many pleasant scenes of the past. He was an influential member of the Quaker society, a man of excellent morals and habits, but being of a quiet turn of mind, did not take an active part in political matters. He was selectman 1 year; lister six, and auditor five. His children were Joseph, Lydia, Moses, Aaron, jr., Judith, Elisha T., George D., Eunice and Seth. Moses lives in Lynn, Mass., and is one of the wealthy citizens of that place; Elisha settled at the Borough a few years in the mercantile business, but now lives in New York. Seth became a physician. He was also in trade a short time with his brother Elisha. He served as surgeon in the Union army, during the late war. He is a man of large experience, having traveled for a number of years, during which time he has visited France and other countries on the eastern continent. He now resides in Worcester, Mass., and has been connected with a water cure establishment of that city.

ROGERS, HENRY A., son of Aaron, jr., resides in Minnesota, and is a man of considerable prominence, having been State's Attorney and County Senator.

ROWLEY, THOMAS, born in Hebron, Ct., came here in 1768, and settled near the residence of A. C. Risdon. His farm consisted of about 200 acres. Being a man of ability, he at once took a leading position in the town. He was clerk of the proprietors till 1783, surveyor in the 2d, 3d, and 4th divisions, to set off the proprietors's rights and was employed as surveyor for the town a number of years. He was first town clerk in 1769, and held that office 9 years, the last being in 1782; was one of the committee of safety for the town and was always chairman of that committee. He was the first representative elected in 1778 and again in 1782. While a member of the General Assembly, he was appointed on the most important committees, and generally made chairman, whenever a resolution was referred with instructions to report a bill. Mr. Rowley lived some time in Rutland and was first judge of the special court for the County. He was associated with Chittenden, Allen and Warner in vindicating the rights of the people against New York; participated largely in the deliberations of those who declared Ver-

mont a free and independent State, and aided in framing its first constitution. He removed to Shoreham, Vt., in 1775, where he remained for about one year, and then returned to Danby. At the close of the war he removed back to Shoreham.

Below is an invitation to the poor tenants that live under their patroons in the province of New York, to come and settle on our good lands, under the New Hampshire Grants, composed at the time when the land jobbers of New York served their writs of ejectment on a number of our settlers, the execution of which we opposed by force until we could have the matter fairly laid before the King and Board of Trade and Plantations, for their directions.

[Rowley is moreover preëminently distinguished as the poet of the Green Mountain Boys. His verses were contributed principally to the *Rural Magazine* and the *Bennington Gazette*. Says the late Rev. P. H. White, in a material for a note in connection with a poem of Rowley's published in the *Revised Poets and Poetry of Vermont*, The poem mentioned is an inviting of settlers into Rutland Co., and was very popular at the time—for which see volume mentioned—For additional biography of Rowley see also biography of him in the history of Shoreham, in this work, vol 1, page 98; and for a still more complete representation of his poetry see "*History and Map of Danby, Vermont*, by J. C. Williams, 12mo. 281 pp. printed at Rutland by McLean and Robbins, 1869.—*Ed.*]

NATHAN ROWLEY'S LIST FOR THE YEAR 1795,

BY THOMAS ROWLEY.

My head contains my sight and brains,
And many other senses—
As taste and smell, I hear and feel,
And talk of vast expenses.
It doth exert each active part
Of human nature's whole;
Reason and sense are its defense,
Which some have termed the soul:
The noble part of human frame,
With sense and reason bound—
Our men of sense say it shall rate
At half a dozen pounds.
My real estate I have to rate,
The public are partakers;
I plant and sow and feed and mow
Not far from twenty acres.
My herd allows two stately cows,
As neat as woven silk;
They seldom fail to fill the pail
Up to the brim with milk.
Also, two mares, good in the years
To plow the clay or gravel;
When dressed with saddle and mounted straddle
Are very good to travel.
'Tis my whole list; I do protest
I will not add a line;

No more this year that can appear
That is my dad's or mine.
My whole estate you have to rate
As here I've set it down,
The whole accounts, you see, amounts
To eight and twenty pounds.

ON PREDESTINATION.

If I withhold my hand
From what I am forbid,
Why then should I be dam'd
For what I never did?

If I let loose my hand
And say it was decreed,
You say I shall be dam'd
Because I don't take heed.

If all things are decreed,
As some good people say,
Why should I spend my time,
Or make attempts to pray?

The idle servant was not condemn'd
For not doing what he could not:
But for leaving that undone
He might have done but would not.

But some will say "I can do nothing;"
Well, if the case be so,
Then I may rest quite easy,
For I've nothing here to do.

REFLECTIONS ON THE RAPIDITY OF TIME.

While I reflect on misspent days,
I fear Thy dreadful rod;
See money spent in mirth and play,
So little done for God.
I find a sore, corrupted will,
But little faith is found;
But there is balm in Gilead still,
To heal the deadly wound.
Should I be lost in long despair,
'Tis hell within my breast;
But unto Jesus I'll repair,
As He can give me rest.
May God uphold me all day long,
By His supporting grace,
And I Him praise with heaven-taught song,
And speed the heavenly race.
The age of man is past with me,
My soul be in thy care,
From sin and Satan to get free,
To meet thy God prepare.
This day 'tis threescore years and ten
Since I received my breath,
And very slothful I have been
Preparing for my death.
A thousand dreams have filled my mind,
As days came rolling on;
Like one that's deaf or one that's blind,
I know not how they've gone.
If God should add unto my days,
And give me longer space;
Oh! may I spend them to his praise,
And seek His pardoning grace.

MEDITATION ON THE DEATH OF HIS WIFE.

As I lay musing on my bed,
 A vision bright my woes o'erspread;
 Amidst the silent night.
 My second self lay by my side,
 An angel came to be her guide,
 And soon she made her flight;
 Methought I saw her passing high
 Through liquid air, the ethereal sky,
 And land on Canaan's shore;
 Where smiling angels, singing sweet,
 Bade her a welcome to a seat,
 And join the heavenly choir.
 I'm too unholy and unclean
 Of these bright heavenly things to dream,
 Till grace refines my heart;
 The dying gifts of Christ, our King,
 Must tune my heart in every string,
 To sound in every part.
 Oh! how sweetly now she sings,
 Her harp is tuned in all its strings,
 The melody to grace;
 Prepare me, Lord, that I may go
 And take a humble seat below,
 And sound upon the bass.
 Come Holy Spirit, Heavenly Dove,
 Give me a tale of sovereign love,
 Then I can safely go;
 My soul would swiftly wing its way
 Into the realm of endless day,
 And sing Hosannas, too.

RUDD, INCREASE, from Middletown, was for a number of years a resident of this town. He was formerly in the custom house service. He removed to Collins, N. Y., where he is still living, being over 90 years of age.

SAULSBURY, NATHAN, from Rhode Island, settled at a very early day. He m. Tenta Davis: both died in old age. He was for many years one of the prominent men of the town; one of the selectmen in 1795, and lister 4 years. Their children were: Howard, Elias, Daniel, Nathan, jr., David and Anna.

ELIAS settled in Tinmouth—was a justice of the peace there many years, besides holding other prominent office. Jonas, as a capital story-teller, stood prominent. He died in California. John A. was a soldier in the late war, serving in the 10th Vt. Regiment, through the different grades of offices, and rose to the position of major. He was a good soldier and brave officer, and is now the proprietor of the Central House, Rutland.

SELEY, JONATHAN, from Rhode Island, settled about 1780, and became one of the largest landholders in town. He was a great speculator, and something of a broker—was chosen constable in 1784, at that time an office of some more respectability and responsibility than it has been in later days. He was selectman 5, lister 5, and justice of the peace 10 years—was

twice m.; 1st, to Elizabeth, da. of William Bromley, sr.; 2d, to Freeloove, da. of William Bromley, jr. He removed to St. Lawrence county, N. Y., and thence to Ohio, where he died. Children: Hannah, Ira, Bromley, Elizabeth, Jonathan, jr., Hiram, Lucy, Benjamin and Isaac. Hiram became a physician, m. a daughter of Dr. Carpenter, and settled in Whiting—finally removed to Hubbardton, where he died. Ira, m. Nancy, da. of Capt. John Vail—was elected constable in 1817, and again in '20, which office he occupied until 1825. He removed to St. Lawrence county, N. Y., and was killed by the kick of a colt in 1850, aged 67.

SELEY, ISRAEL, a brother of Jonathan, sr., came in 1770. He m. Peggy Bromley—was a soldier of the Revolution—died in 1810, very old. His children were: Latten, Ephraim, John and Peggy, all of whom removed West.

SELEY, EPHRAIM, also a brother of Jonathan, settled here as early as 1770. He lived at the Corners, being one of its first settlers, and built the "Red Tavern." He was appointed highway surveyor in 1773, one of the assessors in 1774; moderator of the annual meeting of '76, and in '75 a delegate, in connection with Joseph Soule, to represent the town in the convention which met at the house of Martin Powell in Manchester, in regard to the safety of the settlers; and, in 1776, one of the committee to lay out land in the 4th division—one of the selectmen in 1773. He removed to Canada, where he died.

SHELDON, ISRAEL, from Pawlet, settled in 1840. His wife was Catherine, da. of Henry Herrick. Their children: Henry, Mary Jane, Oliver, Charity, Betsey Ann and Julia Ann.—He was a soldier in the Mexican war, distinguished for bravery and good conduct. He left the town some 20 years since for the West, and now resides in Salem, Oregon. Betsey Ann m. 1st, Jackson Sherman; 2d, John McIntyre, who died during the war of 1861, and 3d, R. H. Clark of Mt. Holly.

SHERMAN, DANIEL, from Rhode Island, an early settler—was a magistrato 12 years, being the fourth one elected in town. He removed to Canandagua, N. Y., in 1805. His children were: Phebe, Sylvia, Margaret, Stephen, David and Daniel.

SHERMAN, ELIHU, from Rhode Island, came at an early day and settled in the north part of the town, where his descendants still reside. He was one of the board of selectmen in 1796; lister 2 years; grand juror 2 years; representative to the legislature in 1794, and a magis-

trate 4 years. He died at a good old age, having raised a family: Edmund, Hannah, Charity, John, Debra, Lowen and Melinda. John, m. Betsey Bromley, and settled where his son Harrison now resides. He was selectman 3 years; grand juror 3—a good farmer—accumulated a good property, and died in 1864, aged 76; his wife in 1863, aged 73. Children: Lucinda, d.; Semantha, d.; Barton B., Fanuy, Ransom, Susan, Jackson and Charles.

SIGNOR, HENRY, from Nine Partners, at a very early day, was the pioneer settler on "Dutch Hill." He was of Dutch descent, from which the name of that locality was derived. Other settlers soon followed, until the settlement on "Dutch Hill" became quite extensive. At one time it numbered no less than 18 families. That once prosperous settlement has long since been discontinued, and but few traces can now be seen. There some of our most prominent men once lived: James McDaniels, Jared Lobdel, Henry Herrick, jr., the Lewises, the Buxtons, and many others. Henry Signor was a bright, noble hearted man, and acquired considerable property. He removed to Peru, N. Y. Children: Henry, John, Charity, Betsey and Katie.

SMITH, CALEB, from Uxbridge, Mass., in 1787, m. a Chickering, and settled on the farm now owned by A. D. Smith. The spot where his log-cabin stood was a dense wilderness at that time. The farm still remains, as it ever has since its settlement, in the hands of the family. Only one solitary apple-tree marks the spot where the first log-house stood. A nice sugar-orchard of several acres grows where it was once meadow-land. Caleb Smith was a member of the Quaker society; a man of peaceable habits, whose name is mentioned by those who knew him with esteem and affectionate remembrance. His descendants have been numerous, many of whom still remain here. He died at about 80 years of age. Children were: Nathan, Asa, Bareck, Debrah, Ebenezer, Lydia and Rhoda. Nathan m. Elizabeth, da. of Wing Rogers, and succeeded to the homestead. In 1799 he built the house in which his grandson now lives, which at that day was one of the best in town. Upon the door-handle is stamped the date 1799. It is still kept in use, and is regarded a valuable relic. But few older relics of the kind are found. Nathau Smith was also a member of the Quaker society. He died in 1824, aged 71. A man who was esteemed by all who knew him, can be truly written of him. His wife died in 1817, aged

50. Their children were: Barak, Mercy, Augustus, Daniel, Friend R., Ruth, Catherine and Lydia. Daniel succeeded to the homestead—was married, 1st, to Anna Boyce, who died in 1822, aged 27; 2d, Hannah Potter, of Granville, N. Y.—was an industrious farmer and a good citizen. He died in 1830, aged 36, his widow in 1859, aged 61. Children: Elizabeth, m. Jesse Hill; Augustus D., Anna and Mary H. who died in 1840, aged 22.

SMITH, AUGUSTUS D., m. Charity, da. of William Herrick, and settled upon the homestead—a man of good talents, much energy, and possessing, in a high degree, the confidence of his townsmen. He has been one of the listers 4, a justice of the peace 7 years, superintendent of the common schools from 1857 to 1861, making able reports each year upon the condition of our schools, highly beneficial; and is one of our most scientific and thorough-going farmers, to which he devotes much time—particularly distinguished for the great variety of fruit he cultivates. He has been connected for many years with the Rutland County Agricultural Society, being one of its leading and most active members. In 1862 he was elected its vice president, and in '63, its president. He is at present treasurer of the society, which position he has occupied several years. He is one of the leading dairy-men in town, his butter and cheese having taken the first premium at our State and County Fairs. It is also well known he is among the largest and most celebrated manufacturers of maple sugar and syrup in Western Vermont, which has a reputation throughout this and other States, and for which he was awarded the first premium at the Vermont and New England Fairs for 1864 and '65. Many have tried to compete with him, but are unable to produce a superior article. The 25th anniversary of his marriage was celebrated with a Silver Wedding, Jan. 28, 1870, being the first one of the kind which ever took place here. They have 3 children now living: Daniel C., Augustus N. and Charity. Daniel C. married Lois, da. of Henry Wilber, and has one son, Alvin, who makes the sixth generation of the family now living upon the homestead.

SMITH, ASA, son of Ebenezer, m. Rhoda Baker of Easton, N. Y., and settled on the farm now owned by his son Ebenezer. He was somewhat deranged for many years, caused by receiving a blow upon the back of the head; and also blind for many years; and we are told that he did not leave his farm for nearly 20

years previous to his death. He died in 1845, aged 65; his wife in '66, aged 76.

SMITH, SENECA, son of Enoch Smith, was born in Clarendon, Feb. 10, 1807. When a boy he cut his knee with a hay-knife, which troubled him far many years, and caused his lameness through life. He taught school in Clarendon several years. He came to this town in 1828, and soon after went into the mercantile business at the Corners, in company with Charles Button, and continued with Button several years, when he went into company with his brother Nathan. In 1836 they erected the large building now used for the cheese-factory, in which they conducted the mercantile business on a large scale for nearly 15 years, when the company dissolved. He then went into trade in the old McDaniels store, which he carried on several years. Mr. Smith was engaged in the mercantile trade, in all, about 25 years. In '55 he was appointed clerk and treasurer of the Western Vermont railroad company. He then resided at the Borough, where he remained 5 years—was lister 5, grand juror 2, town agent 1, and a justice of the peace 3 years. He was by nature a scholar, and early manifested an ardent love for books. Although he never entered the school of law, yet his knowledge of the science was quite extensive, and his practice considerable. He was a man possessed of intellectual power, which, with cultivation, would have placed him in the front rank of professional life. He, however, improved the limited means afforded him to the best advantage, and he always favored improvement, and took great interest in matters pertaining to religion and education. He died in 1846, aged 59.

SOPER, JOSEPH, from Nine Partners, in 1765, settled on the farm now belonging to James Stone—was the first settler, and made the first clearing—one of the original proprietors of the town, and drew lot No. 15, in the 1st division. Two of his brothers settled in Dorset about the same time. His log-house was the first erected in town; and there was no other family in town for several months. He came with two horses, bringing his family and effects upon their backs, and pursuing his journey here by marked trees; and froze to death a few years after his settlement here, and previous to the Revolution. There had been no grist-mill erected in town at that time, and the settlers were obliged to pound their corn, or go to Manchester to mill, a distance of 14 miles. It was on one of these trips during the winter, and

when on his way home at night, that Soper perished. It was a bitter cold night, accompanied by a severe snow-storm, and it was supposed that he became exhausted by travel, and overcome by cold. It was somewhat late when he started with his grist, and dark when he reached his brother's house in Dorset. They advised him not return that night; but despite their entreaties he concluded to pursue his journey across the mountain. His not returning as expected that night gave his family much uneasiness. All through the night they waited his coming with great anxiety; but no sound could be heard without, save the howling of the storm, and above this, at times, the distant howl of the wolf. As neighbors were not plenty, nothing could be done, nor any search made until morning. His brothers, fearing something might have befallen him, determined in the morning to come to Danby, and ascertain if he had reached home in safety. Following the path as nearly as possible, they at last found the team and grist, and the body of Soper beside a tree, where it was supposed he had sat down and frozen to death—it being less than one mile from his home. The body was buried in a hollow log, on the spot where found; it being on the land now owned by John Hilliard, nearly opposite the residence of Ezra Harrington; and an old stump is still standing near the grave—the first ever made in town.

SOUTHWICK, JOSIAH, a native of Massachusetts, born in 1777—came to Danby when but 24 years of age; m. Mary Baker of Granville, N. Y., and, in 1801, settled on the farm where he now lives. He is a son of Lawrence Southwick, a native of Salem, Mass., and was one of a family of 20 children, he being the 19th child. His grandmother was the daughter of John Franklin, a printer of Newport, R. I., who was brother of Benjamin Franklin, the celebrated philosopher. Mr. Southwick is at present the oldest inhabitant of the town, being 93 years of age—is a robust, healthy old man; his mental and physical powers being quite unimpaired. He can read common print without spectacles, and his memory at this advanced age is good. Nearly the whole world of mankind, living at the time he was born, have died. He has been a hard laboring, industrious farmer, and a man of excellent habits; is a member of the Quaker society, a Republican by principle, and although never having been an active politician, he has attended every presidential election since his residence here.

We hope that many years may yet be by a kind providence meted out to him. He is one of the old land marks, and the only remaining link which connects us with the Revolutionary times. Two generations have passed away since his settlement here, and there are less than a dozen living here now, who were here at that time. He is a man of cheerful disposition, wit and humor, and possessing a large fund of anecdote. Many of his stories, although relating to events of seventy-five or eighty years ago, are still told with the ardor of youth. Mr. Southwick has been twice married: his last wife's name was Rachael Brown, with whom he now lives—has but two children, William and Hannah. Hannah married Joseph Fletcher, and lives upon the homestead.

SOWLE, WESSON, from Westport, Mass., settled at an early day—was the son of Joseph Sowle, from England, who was one of the original proprietors of the town, and an early settler here. Wesson returned to Westport, where he died at the age of 97. Children: Mary, Lizzie, Hannah, James and Hiram.

SOWLE, JAMES, came about the year 1791, and settled on the farm purchased by his father, Wesson. He was a seafaring man, and when young went out on a whaling voyage, with two of his brothers. They were finally taken prisoners by a privateer, when his brothers died, but James escaped. He m. Patience McOmber—was a respectable farmer here for many years: died at Westport, aged 63. Children: William, Wesson, Gardner, James, John and Pardon.

STAFFORD, ROWLAND, was a very early settler here—lived at the Borough, where he kept tavern a number of years, near the site of the present hotel—was selectman 2. and lister 8 years. He removed to Peru, N. Y.

STAPLES, ABRAHAM, from Rhode Island, m. an Arnold, and settled where Harris O. Herrick now lives—removed with his family to Troy, N. Y., in 1805.

STAPLES, JONATHAN, brother of Abraham, also from Rhode Island, a soldier of the Revolution, and drew a pension, was one of the early settlers here; m. Rachael Holbrook; both died about the year 1840, quite old. Children: Sally, Sylvia, Ellery, Willard, Rachael, Abraham and Jonathan.

STAPLES, ELLERY, born in 1784, m. Alvira Skeeles, first settled where Henry Rogers lives, afterwards on the Sylvanus Cook farm; was an excellent farmer and a valued citizen: he died in 1861, aged 77; his widow in 1870,

aged 81. Children: Lydia, Sarah, Eunice, Amanda, Olive, William, Almira, Eliza Ann, Sylvia, Rhoda, Rachael and William Ellery. Sarah m. Jonathan Crocker, and lives in Lewinsville, Va. He was an uncompromising union man, during the rebellion of 1861, and was obliged several times to leave his home, and take his family to Washington. He was connected with the army a portion of the time as sutler.

STAPLES, EDWIN, m. Louisa, da. of Ira Vail, and succeeded to the homestead. She died in 1849, aged 25. He next m. Margaret V., da. of David Lapham. He has an artificial pond, built at considerable expense, well stocked with trout and other kinds of fish.

TABOR, WATER, from Tiverton, R. I., in 1770, settled where the woolen factory was built—was a Revolutionary soldier, a tanner and currier by trade, and associated with Micajah Weed in that business—removed to Mt. Tabor, about the year 1792, and died in 1806. Children: Rosamond, Gideon, Hannah, John, Lydia, Peleg, Phebe, Water and Mary.

THOMPSON, ISRAEL, a native of Swanzy, N. H., came to Danby in 1817; m. Mariam Aldrich; died Dec. 18, 1849, aged 81; his wife June 26, 1851, aged 76. Their children are: Lydia, John, Israel, Silas, Samuel, Joanna and Mariam. John m. Nancy Whitehorn, and settled in Granby, N. Y.: Silas m. Lucy Ingrama, settled in Wallingford, where he died. Joanna m. Samuel Croff.

TOLMAN, DR. EBENEZER, was the first physician who came to this town. His name was on the roll of 1778. He was also a land speculator, and a prominent man in town affairs—remained here until about the year 1800, when he was succeeded by Dr. Adam Johnson in the practice of medicine. Dr. Tolman was a good physician, and a man of talent, although but very little is known respecting him. We are unable to learn to what place he removed.

TYRON, ELISHA, settled on a portion of the farm owned by H. S. Herrick, where he kept a store for many years—was considered one of the wealthiest men of his day. It was at his store that James McDaniels was employed as clerk several years, and through his assistance McDaniels was started in life. He was a man of good business habits, and was successful for many years—was a kind hearted and pleasant man, and highly esteemed; being very liberal and public spirited and charitable, almost to a fault. Finally, by some speculation, he lost his property, and became somewhat destitute

in after life. He removed to Manchester, where he died.

VAIL, CAPT. MICAH, born in 1730, was the seventh son of Moses Vail, of Huntington, Long Island, and of English descent; m. Mary Briggs, and was one of the first five settlers who came here in 1763. It may be truly said that he was one of the fathers of the town. He was moderator of the annual town meetings in 1773 and '74, one of the selectmen in '70, and again in '75: was associated with Allen, Warner and others, in defending the rights of the people, during the struggle between New York and New Hampshire; being for several years a member of the committee of safety—represented Danby in the convention which met at the house of Capt. Kent, in Dorset, in 1776, and "declared the New Hampshire grants a free and separate district." He was an intimate friend of Ethan Allen, whose house Allen frequently visited. The "haughty land-jobbers at New York" found in Capt. Vail a strong opponent to their unjust measures, and the settlers a firm friend. But few of the early settlers were more prominent and useful in organizing the town and society. He and his wife both died of the measles in 1777, the same day and were buried in the same grave. Tradition says that they died from the effects of poison, administered to them by a tory doctor, after they had nearly recovered from the measles. Their children were: Deborah, Hannah Louisa, Eunice, Moses, John, Phebe, Lucretia, Edward and Micah.

VAIL, CAPT. JOHN, sixth child of Micah Vail, was born 1757,—twice m., first to Lois Allen, and next to Catherine Weller, daughter of Eliakim Weller of Manchester. He settled on the farm now owned by Eunice Reed. Land for the cemetery, near her residence, was given by him to the town. Although quite young, during the struggle with New York, he participated in the deliberations of the settlers, and was prominent in maintaining the rights of the people in those trying times. He also participated in the struggle for Independence, and was captain of a company of militia. Great confidence was placed in him, and he exerted a controlling influence. He died in 1790, aged 33, leaving two children: Isaac and Nancy.

VAIL, JOHN H., married Samantha, da. of Ira Vail—resided in Danby until 1834; removed to Dorset, where he remained until 1836; returned to Danby, and was clerk in the store of Lapham & Vail until April, 1837; then went to South Wallingford in the mercantile business,

in partnership with Jesse Lapham, A. R. Vail and John Vail; was connected with that firm 7 years; remained in South Wallingford, a portion of his time being devoted to agricultural pursuits, until 1842, when he came back to Danby, and resided until the spring of 1859; removed to Brandon, where he now resides. In the fall of 1842, he, together with his brother Isaac, went into trade, in which he was interested about one year. During 1851, '52, and a part of '53, he was general agent of the Western Vermont R. R. Co.; and, in 1857, elected cashier of Danby bank. After his removal to Brandon, he was connected with the Howe Scale Co. of that place as agent.

VAIL, ISAAC, J., m. Laura F. Andrus of Wallingford, and settled in the mercantile business at the Borough, a number of years. He also went into trade at Granville, N. Y., in 1842. On retiring from mercantile business, he went to reside in Dorset, where he remained several years; and, in 1857, was elected president of the Danby bank, and now resides in Brandon, being connected with the Rutland & Burlington R. R. Co. as wood agent.

VAIL, EDWARD, ninth child of Micah, was born in 1756, and came here with his father in 1765, being but 9 years of age—m. Margaret Allen, and settled on what has since been known as the "Vail farm," north of the Corners, where he lived and died. From his having settled here at an early day, he became inured to toil and hardship, by which he acquired a good property. His public spirit and capability to serve the town gave him frequent offices.—He was the first justice of the peace elected in 1784, which office he occupied 19 years—was town clerk and treasurer 21 years, being the longest term any one has served in that office; selectman 5 years; lister 4 years, and one of the early representatives of the town to the Legislature. He was a man of good habits—attended strictly to his own business, and took equally as much interest in shaping the affairs of the town. He died in 1837, aged 81, being one of the last who died, who was living here at the time the town was organized. For seventy-two years he witnessed its growth, having shared in its trials, prosperity and honors. His descendants have been numerous, although but few are now living in town. The names of his children were: Moses, Ira, Allen, Edward, Micah, Eunice, John and Samantha. Ira m. Hannah Randall—was a good farmer and a worthy man; a justice of the peace 12 years; died in 1846, aged 63 years; his wife in 1857,

aged 71. Children: Edwin, Anson, Albert; Mary m. Ira M. Frazer; Semantha, Almon and Louisa.

EDWARD, JR., born in 1791, m. Sally, da. of Henry Herrick, jr., and succeeded to the homestead—was selectman 6 years; lister 2; a justice of the peace 6, and town clerk and treasurer at the time of his death. He also held a colonel's commission in the State militia; was a man of wealth, and possessed the confidence of the people; but died in 1841, aged 50; his widow still survives him. Their children were: Platt G., Ira H., William, Lovisa and Margaret.

VAIL, JOHN, son of Edward, m. Ruth, da. of Stephen Rogers, and settled on the farm now owned by Ira H. Vail, being for many years one of the substantial farmers of the town—was a man of good talent; was town clerk and treasurer 11 years, selectman 2, lister 4, town agent 1, and a magistrate 12 years. He removed to the Borough, where he died in 1848, aged 63; his wife in 1840, aged 53. Children: Aaron R., George O., Moses and Semantha.

VAIL, AARON R., m. Sophronia, da. of Jesse Lapham, and settled at the Borough in the mercantile business for a number of years, being connected with the firm of Lapham, Vail & Co., and was one of the successful merchants of the town. He is now engaged in the slate business, and resides at Fairhaven.

VAUGHAN, WARREN, m. Lucy Allen of Vergennes, and succeeded to the homestead, having devoted his life to agricultural pursuits—has been successful in acquiring property, and is now the largest land-holder in the town; has been constable and collector 3, and trustee of surplus money 8 years.

WARD, MOSES, born in 1787, was an early settler; was constable here in 1815, and also deputy sheriff; was m. in 1810, to Betsey, da. of John Harrington, and removed to Poultney, where he died in 1862. Their children: Almira, William H., Walter, Ann M., Hiram, James U., Benjamin F., David B., Solon, Martin, Lyman S. and Sarah J.

WELLER, NATHAN, came from Nine Partners in the spring of 1767, and settled on a portion of the farm now owned by William Otis. He bore a conspicuous part in organizing and settling the town; was selectman 11 years from 1770; town treasurer in 1772, and lister 4 years. He died at a good old age. The names of his children were Nathan, David, Jonathan, Hubbel, Rhoda, Katie, Sally, Harry and Mary Ann.

WILLIAMS, STEPHEN, from Rhode Island in

1776, was the first settler on the farm owned by Ira Edmunds: he was a son of Goliah Williams and grandson of Joseph Williams, and of English descent. He became one of the largest land-holders in town. He was the first grand juror elected, which office he held several years, and besides was honored with various other positions of trust. He removed to Concord, Erie Co., N. Y. His children were: Hosea, Sally, David, John, Hannah, Pruda, Sylvia, Daniel, Isham and Phebe.

WILLIAMS, ROGER, brother of Stephen, an early settler from Rhode Island, was a land-jobber, a man of considerable property, and highly respected in the community. For his affair with John Hart, see pages 625-'26. He settled on the farm owned by Joel Colvin; was a representative in 1783, and a magistrate 13 years.

WILLIAMS, OLNEY, from Rhode Island in 1832, m. Susau, da. of William Roberts—born March 2, 1793; settled at the Corners, and is now the oldest inhabitant of the place.

WILLIAMS, JOHN C., was born June 26, 1843, and m. Nora, da. of James Colvin, in 1868. He has labored on a farm, been clerk in a store, and taught school several winters: was superintendent of common schools in 1865 and '66; in '66 was appointed constable and collector, which offices he still retains. He was this year (1870) appointed assistant marshal to help in taking the ninth census. From his "History of Danby" we have selected these biographical sketches of its early settlers.

WILBUR, ISAAC, only son of George Wilbur, was born in 1782, and is now the oldest man living in town, who was born here: m. Nancy Aldrich, who died in 1863; has been selectman, lister, justice of the peace, &c., but long since retired from active business pursuits. His declining years have been blessed with the fruits of honest and well directed toil. Although his frame is bowed with the weight of over fourscore years, with a failing memory, and energies impaired, he still lives on, calmly awaiting the time when he shall be called to that "land where the weary rest."

WING, JOSEPH, from Dartmouth, in 1775, settled on the farm now owned by A. A. Mathewson. He emigrated from England at an early day and settled in Dartmouth. He held two commissions there under King George; one as constable and the other as captain in the militia: died in 1810, aged 90. Children: Giles, Matthew, Elizabeth, Ruth and Mary.—Matthew was twice m.; first to Catherine Bul-

lis, and next to Keziah Jenkins, who died in 1839, aged 70. He came here with his father at the age of 12—died in Mt. Holly during the epidemic of 1813, aged 50. Children: Benjamin, Catherine, John, Daniel, Stephen, Seneca, Nelson, Thomas, Anson and Andrew, twins; and Charles. Benjamin m. Elsie Nichols, and settled in Canada. During the war of 1812 he left and settled in Mt. Holly, where he died. Seneca became a physician, and settled in Illinois.

WILLARD, CAPT. JONATHAN, although not a settler, was the principal grantee of this town.

WHITE, JOHN C., son of Hosea White, from Mt. Holly, m. Cynthia, da. of Nathan Lapham, and settled where Henry Griffin now lives—was selectman 3, lister 2, and magistrate 5 years. Was a captain in the State militia, and died about the year 1840, leaving but one son, John J., who settled in Buffalo, N. Y.

WHIPPLE, DR. E. O., was born at Athens, Vt., in 1831, and studied his profession with Profs. Bradford and Sprague, of Randolph. He graduated at Castleton Med. Col. in 1848, and located in Danby the same year, and has acquired during his long residence here the reputation of a skillful physician, and had an extensive and lucrative practice. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and as a citizen is highly esteemed. He m. Augusta Sawyer, and they have but one son, Frank, now living.

YOUNGS, DAVID, a native of Paizley, Scotland, came to Danby at the age of 16, and was among our early merchants. He m. Charlana Eggleston, and was a resident of this town until his death. He possessed a peculiar tact for business, which was united with industry and a will to accomplish. When quite young he commenced peddling, as his first experience in trade, and soon after went into the mercantile business, in connection with Robert Green, in which he continued a number of years. He was also in trade with Williams and Eggleston, after which he purchased the clothing-mill of Hosea Williams. In 1821 he built a woolen-mill at the Borough, which he run until 1837 when it was burned. He was selectman 7, grand juror 2, and a justice of the peace 3 years. He died in 1840; his wife in 1842. Children: Samuel B., Harriet, Fanny, David and Alexander.

SOLDIERS' RECORD.

The Revolutionary war is the first in which any of our citizens were engaged, and notwithstanding the controversy with New

York, they were ever ready to co-operate with other towns on the grants, against the common enemy. These were times "that tried men's souls," and while engaged with the common enemy, and with New York, they had to cope with a more dangerous foe within their own midst, the tories, against whom they were greatly incensed, and while they applied the "Beach Seal" to the naked backs of the "haughty New Yorkers," they hung the tories convicted of "enimical" conduct to the nearest tree.

A good many of the early settlers of the town participated in this war. During the invasion of Burgoyne, a company of militia was organized here, and some of our citizens were engaged in the battle of Bennington. Soon after the close of the war, there were many of the Revolutionary soldiers who settled in this town, the most of them remaining till their death. It is many years since the last one died, and but little knowledge of them is now within our reach. Although no monument marks the place of many, and even the names of some are fading from the memory, we will gather up what few fragments are still left, and transmit them to our posterity.

"Here rest the great and good,—here they repose
After their generous toil. A sacred band,
They take their sleep together, while the year
Comes with its early flowers to deck their graves
And gather them again, as winter frowns.
Theirs is no vulgar sepulcher,—green sods
Are all their monument; and yet it tells
A nobler history than pillared piles,
Or the eternal pyramids. They need
No statue nor inscription to reveal
Their greatness. It is round them; and the joy
With which their children tread the hallowed ground
That holds their venerated bones, the peace
That smiles on all they fought for, and the wealth
That clothes the land they rescued,—these, though
mute

As feeling is when deepest.—these
Are monuments more lasting, than the fanes
Reared to the kings and demigods of old.

"Touch not the ancient trees, that bend their heads
Over their lowly graves; beneath their boughs
There is a solemn darkness, even at noon,
Suited to such as visit at the shrine
Of serious liberty. No factions voice
Called them unto the field of generous fame,
But the pure consecrated love of home.
No deeper feeling sways us, when it wakes
In all its greatness. It has told itself
To the astonished gaze of awe-struck kings,
At Marathon, at Bannockburn, and here,
Where first our patriots sent the invaders back
Broken and cowed. Let those green elms be all

To tell us where they fought, and where they lie.
 Their feelings were all nature; and they need
 No art to make them known. They need
 No column pointing to the heaven they sought,
 To tell us of their home. Let these trees
 Bend their protecting shadows o'er their graves,
 And build with their green roof the only fane,
 Where we may gather on the hallowed day,
 That rose to them in blood, and set in glory."

We annex, in addition to the names given on page 590, a list of revolutionary soldiers who settled in this town, with the rank, and age and year of decease, of each one so far as we have been able to ascertain :

	<i>Age.</i>	<i>Year.</i>
Ephraim Briggs,	72	
William Bromley,	90	1848
Joshua Bromley,	63	1825
John Brock,	75	1829
Rufus Bucklin,	84	1841
Joseph Button,	80	
Capt. John Burt,		
Capt. Stephen Calkins,	83	1841
Dennis Canfield,	80	
Abraham Chase,		
David Comstock,		
Jonathan Crandall,	85	
Obadiah Edmunds,		1809
Benedict Eggleston,	95	1859
Henry Frost,		
Capt. Wm. Gage,	82	
Thos. Harrington,		
Israel Harrington,	72	
Henry Herrick,	89	1827
Miner Hilliard,	84	1847
Abel Horton,	86	1842
Daniel Hulett,	90	1838
Dr. Adam Johnston,	54	1806
William Lake,		1850
Capt. Elijah Lillie,	87	1844
Henry Lewis,		
Peter Lewis,		
Elisha Lincoln,		1830
Darius Lobdel,	67	1796
Lieut. Abraham Locke,	67	1820
Jonathan Mabbitt,		
Ephraim Mallory,	75	
Jabeth Matteson,		1825
Gideon Moody,	80	1849
Lieut. John Mott,	85	
Israel Phillips,	80	
John Priest,	85	1845
Isaac Reed,	83	
William Roberts,	70	1829
Joseph Ross,		
Jonathan Seley,	90	
Water Tabor,		1806
Gideon Tabor,	61	1814
Capt. Micah Vail,	48	1777
Capt. John Vail,	40	1790
Isaac Wade,		1837
Ebenezer Wilson,		

THE WAR OF 1812.

After 30 years of peace, in 1812, our nation was again involved in a war with Great Britain. Our citizens did not hesitate to

take up arms against their old enemy, in defense of the liberty and independence their fathers had won. The impressment of our seamen by the British, and the plundering of our commerce was a sufficient cause for a declaration of war, which act Congress passed the 18th of June, 1812. It is the duty of every nation to protect and defend its own citizens, and when the right to exercise this was denied us, the genius of freedom was again aroused, and after a contest of 3 years, peace was restored to a free, united and independent nation.

We annex a list of those who entered the service, viz. William Bromley, jr., Oliver Emerson, Luther Briggs, David Benson, Edward Tabor, Noah Gifford, Gideon Moody, Rufus Bucklin, jr., and Moses Harrington. Names of those who were drafted: John Colvin, Israel Colvin, Levi Parris, Jacob Mc Daniels, Consider Frink, Stephen Calkins, jr., John Vail, Isaac Vail, Ira Seley, Enoch Colvin, Joseph Bartlett, Benoni Colvin, and Bromley Seley.

THE MEXICAN WAR, 1846.

The object of the Mexican war being the acquisition of more territory, in which to extend the institution of slavery, it did not arouse the sympathy of our citizens. A large amount of territory however was acquired, popular States, and thriving cities have developed, and instead of its becoming slave territory, the larger portion was consecrated to freedom. Notwithstanding, the necessity of the war was not generally concurred in by our citizens. We have the names of 16 recruits who went from this town, viz. Darwin Ballard, Elisha Bradley, Hiram Harrington, Samuel Hall, Daniel Hilliard, Chauncey Maxham, Jamon Preston, Caleb Roberts, Oliver Sheldon, C. Smith, Wesson Soule, Henry Tufts, Stephen Woods, Willard Woods, L. Smith, and Hiram Wait.

Below will be found a copy of a letter written to Miner Hilliard, Esq., in 1848, and which gives a better record of the recruits from this town, than we could give :

"PACHICA, MEXICO, Feb. 4th, 1848.

DEAR SIR:—Yours of Dec. 10th, was received by last mail, and I write in answer, for the reason that the Capt. is at present unable, having hurt his hand whilst visiting the mines at Rio Del Montis. Danby I believe, furnished 16 recruits for the Vermont company, and at present as far as I know they are as follows: Ballard is in hospital in

the city of Mexico, left Dec. 26th, 1847; Bradley died of fever in hospital, city of Mexico, Oct. 5th, 1847; Harrington was transferred to Co. K, June 5th, 1847, and was left sick in hospital Vera Cruz, July 12th, 1847; Hall was wounded at Cherubusco, in the shoulder. After recovery of his wound he died in hospital at Mexico, Nov. 16th, 1847; Hilliard deserted at Fort Adams, May 26th, 1847; Maxham was left sick in hospital at Puebla, Aug. 6th, 1847; others left sick at the same time who have since joined the Co., report him as having recovered and on duty; Preston is with the Co., and well; Roberts was left sick in hospital at Puebla, the 6th, and died Aug 26th, 1847; Chauncey Smith is well and with his Co. doing duty; Sowle was wounded in the ankle, at Cherubusco. After getting well and returning to his company for duty, was taken with the brain fever and died in the hospital at Mexico, Oct. 15th, 1847; Tufts deserted at Fort Adams, May 26th, 1847; Stephen Woods was left sick in hospital Dec. 26th, 1847; he has been in hospital some four months and will probably be discharged as soon as he recovers; Willard Woods is present with the Co. doing duty, and is well and hearty; Luther Smith is present with the Co., he has just recovered from a severe fit of sickness, but is now well and doing duty. For his good conduct at Contreras and Cherubusco, he was promoted to be a corporal, which post he holds now; Wait died in hospital at Mexico, Nov. 13th, 1847.

In conclusion permit me to say that with the exception of two who thought discretion the better part of valor, the Danby boys have nobly sustained their own reputation, and the reputation of the State to which they belong. Danby may well be proud of them.

With much respect,

I remain, yours,

N. C. MILLER,

1st Sergt. Co. D., 9th Infantry."

THE WAR OF 1861—5.

Danby bore her part faithfully during the struggle. This town was among the first to respond to the call of the government for men, and it has a record of which her citizens may well be proud. Although called upon from time to time to raise large bounties and large taxes, yet when the war closed, every dollar of the war debt was paid. The quota required at different times, was promptly filled, and the bounties voted without hesitation. The town paid in bounties \$18,625, the bounties ranging from \$100 to \$1,200. There are doubtless not many towns in the State, from which a larger number enlisted into the service, in proportion to the number subject to military duty. In 1863, the roll of men subject to be drafted from, numbered 137 and there were 103 men enlisted into

the service during the war, being 6 more than was required to fill the quota of the town. Under the call of the President of July 18, 1864, for 500,000 men, the town stood as follows: number enrolled 137; quota under the call, 24; excess of credit over previous calls, 18; number to be raised July 31, 1864, was 6. But few towns in the State can show a better record.

Danby was represented in most of the infantry regiments raised in the State, as well as in the cavalry, sharpshooters and batteries, also in several regiments from New York and other States. We were also represented in nearly every battle and campaign of the war. Our volunteers were in all the movements of the army of the Potomac; in the campaign of General McClellan in 1862, in his fruitless attempts to take Richmond, and in the campaigns of Pope, Burnside and Hooker. They were with General Meade, and assisted in achieving the victory at Gettysburg, and Lookout Mountain; in the march of Sheridan through the Shenandoah Valley, and were with General Banks at the taking of Mobile. They were also with General Grant, and shared in all the movements, from the Rapidan to the closing battles around Richmond.

It is due to those who enlisted from this town to say, that they were mostly men of intelligence and good moral character, and were brave and faithful soldiers. When the nation was threatened with destruction, and in its hour of peril, these men sacrificed the comforts of home, leaving their business, their families, and all they held dear, enduring untold hardships and sufferings, from toilsome marches through mud and over frozen ground, exposure to heat and cold, privations in food and raiment, from diseases in camp and wounds on the field, some of them meeting death far from home and kindred, for its preservation. We have no honors too great, or gifts too precious to bestow upon such men, for we can never pay the great debt we owe them. Those who survived, returned to their homes after serving out their term of enlistment, to be again useful citizens. It is our duty to celebrate in song and in story, the sacrifices, virtues and zeal of these men, transmitting them to our children and grandchildren, that they may derive new courage and zeal in "performing their duty to their country and their God."

NAMES OF SOLDIERS.

<i>Names.</i>	<i>Age.</i>	<i>Co.</i>	<i>Reg't.</i>	<i>Date of Enlistment.</i>	<i>Rank.</i>	<i>Term of Bounty Enlist't. fr. town.</i>
Aaron H. Baker,	22	E	5	Aug. 26 61.		3 years,
2d Enlistment,	25	E	5	Dec. 15, 63.		3 years,
Albert A. Baker,	20	E	5	Aug. 26, 61.		3 years,
Henry J. Baker,	18	F	6	Aug. 13, 62.	Corp.	3 years,
Holden D. Baker,	18	B	9	Jan. 2, 62.	Corp.	3 years, \$ 300
Joel C. Baker,	24	B	9	May. 27, 62.	Lieut.	3 years,
Elias S. Baker,	31	B	14	Aug. 27, 62.	Corp.	9 months, 100
George S. Baker,	19	B	14	Aug. 27, 62.		9 months, 100
John F. Baker,	35	B	14	Aug. 27, 62.	Corp.	9 months, 100
Luman A. Ballou,	21	G	7	Dec. 17, 62.		3 years, 500
William H. Bond,	21	A	2	May. 7, 61.	Serj.	3 years,
2d Enlistment,	23	A	2	Dec. 21, 63.	Capt.	3 years,
Chester Bradley,	21	D	7	Dec. 30, 61.	Corp.	3 years,
2d Enlistment,	24	D	7	Feb. 7, 64.		3 years,
James W. Bromley,	27	B	2	May. 8, 61.	Serj.	3 years,
2d Enlistment,	29	B	2	Dec. 21, 63.		3 years,
Erwin E. Bromley,	18	E	1 Cav.	Dec. 16, 63.		3 years, 500
Henry Bromley,	21	B	14	Aug. 27, 63.		9 months, 100
P. A. Broughton,	37	I	7	Dec. 15, 63.		3 years, 500
George A. Bucklin,	22	H	10	Aug. 8, 62.	Corp.	3 years,
Elisha Bull,	32	D	7	Dec. 12, 61.		3 years,
2d Enlistment,	35	D	7	Feb. 19, 64.		3 years,
Bernice M. Buxton,	27	D	7	Aug. 27, 64.		3 years, 700
Thomas Burnett,	35	U. S. N.				3 years, 700
Job H. Colvin,	24	C	10	Aug. 11, 62.		3 years,
Alonzo N. Colvin,	33	K	14	Sept. 13, 62.	Capt.	9 months, 100
Charles A. Cook,	18	D	7	Dec. 10, 61.		3 years,
2d Enlistment,	21	D	7	Feb. 16, 64.		3 years,
George M. Cook,	18	D	7	Dec. 18, 61.		3 years,
2d Enlistment,	21	D	7	Feb. 16, 64.		3 years,
William S. Cook,	18	E	2 s. s.	Oct. 16, 61.		3 years,
Morris H. Cook,	44	I	7	Dec. 16, 63.		3 years, 500
John Cook,	32	B	14	Aug. 27, 62.		9 months, 100
William Corey,	18	C	10	July. 30, 62.		3 years,
Albert Crandall,	27	H	1 Cav.	Sept. 16, 61.		3 years, 700
2d Enlistment,	28	B	14	Aug. 27, 62.		9 months, 100
Everard Crandall,	39	I	7	Jan. 30, 62.		3 years,
Willard Crandall,	23	H	1 Cav.	Sept. 16, 61.		3 years,
Francis E. Crapo,	31	K	14	Sept. 18, 62.		9 months, 100
Daniel V. Croff,	31	B	14	Aug. 27, 62.	Fifer.	9 months, 100
Ezra Croff,	28	B	14	Aug. 27, 62.		9 months, 100
Israel T. Croff,	22	H	10	Aug. 8, 62.		3 years,
Alonzo E. Doty,	21	H	1 Cav.	Nov. 4, 61,	Corp.	3 years,
Henry Denver,	21	D	7	Aug. 31, 64.		3 years, 700
Benj. F. Dawson,	24	K	14	Sept. 18, 62.		9 months, 100
Gary H. Emerson,	16	H	2 s. s.	Dec. 4, 61.		3 years,
2d Enlistment,	19	H	2 s. s.	Dec. 21, 63.		3 years, 500
Orange G. Emerson,	23	H	2 s. s.	Dec. 4, 61.		3 years,
2d Enlistment,	25	H	2 s. s.	Dec. 21, 63.	Corp.	3 years, 500
Hiram R. Edgerton,	40	E	2 s. s.	Dec. 16, 63.		3 years, 500
Caleb P. Fisk,	24	B	14	Aug. 27, 62.		9 months, 100
James Fitz Patrick,	33	U. S. N.				3 years, 700
Martin Flanagan,	36	D	7	Aug. 27, 64.		3 years, 1200
Edwin M. Fuller,	18	F	6	Sept. 23, 61.		3 years,
George Gardner,	18	F	6	Sept. 30, 61.		3 years,
2d Enlistment,	20	F	6	Dec. 15, 63.		3 years,
William Gardner,	20	F	6	Oct. 3, 61.		3 years,
2d Enlistment,	22	F	6	Dec. 15, 63.		3 years,
Warren Gifford,	29	B	2	May. 8, 61,	Corp.	3 years,
2d Enlistment,	32	B	2	Dec. 31, 63.	Serj.	3 years,
Danforth B. Gilmore,	37	I	7	Dec. 16, 63.		3 years, 500
Spencer Green,	42	B	9	Dec. 16, 63.		3 years, 500
Smith Green,	21	B	14	Aug. 27, 62.		9 months, 100
Hiram P. Griffith,	39	I	7	Dec. 16, 63.		3 years, 500
Gardner F. Griffith,	21	B	14	Aug. 27, 62.		9 months, 100

<i>Names.</i>	<i>Age.</i>	<i>Co.</i>	<i>Reg't.</i>	<i>Date of Enlistment.</i>	<i>Rank.</i>	<i>Term of Bounty Enlist't. fr. town.</i>
Julius C. Griffith,	26	B	14	Aug. 27, 62.	Wagoner.	6 months, 100
John E. Hagar,	22	F	6	Sept. 28, 61.	Wagoner.	3 years,
Henry M. Hall,	35	F	1 s. s.	Sept. 30, 61.	Surgeon.	3 years,
Enos Harrington, jr.,	25	B	14	Aug. 27, 62.		9 months, 100
Sewall T. Howard,	35	E	2 s. s.	Dec. 16, 63.		3 years, 300
George E. Kelley,	33	B	7	Dec. 3, 61.		3 years,
John Kelley.	21	F	6	Oct. 3, 61.	Serj.	3 years,
2d Enlistment,	24	F	6	Jan. 1, 64.		3 years,
David H. Kelly,	21	B	14	Aug. 27, 62.		9 months, 100
Isaac W. Kelly,	23	B	14	Aug. 27, 62.	Serj.	9 months, 100
Daniel H. Lane,	31	B	14	Aug. 27, 62.	Fifer.	9 months, 100
2d Enlistment,	32	E	17	Feb. 27, 64.		3 years, 500
Lysander B. Lord,	39	B	14	Aug. 27, 62.		9 months, 100
John Maker,	19	F	6	Sept. 28, 61.		3 years, 750
John McIntyre,	35	H	1 Cav.	Sept. 20, 61.		3 years,
John Mylott,	21	D	7	Dec. 4, 61.		3 years,
2d Enlistment,	24	D	7	Feb. 23, 64.		3 years,
James C Moore,	21	F	6	Dec. 29, 63.		3 years, 500
John Murphy,		U. S. N.				3 years, 700
Joel T. Nichols,	24	D	7	Jan. 6, 62.	Serj.	3 years,
2d Enlistment,	26	D	7	Feb. 16, 64.		3 years,
Jared L. Parris,	22	H	2 s. s.	Nov. 23, 61.		9 months,
John J. Parris,	19	E	2 s. s.	Oct. 31, 61.		3 years,
Foster J. Parris,	18	B	14	Aug. 27, 62.		9 months, 100
Isaac Porter,	30	F	1	July 27, 63.		3 years, 100
George W. Potter,	23	G	7	Feb. 21, 62.		3 years,
Gustavus Reed,	38	B	2	March 10, 62.		3 years,
George P. Risdon,	19	H	10	Aug. 12, 62.		3 years,
Charles A. Roberts,	25	G	7	Dec. 16, 63.		3 years,
Elbert Shermau,	21	C	9	Aug. 25, 64.		3 years, 700
William W. Stimson,	23	B	14	Sept. 18, 62.		9 months, 100
Richard Stone,	22	G	1 Cav.	Sept. 27, 61.		3 years,
George Stults,	34	I	7	Dec. 11, 63.		3 years, 500
Elisha Sweat,	29	K	14	Sept. 18, 62.	Serj.	9 months, 100
Francis Sylvester,	32	U. S. N.				3 years,
Charles H. Tarbell,	24	F	6	Sept. 30, 61.		3 years,
2d Enlistment,	27	F	6	Jan. 31, 62.		3 years,
Abner W. Tarbell,	25	E	2 s. s.	Dec. 21, 63.		3 years,
James M. Tarbell,	19	E	2 s. s.	Oct. 16, 61.	Serj.	3 years,
2d Enlistment,	21	E	2 s. s.	Dec. 21, 63.		3 years,
George F. Taylor,	23	B	9	May 30, 62.		3 years,
John C. Thompson,	33	B	14	Aug. 27, 62.	Capt.	9 months, 100
James Thompson,	35	U. S. N.				3 years,
Thomas Van Guilders,	26	D	7	Jan. 1, 62.		3 years,
Henry H. Vaughan,	19	B	14	Aug. 27, 62.	Serj.	9 months, 100
Orsemus W. Weaver,	29	D	7	Dec. 9, 61.	Serj.	3 years,
2d Enlistment,	32	D	7	Feb. 19, 64.		3 years,
Merrick G. Wilkins,	18	C	11	Aug. 26, 64.		3 years, 700
Moses O. Williams,	40	F	5	Dec. 23, 63.	Drummer.	3 years, 500
Martin V. Williams,	21	B	14	Aug. 27, 62.	Drum Maj.	9 months, 100
2d Enlistment,	22		6	Dec. 21, 62.	Drum Maj.	3 years, 500
John C. Williams,	18	B	14	Aug. 27, 62.	Corp.	9 months, 100
William Wightman,	27		14	Aug. 27, 62.	Q. M. S.	9 months, 100
Moses O. Wheeler,	40	I	7	Dec. 1, 63.		3 years, 500
Alonzo White,	41	E	2 s. s.	Oct. 16, 61.		3 years,
Harvey S. Woodard,	29	I	7	Jan. 30, 62.		3 years,
Daniel Woods,	45	C	10	Aug. 2, 62.		3 years,
3 Unknown Men,						3 years,

The following persons who were drafted in August, 1863, paid commutation, \$300 each: Oliver G. Baker, Joseph Fisk, Lyman Fisk, jr., Lemuel Harrington, Simeon E. Harrington, Erastus Kelly, Jeremiah Ragan, Edward J. Reed, and Henry G. Thompson. Procured substitute: Oratus Kelly. Entered service: Isaac Porter.

The following persons, natives and former residents of the town enlisted in this and other States:

<i>Name of Soldiers.</i>	<i>Soldier's father.</i>	<i>Residence.</i>
George W. Baker,	Sanford Baker,	Mt. Tabor.
Homer Benson,	Jacob Benson,	Dorset.
Wm. H. Belding,	Henry Belding,	Rupert.
Lt. Joshua Bromley,	Hiram Bromley,	Danby.

Amos Boutell,	Amos Boutell,	Danby.
David M. Buffum,	Daniel Buffum,	Danby.
Stephen Buxton,	Benj. O. Buxton,	Danby.
Capt. Arnold Chace,	Ephraim Chace,	Collins, N.Y.
Serj. Job Corey,		Tinmouth.
Stephen Corey,		Tinmouth.
Capt. Geo. E. Croff,	Abner Croff,	Danby.
Edward Dickerman,	Amasa Dickerman,	Danby.
Deforest T. Doty,	Silas Doty.	Tinmouth.
William Edmunds,	Linus Edmunds,	Chittenden.
John N. Frisbie,	James Frisbie,	Tinmouth.
John J. Frost,	Jeptha Frost,	Danby.
Nathaniel Gillett,		Tinmouth.
Julius C. Hart,	Merrick Hart,	Tinmouth.
Orange Hart,	" "	Tinmouth.
Elisha Harrington, Jr.,	Elisha Harrington,	Dorset.
Hiram Harrington,	" "	Dorset.
Henry J. Heald,		
William Jenks,	John Jenks,	Tinmouth.
Alonzo Kelly,	James Kelly,	Weston.
Robert Neal,		Danby.
Merrit E. Parris,	Walter M. Parris,	Danby.
John Palmer,	Jacob Palmer,	Danby.
Josiah Phillips,	Josiah Phillips,	Danby.
Benoni Roberts,	Caleb Roberts,	Dorset.
Joel M. Rogers,	Isaac Rogers,	Tinmouth.
Chas. F. Sheldon,		Dorset.
Charles Stimpson,	David Stimpson,	Mt. Tabor.
Homer H. Southwick,	Isaac Southwick, Jr.,	Middletown.
Isaac A. Sweat,	William Sweat,	Danby.
John C. Thomas.	Clark Thomas,	Mt. Tabor.
Silas A. Thompson,	Israel Thompson,	Mt. Holly.
Charles Tutts,		Dorset.
Jaazaniah B. Wade,	Isaac Wade,	Danby.
Charles Wade,	Hiram Wade,	Dorset.
Arnold Wait,	Nathaniel Wait,	Dorset.
Ira Wait,	" "	Dorset.
Barlow G. Wescott,	Job Wescott,	Dorset.
Reubin H. Williams,	Joseph Williams,	Poultney.
Willard Woods,	James Woods,	Danby.
Stephen Woods,	" "	Danby.
Willard Woods, 2d.,	Stephen Woods,	Danby.

FIRST REGIMENT.

Only three from this town were in this regiment: George E. Croff, who was a member of the Rutland Light Guards, Co. K.; Jared L. Parris and Gustavus Reed, members of the Allen Greys, Co. G., of Brandon.

SECOND REGIMENT.

There were four volunteers from this town in the second regiment, viz.: William H. Bond, James W. Bromley, Warren Gifford and Gustavus Reed. Bond enlisted May 7, 1861, at the age of 20, in Co. B, and was mustered in June 20th. He reenlisted Dec. 21, 1863, and was promoted sergeant, which position he held until Sept. 15, 1864, when he was promoted 1st lieutenant of Co. A. He served with honor in this capacity until Dec. 24, 1864, when he was promoted captain of the company. He was mustered out of service July 15, 1865, having been a brave sol-

dier, and a good officer, and his rapid promotions were the result of meritorious conduct. Bromley enlisted May 8, 1861, and was mustered in June 20th; he was killed at Petersburg, and will be noticed in the list of deceased soldiers. Gifford enlisted May 8, 1861, in Co. B, and before his term expired re-enlisted Dec. 31, 1863—was promoted corporal, and from that rose to the position of sergeant. He was a good soldier, and fearlessly discharged his duty at every post and in every engagement, however dangerous. At Spotsylvania C. H., Va., May 12, 1864, while desperately engaged in close contact with the enemy, Serg't Gifford took a stand of colors belonging to the 2d N. Carolina regiment, which was planted directly in front of his position. He dispatched the color-bearer with his bayonet, seized the colors and bore them off in triumph, amid the cheers of his comrades. He was mustered out of service July 15, 1865. Reed enlisted March 10, 1862, and was discharged before his term expired.

FOURTH REGIMENT.

But two men from this town served in this regiment: Isaac Porter and Amos L. Boutell. Porter, who was drafted in July, 1863, entered the service in Co. F: was transferred to Co. B, Feb. 25, 1865, and from that to the veteran reserve corps, July 20, 1865, and at the expiration of his term was honorably discharged. [For Boutell, see obituaries.]

FIFTH REGIMENT.

There were four volunteers from this town in this regiment: Aaron H. Baker, Albert A. Baker, Martin V. Williams and Moses O. Williams. Aaron H. Baker enlisted Aug. 26, 1861, in Co. E, for 3 years: re-enlisted Dec. 15, 1863, and served until the regiment was discharged. He was severely wounded in the arm at the battle of the Wilderness, May 5, 1864, but refused to retire as long as he could handle a musket. He soon after came home on furlough, remained until his wound was sufficiently healed to enable him to do duty, when he rejoined his regiment. He was a faithful soldier, and manfully performed his duty, wherever called, being in all the hard fought battles in which the 5th regiment was engaged. Moses O. Williams was a musician in Co. F—enlisted Dec. 23, 1863, and was discharged Jan. 12, 1865. Martin V. Williams was principal musician of the regiment. He enlisted Dec. 21, 1863, and remained with the regiment until it was mustered out, June 29, 1865.

SIXTH REGIMENT.

There were 9 volunteers from this town in this regiment: Henry J. Baker, Edwin Fuller, George Gardner, William Gardner, John E. Hagar, John Kelly, James C. Moore, Charles H. Tarbell and John Maker. Baker, William Gardner and Kelly were killed. Fuller enlisted in Co. F, Sept. 28, 1861, and was discharged February 19, 1864. George Gardner enlisted Sept. 30, 1861; re-enlisted Dec. 15, '63; was transferred to Co. A, Oct. 16, '64, and mustered out July 21, '65. Hagar enlisted as wagoner for three years, in Co. F, Sept. 28, '61, and was honorably discharged Oct. 28, '64. Tarbell enlisted Sept. 30, '61; re-enlisted Jan. 31, '64; was transferred to Co. A, Oct. 16, '64, and mustered out June 26, '65. Maker enlisted Sept. 28, '61; re-enlisted Jan. 1, '64, and was mustered out June 26, '65.

SEVENTH REGIMENT.

The names of 24 volunteers from this town are reported: Chester Bradley, Elisha Bull, Charles A. Cook, George M. Cook, Everard Crandall, George E. Kelly, John Mylott, Joel T. Nichols, George W. Porter, Thomas Van Guildler, Orsemus Weaver and Harvy S. Woodward, whose names are on the original muster-rolls; and Luman A. Ballou, P. A. Broughton, Morris H. Cook, Martin Flanagan, Danforth B. Gilmore, Hiram P. Griffith, Charles A. Roberts, George Stults, Moses E. Wheeler, Bernice M. Buxton, John A. Crandall and Henry Denver, recruits furnished in 1863.—These men all returned home, with the exception of George M. Cook, Everard Crandall, Geo. E. Kelly, Thomas Van Guildler, Harvey S. Woodward, George Stults and Bernice M. Buxton. Bradley enlisted Dec. 30, 1861, and occupied the position of corporal—re-enlisted Feb. 17, '61, and served with the regiment until mustered out. Charles A. Cook also re-enlisted and served out his term. John Mylott re-enlisted Feb. 23, '64, and remained in service until the regiment was mustered out. Nichols enlisted as sergeant, Jan. 6, 1862, and was promoted 2d lieutenant, Aug. 22, '65. Weaver enlisted Dec. 9, '61; re-enlisted Feb. 19, '64, and occupied the position of sergeant until June 15, '64, when he was reduced to ranks. Ballou, Broughton, Roberts, Wheeler and Morris H. Cook remained with the regiment until mustered out. Gilmore was discharged Oct. 16, '64; Griffith, May 24, '65; Porter, Oct. 15, 1865; Crandall and Denver, July 14, 1865.

NINTH REGIMENT.

There were seven volunteers from this town in it: Joel C. Baker, Holden D. Baker, George F. Taylor, Deforest T. Doty, Spencer Green, William B. Jenks and Elbert Sherman. Joel C. Baker enlisted May 27, 1862, in Co. B, and occupied the position of sergeant—was promoted 2d lieutenant of Co. K, Dec. 22, '63, and promoted 1st lieutenant Dec. 1, '64. He served with honor and credit in these positions—won the highest esteem of his men and associates, and was honorably discharged April 16, '65. Holden D. Baker also enlisted in Co. B, and was promoted corporal July 13, '64—was disabled by a wound received while in battle, and was discharged May 17, '65. Taylor enlisted in Co. B, and was discharged on account of sickness, at Philadelphia, Feb. 5, '63. Doty enlisted in Co. B, Dec. 14, '62, and was transferred to Co. C, June 13, '65. He was a faithful soldier, and served until his regiment was discharged. Jenks enlisted June 23, '62, and was taken prisoner Feb. 2, '64—was mustered out June 13, '65. Sherman enlisted in Co. C, Aug. 25, '64, and was transferred to Co. K, 5th Vt. regiment, Jan. 20, '65, and was mustered out June 29, '65. He was sick during the latter part of his service, and barely lived to come home.

TENTH REGIMENT.

There were six volunteers from this town in this regiment: George A. Bucklin, Job H. Colvin, William Corey, Israel T. Croff, George P. Risdon and Daniel Woods, all of whom were original members of the regiment, and with the exception of Bucklin and Croff, returned home. Colvin enlisted in Co. C, Aug. 11, 1862, and was a brave and faithful soldier—was sick in the general hospital Aug. 31, '64, but recovered and performed duty until mustered out June 22, '65. Corey also enlisted in Co. C, and was sick in hospital Aug. 31, '64, being for some time unable to perform duty. He was transferred to veteran reserve corps May 15, '65, and was mustered out July 18, '65. Risdon enlisted in Co. H, and gained the reputation of a good soldier. He was also transferred to the veteran reserve corps, and mustered out July 4, '65. Woods was discharged Dec. 30, 62.

FOURTEENTH REGIMENT.

This town furnished 28 men for this regiment: Elias S. Baker, George S. Baker, John F. Baker, Henry Bromley, Alonzo N. Colvin, John Cook, John A. Crandall, Francis E. Crape, Daniel V. Croff, Ezra Croff, Benjamin F.

Dawson, Caleb P. Fisk, Smith Green, Gardner F. Griffith, Julius C. Griffith, Enos Harrington, jr., David H. Kelly, Isaac W. Kelly, Daniel H. Lane, Lysander B. Lord, Foster J. Parris, William W. Stimpson, Elisha F. Sweat, John C. Thompson, Henry H. Vaughan, William Wightman, jr., John C. Williams and Martin V. Williams. They all returned home with exception of George S. Baker, Fisk, Sweat and Vaughan. The rest, with the exception of Colvin, served out their term of enlistment, and were mustered out with the regiment. Colvin was captain of Co. K, but resigned on account of ill health, Feb. 10, 1863; and as an officer was greatly beloved by his men. John F. Baker occupied the position of corporal, and made a good soldier. Elias S. Baker was promoted corporal, Feb. 4, '63, and was considered the best marksman in his company. Daniel V. Croff served as musician in Co. K. Julius C. Griffith was a member of Co. B, and served in the position of wagoner. Isaac W. Kelly enlisted as sergeant of Co. B, and was promoted 1st sergeant July 3, 1863; he was also a good soldier, and greatly beloved by his comrades. Lane served as musician in Co. B. Thompson was captain of Co. B, and was a worthy officer. Wightman served in the position of quarter master sergeant. Martin V. Williams served as principal musician of the regiment. John C. Williams enlisted as corporal of Co. B, but was transferred to Co. K, as musician, March 1st, 1863.

SEVENTEENTH REGIMENT.

The only man from this town in this regiment was Daniel H. Lane. He enlisted as musician in Co. I, Feb. 27, 1864, and was promoted sergeant Jan. 1, '65, and 2d lieutenant of Co. A, July 10, '65, and was mustered out July 14, '65.

FIRST REGIMENT CAVALRY.

There were 7 recruits from this town in this regiment: Albert Crandall, Willard Crandall, John McIntyre, Richard Stone, Alonzo E. Doty, Stephen Buxton and Erwin E. Bromley, all of whom, with the exception of Bromley, were original members, and all, with the exception of McIntyre, returned home. Albert Crandall was discharged April 1, 1862, and William Jan. 2, '64: they were brothers. Stone was discharged on account of sickness, June 15, '62. Doty was a fearless soldier, and was promoted corporal March 1, '64, and mustered out Nov. 18, '64. Buxton also served with honor and credit. He was taken prisoner in the action of

May 14, '64, and paroled; and mustered out Jan. 28, '65. Bromley enlisted for 3 years or during the war, in Co. E, Dec. 16, '63, and was mustered out Jan. 26, '65.

FIRST REGIMENT U. S. SHARP SHOOTERS.

This regiment was mustered in 1861, for 3 years, and was with the army of the Potomac. Henry M. Hall, who enlisted in Co. F, was the only man from this town in it. He served as surgeon of the regiment during the service.

SECOND REGIMENT U. S. SHARP SHOOTERS.

This regiment was also mustered in 1861, and was with the army of the Potomac. There were 10 recruits from this town: Wm. Cook, Gary H. Emerson, Orange G. Emerson, Jared L. Parris, John J. Parris, Alonzo White, Hiram R. Edgerton, Sewal T. Howard, Abner W. Tarbell and James M. Tarbell. All of them, we believe, returned home. Cook was discharged Feb. 6, 1863, and afterwards re-enlisted in the 7th regiment. Gary and Orange Emerson re-enlisted Dec. 21, 1863. Orange was promoted corporal March 12, '64, and sergeant Nov. 1, '64. They were both transferred to Co. H, 4th Vt. Vols. Feb. 25, '65. Gary was promoted corporal of Co. H, June 24, '65, and both were mustered out July 13, '65. Jared L. Parris re-enlisted Jan. 23, '64, and was severely wounded Aug. 31, '64, and taken to general hospital. He was transferred to Co. H, 4th regiment Feb. 25, '65; promoted corporal June 24, and discharged July 13, '65. John J. Parris was transferred to veteran reserve corps, and mustered out of service Nov. 9, '64. White was transferred to the invalid corps, and afterwards honorably discharged. Edgerton enlisted Dec. 16, '63, in Co. E, and was sick in general hospital Aug. 31, '64. He was transferred to Co. G, 4th Vt. regiment, Feb. 25, '65. Howard was also transferred to Co. G, 4th Reg't, and from there to the veteran reserve corps Nov. 20, 64. Abner W. Tarbell was mustered out June 3 '65. James M. Tarbell re-enlisted Dec. 31, 1863; promoted sergeant, and discharged Dec. 31, 1864.

We have now spoken of all who enlisted to the credit of the town, besides having given the names of 44 others who were natives and former residents of the town, who also gave their aid in the great struggle. Seventy-six of the one hundred and three who volunteered returned—the most of them after a long period of arduous service, and now a larger portion of that number are in our midst, and among our active and useful citizens. It af-

fords us great pleasure to record the fact, that so far as our information extends, not one of our native citizens has deserted, or been dishonorably discharged.

DECEASED SOLDIERS.

Out of one hundred and three men which Danby furnished for the war, nearly thirty laid down their lives to preserve to us our nationality.

ALBERT A. BAKER, son of Brayton Baker, enlisted for 3 years, in Co. E, 5th Vt. Reg't, Aug. 26, 1861. He died from wounds received in the seven days' fight before Richmond, July 2, 1862, aged 22 years, and was buried on the field.

HENRY J. BAKER enlisted for 3 years in Co. F, 6th Vt. Reg't, Aug. 27, 1862. He was killed at the battle of Gettysburgh, July 3, 1863, aged 20—was buried on the field; but his remains were disinterred in October following, and brought home for interment. He was a good soldier—highly esteemed by his comrades, and the pride and hope of his patriotic parents.

JAMES W. BROMLEY, son of Miner Bromley, enlisted for 3 years in Co. B, 2d Vt. Reg't, May 8, 1861, being the first one who went from this town for 3 years. Before the expiration of his term of service he re-enlisted Dec. 21, 1863, and was promoted sergeant. After his re-enlistment in '65, he was granted a furlough home to see his friends. He rejoined his regiment at Brandy Station just when the army of the Potomac under Gen. Grant commenced its last grand march towards Richmond. He was killed at Petersburg, Va., April 20, '65, when the last battle, which was to crush the rebellion, was being fought. He was in over thirty pitched battles, being one of the original members of the regiment—shared in all the dangers, trials, sufferings and hardships of the regiment—always on duty, and having been several times wounded. Brave and daring, he was ever ready to share with his comrades the dangers to which they were often exposed, being always prompt in the discharge of duty. His health was good through his entire term of service, and he never failed of being able to perform his duty as a soldier, and never dodged the post of danger, or flinched in the face of the enemy. No soldier in the Vermont brigade possessed a better reputation; his conduct in every engagement with the enemy being highly commended by officers and men. His coolness and courage was shown in the first engagement with the enemy at Yorktown, April 6, 1862,

and throughout the disastrous campaign of Gen. McClellan—at Williamsburg, May 5; at Chickahominy, from May 20 to May 26; at Hanover C. H., May 27; Fair Oaks, June 1; Golden's Farm, June 30; Savage Station, June 27; White Oak Swamp, June 28; Charles City, June 30, and Malvern Hill, July 1. After the retreat of McClellan he was with his regiment under Gen. Pope, in the engagement with the enemy at the second Bull Run, where he also exhibited gallant conduct. Following the fortunes of his regiment, he was next in the battle at Fredericksburg, Dec. 13, under Gen. Burnside; and again at Fredericksburgh, May 3, 1863, and at Franklin's crossing, June 5, under Gen. Hooker. In the bloody engagement at Gettysburg, Pa., July 2 and 3; at Fairfield, July 5; Rappahannock Station, Nov. 7, and at Mife Run, Nov. 24, under Gen. Mead, he was particularly distinguished for the fearless discharge of duty. From the opening of the campaign in 1864, under Gen. Grant, he was in the terrible battles of the Wilderness, May 5 and 6; at Spottsylvania, May 8, 10 and 12; at Anderson's House, May 20; at Cold Harbor, June 1 to 13; at Petersburg, June 16 to July 10; at Fort Stevens July 12; at Winchester, Sept. 15; at Fisher's Hill, Sept. 22, and at Cedar Creek, Oct. 19. His re-enlistment in Dec., 1863, arose from his unbounded patriotism and determination to see the rebellion put to an end. His promotion to sergeant was the result of gallant conduct, and he nobly sustained his reputation in the closing battles around Richmond, and until his death. After having escaped death in all its forms, and on the day previous to the fall of Richmond, the last strong hold of rebellion, and an achievement for which our armies had fought for nearly five years, and which his own valor had helped to achieve, he fell in the front of battle, fighting for the country he loved.

LIEUT. JOSHUA BROMLEY, son of Hiram Bromley, enlisted for 3 years in the fifth N. H. Reg't, being among the first to respond. He was killed at the battle of Cold Harbor, Va., in June, 1864. He was a native of this town, and always lived here more or less, until within a few years previous to the war. He was a man of intelligence, and a brave officer, possessing the highest esteem of his men.

AMOS L. BOUTELL enlisted from Wallingford for 3 years, in Co. F, 4th Vt. Reg't, Feb. 29, 1864. He was taken prisoner at the battle of Petersburg, June 23, '64, and died in Andersonville, Ga., Oct. 1, 1864.

GEORGE A. BUCKLIN, son of Albert Bucklin, enlisted for 3 years in Co. H, 10th Reg't, Aug. 8, '62. He died April 14, '65, of the wound received at Petersburg, April 8, 1865, aged 24. After receiving the wound he was taken to the hospital near Washington, where he died and was buried in the cemetery at Arlington. His father, upon receiving intelligence that his son was wounded, started for Washington to see him, but arrived there only to hear the sad news that he was dead and buried. His remains were exhumed Oct. 10, 1865, and brought home for interment. It is due to his memory to say that he was a good soldier. His letters to the dear ones at home were always couched in the most patriotic terms. He felt it his duty to serve his country, and wherever the old flag of the 10th Vt. went, and in every battle, there George was found. He was promoted corporal Sept. 19, '64. In all the battles of the 10th, commencing with Orange Grove in November, 1863, up to his being wounded at Petersburg, being some ten or twelve in number besides numerous skirmishes, he bore his part honorably. S. E. Perham, late captain of Co. H, 10th Reg't Vt. Vols., says:

"I had other men in my company from Danby, one only of whom I will mention—George A. Bucklin. He received a wound in the morning of the 2d of April, 1865, in the last grand charge on Petersburg, Va., which caused his death. It is no more than justice for me to say in behalf of him who cannot speak for himself, that he was one of the best men in my company—ever faithful, patriotic and brave. He stood high in the estimation of his comrades, who deeply mourned their loss at his death.—He was a man of few words; therefore I never learned what friends he left at home; but they too had the hearty sympathy of both officers and men of his company."

ELISHA BULL enlisted for 3 years in Co. D, 7th Vt. Reg't, Dec. 12, 1861. After serving out his term he re-enlisted Feb. 10, '64, and was promoted corporal. He died at New Orleans, April 26, 1865, aged 35, leaving a widow and several children to mourn his loss. His comrades give him the credit of being a good soldier, and of faithfully performing his duty.

BERNICE M. BUXTON, son of Benjamin Buxton, enlisted for 3 years or during the war, in Co. D, 7th Vt. Reg't, Aug. 27, 1864. He died of disease March 26, 1865.

GEORGE M. COOK, son of Justus Cook, enlisted for 3 years in Co. D, 7th Vt. Reg't—served out his term, and re-enlisted Feb. 16, 1864, and died at New Orleans.

JOB COBEY enlisted from Tinmouth in Co. H,

1st Vt. cavalry, Sept. 16, 1861, as sergeant, and was one of the most daring soldiers in the army, and highly esteemed. He was killed while gallantly leading his company in a charge against Mosby's rebel cavalry, near Greenwich, Va., May 30, 1863.

MAJ. GEORGE E. CROFF, son of Abner Croff, enlisted for 3 months in Co. K, 1st Vt. Reg't. After the expiration of his term of service, he again enlisted Feb. 12, 1862, in Co. D, 7th Vt. Reg't, as lieutenant, until March 1, 1863, when he was promoted captain. He finally rose to the position of major, which rank he held for several months previous to his discharge. He remained with the regiment until it was discharged, and returned home as strong and resolute as when he entered the service. He came home, after his long service, with a glorious record, and an untarnished career, to be again an active, useful citizen. His health, however, in the course of a year or so began to fail him, and he fell a victim to consumption, in the spring of 1867, aged 28. He was a good soldier and a brave officer. His deserving mother receives a pension.

EZRA CROFF, son of Abner Croff, enlisted for 9 months in Co. B, 14th Vt. Reg't, Aug. 27, 1862. He served his term out, and on returning home was attacked with the typhoid fever, and died soon after. His wife died of consumption while he was in the service. He left 3 orphan children, who receive a pension.

ISRAEL T. CROFF, son of Samuel Croff, enlisted for 3 years in Co. H, 10th Vt. Reg't, Aug. 8, 1862, and died of disease Jan. 6, 1863, aged 23. He was not of a very robust constitution, and when he entered the service but few supposed he could endure the fatigue and sufferings incident to a soldier's life. But his patriotic spirit prompted him to lend assistance to his imperiled country; and he is said to have performed his duty faithfully, as long as he was able. His remains were brought home for interment.

EVERARD CRANDALL, son of Russell Crandall, enlisted for 3 years in Co. D, 7th Reg't, Jan. 30, 1862, and went South with his regiment; and although strong and healthy, he survived but a few months, falling a victim to the unhealthiness of the climate. He died July 30, 1862, aged 39.

CALEB P. FISK, son of Oliver Fisk, enlisted Aug. 27, 1862, in Co. B, 14th Vt. Reg't, for 9 months. He died of disease at Wolf Run Shoals, Va., June 20, 1863, being the only one of the nine months men from this town, who

died by disease. His remains were brought home for interment.

WILLIAM GARDNER enlisted for 3 years in Co. F, 6th Reg't, Oct. 3, 1861. Before his term expired he re-enlisted Dec. 15, 1863, and was killed at the battle of Petersburg, June 21, '64, aged 24.

SPENCER GREEN enlisted for 3 years in Co. B, 9th Reg't, Dec. 1863, and died of disease Dec. 27, '64, aged 43; being the first one in the ninth regiment from this town who died. His remains were brought home for interment.

GEORGE E. KELLY enlisted for 3 years in Co. B, 7th Reg't, Dec. 3, 1861, and died March 11, 1862. He was a man of good ability and intelligence. He left a wife and two children.

JOHN KELLY, son of Nelson Kelly, enlisted for 3 years as corporal in Co. F, 6th Reg't, Oct. 3, 1861. At the end of his term of service he re-enlisted Jan. 1, 1864, and was promoted sergeant—was killed at Cedar Creek, Va., Oct. 19, 1864, aged 24. He was one of the first who enlisted into the sixth regiment—being first among those who entered the service in the darkest hour of the nation, and when strong arms and brave hearts were needed. He was in all the hard-fought battles in which his regiment was engaged at Yorktown, Williamsburg, Chickahominy, Fair Oaks, Savage Station, White Oak Swamp, Malvern Hill, 2d Bull Run, Fredericksburg, Antietam, Gettysburg, Wilderness, Spotsylvania, Petersburg, Winchester, Fisher's Hill—and last at Cedar Creek, besides numerous smaller engagements and skirmishes. In all these terrible engagements he never flinched, although several times wounded, and comrades fell thick and fast around him. Both officers and comrades give him the name of being a good and faithful soldier, and his associates all speak in the highest terms of his bravery. He sleeps in an honored grave upon the field at Cedar Creek, but his memory is here.

JOHN MCINTIRE enlisted for 3 years in Co. H, 1st Vt. cavalry, Sept. 20, 1861. He was taken prisoner at the battle of Gettysburg, July 3, 1863, and died from the effects of starvation at Andersonville, Ga., July 5, 1864, having suffered for about one year. Although strong and muscular, he was not capable of enduring the sufferings and torture to which our poor soldiers were subjected at Andersonville prison. He left a widow and two children.

GEORGE STULTS enlisted for 3 years in Co. I, 7th Reg't, Dec. 11, 1863, and died of disease

Jan. 23, 1865, at Mobile, leaving a widow and two children.

ELISHA F. SWEAT, son of William Sweat, enlisted for 9 months in Co. K, 14th Reg't, Sept. 18, 1862, as 1st sergeant, and was killed at the battle of Gettysburg July 3, 1863, aged 30. He was highly respected, both as a citizen and soldier. His remains were brought home for interment in October, 1863.

JOSIAH PHILLIPS enlisted in Co. D, 7th Vt. Vols. March 7, 1862—went South and joined the regiment, and died from disease Aug. 22, 1862, aged 40.

THOMAS VAN GUILDER enlisted for 3 years in Co. D, 7th Reg't, Jan. 1, 1862, and died of disease at Mobile, Feb. 4, '63, aged 27.

HENRY H. VAUGHAN, son of Harrison Vaughan, enlisted for 9 months in Co. B, 14th Vt. Vols. Aug. 27, 1862, as 1st sergeant, and was instantly killed by the explosion of a shell at the battle of Gettysburg, July 3, 1863. He enlisted from purely patriotic motives, as he was a young man of wealth and good education, with brilliant prospects in the future; but he felt as if his country demanded his services. His remains were brought home in October, 1863, and interred by the side of his father.

HARVEY S. WOODWARD enlisted for 3 years in Co. I, 7th Reg't, Jan. 30, 1862; went South with his regiment, and died Oct. 11, 1863. He left a wife and one son to mourn his loss.

STEPHEN WOODS enlisted for 3 years from the town of Pawlet, in Co. K, 2d Vt. Reg't, Aug. 30, 1862—served out his term of enlistment, and was honorably discharged May 13, 1865, and returned home. He died from disease contracted while in the army, in a few months after his return, aged 41. He left a wife and several children; and his widow receives a pension.

WILLARD WOODS, son of Stephen Woods, enlisted for 3 years from the town of Pawlet, in Co. C, 10th Vt. Reg't, and was drowned at Whitesford, Md., May 7, aged 19.

LOCAL MILITIA.

It became necessary at a very early day to organize a military company, which arose from our critical relations to New York, the Revolutionary struggle, and the almost constant apprehensions of an invasion from Canada. Up to about 1812 there was but one standing company; after which time there were three—one in Little Village, one at the Corners, and one at the Borough. These companies continued in existence down to about 1840, when they were

disbanded. Beside these standing companies, there was organized and maintained for a long period, a company of cavalry, which was in existence at a very early day; but we are unable to determine the precise date of its organization. A portion of this company belonged in Wells and Tinmouth. There was but one captain from this town—James McDaniels.

The first infantry company was in existence as early as 1775. Its captains were: Mica Vail, John Vail, Alexander Barrett. Miner Hilliard, sen., Stephen Calkins, jr., and Edward Vail. Among the members of this company were: Moses Vail, Ira Vail, Micah Vail, Allen Vail, Joseph Bartlett, Martin Larabee, Daniel Allen, Ira Allen, Joseph Allen, King Allen, Benajah Colvin, Benoni Colvin, Luther Colvin, Moses Colvin, Jeremiah Colvin, Caleb Colvin, Allen King, Arnold King, Ezekiel Cook, Sylvanus Cook and William Cook. This company continued until about 1812, when the 3 companies of infantry were organized; the one at the Corners being the oldest.

Its captains were; Stephen Calkins, jr., Edward Vail, Jos. Allen, Seley Vail, Azh. Hilliard, Isaac Hilliard, Dennis Horton, Isaac McDaniels and Miner Hilliard, 2d. Among its members were: Edw'd Vail, jr., Ira Seley, Bromley Seley, Jonathan Seley, Willard Bromley, Miner Bromley, Israel Fisk, Reuben Fisk, Daniel Fisk, Hiram Fisk, Oliver Fisk, Rial Fisk, Joab Fisk, John Colvin, Ira Bromley, Burt Bromley, Bethuel Bromley, Roswell Bromley, Herrick Bromley, John Bromley, Andrew Bromley, Hiram Bromley, Nelson Bromley, Erastus Bromley, Jefferson Sherman, Elihu Sherman, Edmund Sherman, jr., Barton Sherman, Ransom Sherman, Josiah Phillips, Orrin Parris and Rowland Green.

The company at the Borough, or east side of the town, was next organized. Its captains were: Charles Wells, David Youngs, Benjamin Barnes, William Johnson, Allen Griffith and Seth Griffith. Among its members were: Edward Tabor, Arden Tabor, John Tabor, Gideon Tabor, John T. Griffith, Phillip Griffith, Daniel Griffith, Benjamin Griffith, Hiram Griffith, George Griffith, Gardner Griffith, Bradford Barnes, jr., Isaac Griffith, Anson Griffith, John White, Joel Perry, Enos Harrington, William Soule, Gardner Soule, Wesson Soule, James Soule, Pardon Soule, John Soule, John Fish, Joseph Fish, Joshua Allen, Isaac Allen, Laden Phillips, Isaac Phillips and Noah Phillips.

The one known as the Little Village company was next organized. Its captains were:

Elijah Lillie, Hosea Barnes, Caleb Parris, 2d, Hiram Lillie, and some others. The ordinary routine of duty for these companies was, to meet on the first Tuesday of June in each year for inspection of arms and drill, and on the first Tuesday in October, for drill and exercise; to which were sometimes added the performance of mock fights. They also attended general muster once in two years, usually at Tinmouth for review. Occasionally they met for brigade review. The only compensation for all their services, and for keeping themselves uniformed, armed and equipped, was an exemption from poll-tax—worth to each one, perhaps, 75 cents per year.

Under the act of 1864 a military organization was effected, in conjunction with Mt. Tabor, consisting of 50 men, most of whom were from this town. Its officers were: Milton H. Pember, captain; Isaac W. Kelley, 1st lieutenant, and Isaac A. Sweat, 2d lieutenant. It was assigned as Co. E, 11th Reg't, 3d brigade. This organization continued only about 2 years, and met on the 1st Tuesday of June for drill and exercise. Its uniform, arms and equipments were found by the State; and, besides, it had pay for its time. Regimental drills were held at Manchester.

The following field and general officers belonged to this town: Major General, Isaac Daniels; Colonel, Edward Vail; Colonel, Hiram Lillie, and Major, Miner Hilliard.

GEOLOGY.

From Prof. A. D. Hager's Geological Map of the State, we find that the middle and southern part of the town is of the marble and limestone formation, while other portions of the town is of the talcoid schist formation. Gold in alluvium is found along Mill River. There is none of the argillaceous or roofing slate formation found here, and which is found extensively a few miles west. Some portions of the rock formation in the western part of the town is said to be interstratified with silicious and magnesium slate. Beds of the finest limestone are found along the middle and southern parts of the town, which was formerly quarried and burned. Extensive beds are also found in the southeastern part of the town, which have been burned to a considerable extent.

A bed of plumbago or black lead exists upon the Hilliard farm, now owned by Titus Lyon. This has been worked to some extent. Specimens of galena and sulphuret of lead have also been found in different parts of the town. Up-

on the north end of "Æolus," or Dorset mountain, are extensive quarries of the finest marble, which are being worked since 1840, and the vein of marble in that portion of the town seems to be inexhaustible. Some of these veins are interstratified with black dikes, which present a very curious appearance, but which is not called quite so good as marble. There is a great variety of rock found here. Sandstones of very peculiar formation are found on some farms. A good building stone is found on the farm of William Herrick, as well as on several others. Lime is one of the principal constituents of most of the rocks.

There is also a great variety of soil found here, which is nearly all susceptible of cultivation. There is excellent meadow and pasture land to be found. Along the banks of Otter Creek are extensive alluvial meadows, which are enriched by periodical overflows. A large proportion of the soil on most of the farms is best adapted to the growth of grass, corn, grain, fruit, &c., while a smaller portion is adapted to the growth of potatoes.

Clay fields are found to some considerable extent. Upon the farm of H. B. Kelly clay has been found of the best quality for brick making. Large deposits of muck are also found on many farms. Sand beds are numerous, which are found to the greatest extent in the northeastern part of the town.

There are some curiosities, which, in this connection, will be worthy of notice. In the southeastern part of the town, and near the top of the mountain, is a cavern which descends like a well into the solid rock. Persons have been let down by a rope 150 feet perpendicularly into this cavern, without discovering any bottom. On the farm owned by O. B. Hulett is a spring issuing from the foot of the mountain, the volume of water from which is sufficient to carry a saw-mill, and which a drought never effects. And on the "Hulett farm," occupied by Lyman H. Bromley, is a maple tree, from the body of which grows an oak limb.

MINERAL SPRINGS.

This town, like many others throughout the State, has several springs which possess medicinal properties. It has been a well known fact for many years, that some of these springs possess mineral properties which are curative in their nature. The medical spring upon the farm of Ira H. Vail has been known many years, and its water used. The subject of mineral spring water was much talked of during

1869, which led to the discovery of other springs.

The most noted of the mineral springs in this town is the one situated upon the farm of Isaac Nichols, discovered in 1869. This spring belongs to the "Chalybeate" class, the essential feature of which is the presence of iron in solution; the iron being in the form of "Protoxide of Iron." It has been visited by many at home and from abroad, among whom are some eminent physicians, who pronounce the water equally as valuable as that of any of the noted springs in the State, and its effects are precisely the same. The water taken from this spring was sent to Boston, and analyzed by a practical chemist, who gives the following analysis of its qualities:

Boston, 26th April, 1869.

MR. I. NICHOLS, Danby, Vermont:—The mineral water received from you has been analyzed with the following result:

One gallon (standard) contains eight and one-tenth grains of dry mineral matter, consisting of Potash, Soda, Lime, Magnesia, and Protoxide of Iron, combined with sulphuric, Silicic, Carbonic and Orenic Acids, and traces of Chlorine.

It is an aerated, alkaline chalybeate water. The compound of protoxide of iron contained is unusually stable, and will bear boiling without decomposition, and the presence of alkalies with this adds much to the value of the water, as a medicinal agent. It is like some of the favorite European waters, and worthy of a complete qualitative analysis,

Respectfully,
S. DANA HAYES,
State Assayer of Mass.

The spring is situated about 2 miles north of the Borough, and about 1-2 mile from the railroad, being conveniently accessible, and will no doubt rival any in this part of the State, in its medicinal effects. Although but a short time has elapsed since its discovery, its reputation has already become considerably extensive, and the water is being sought after from different sections.

THE DANBY BANK

Was chartered in October, 1850, and commenced business in 1851, with a capital of \$50,000. Jesse Lapham was its first president, and held the office till January, 1852. Jacob W. Moore was cashier from commencement till '57. The first directors were: Jesse Lapham, Frederick Button, Eliada Crampton, Isaac B. Munson and Augustus G. Clark, which board continued till January, '56, except Crampton, who died, and George Capron was appointed in his place.

In 1855 Chester Hitchcock, then of Buffalo, N. Y., bought about nine-tenths of the bank,

and in January, 1856, elected a new board, excepting Lapham, which board were as follows: Jesse Lapham, Isaac J. Vail, John H. Vail, Enoch Smith and Udney Burk. In January, 1857, Lapham went out, and the directors then were: John H. Vail, Isaac J. Vail, Charles M. Bruce, Enoch Smith and Udney Burk. Isaac J. Vail was elected president, and John H. Vail, cashier.

The bank failed in Sept., 1857, and Hon. A. L. Miner of Manchester, was appointed receiver, in December following. When the bank failed C. Hitchcock and J. T. Hatch of Buffalo, owed it \$80,000, which proved a total loss, and other bad debts made the loss exceed twice the amount of the capital stock.

FREEMASONRY.

Farmers' Lodge, No. 30, was chartered Oct. 7, and organized Oct. 26, 1811, and met for the first time in the hall of Henry Herrick, jr., at the Corners. The charter was granted to Perez Brown, Nathan Weller, Henry Herrick, jr., Israel Phillips, John Harrington, Israel Fisk, David Youngs and others. Perez Brown was its first master; Nathan Weller, first senior warden, and Henry Herrick, jr., its first junior warden.

The Lodge continued to hold its meetings at the hall of Henry Herrick, jr., until 1822, when it met at the hall of Charles Walbridge at the Borough during 1823. In 1824 it met several times at the house of Hosea Williams, and in August of the same year its meetings were held at the Corners in the hall of the widow Charity Herrick, where it continued to meet until December, 1825; after which it met at the hall of Nicholas Jenks. In 1826 the Lodge met at the hall of Samuel Harnden, and in '27 at the hall of Ephraim Gilmore. In June of the same year it was again held at the hall of widow Herrick, where it continued to meet until 1832, when its meetings were held in the hall of David Kelly. The Lodge suspended its meetings in 1832, and they were not resumed.

Among the members of Farmers' Lodge were: Perez Brown, Nathan Weller, Henry Herrick, jr., Jared Lobdel, John Harrington, Samuel Emerson, Capt. Miner Hilliard, Ezekiel Ross, Benjamin S. Phillips, John Signor, jr., Chad Phillips, Israel Fisk, Benjamin Fisk, Moses Ambler, John Lobdel, Israel Phillips, John Vaughan, Reuben Fisk, Amos Ross, David Youngs, Abraham Allen, Elisha Leach, Andrus Eggleston, Nathan Weller, jr., John Griffith, Azariah Hilliard, Nicholas Cook, Deliverance Haskins, Elisha Peckham, Alexander Tift, Andrew Ed-

dy, 2d, Pratt Curtis, Peter Harrington, Abner Croff, James Sweat, jr., John Allen, William B. Seley, Humphrey Gifford, Albemarle Williams, Jaman Curtis, Loring Dean, William Bebee, Carlton Gifford, William Johnson, Spencer Wales, Pain Gilbert, Moses Ward, Edmund Sherman, George W. Dewey, Hosea Eddy, Arwin Hutchins, Ira Seley, Pазiah Crampton, Nicholas Jenks, Isaac Hilliard, Anthony Colvin, John Wood, Steadman Bebee, Chauncy Stevens, Leonard Palmer, Lemuel Stafford, Ephraim Roberts, Jacob Lyon, Abram Locke, Joseph Libbee, Allen C. Roberts, Stephen Calkins, Jonathan Brewer, Josiah Phillips, Abel Huskins, Edward Vail, jr., Jonathan Weller, Lyman R. Fisk, Joseph Allen, Ormond N. Blin, Daniel Axtel, David Sayles, Enoch Congor, Foster Harvy, Samuel Harnden.

The masters of Farmers' Lodge were; Peres Brown from 1811 to '12; Jared Lobdel, from 1812 to '15; Moses Ambler, from '15 to '16; David Youngs, from '16 to '20; Aza'h Hilliard, from '20 to '23; Samuel Emerson, from '23 to '24; Azariah Hilliard, from '24 to '25; David Youngs, from '25 to '28; Azar'h Hilliard, from '28 to '31; Nathan Weller, from '31 to '32.

The senior wardens were: Nathan Weller, from 1811 to '15; David Youngs, from '15 to '16; Samuel Emerson, from '16 to '18; Azar'h Hilliard, from '18 to '20; Samuel Emerson, from '20 to '23; Andrus Eggleston, from '23 to '28; Samuel Emerson, from '28 to '29; Josiah Phillips, from '29 to '32.

Its junior wardens were: Henry Herrick, jr., from 1811 to '14; Aza'h Hilliard, from '14 to '16; Israel Fisk, from '16 to '18; Samuel Emerson, from '18 to '22; Israel Fisk, from '22 to '24; William Johnson, from '24 to '26; Benjamin Fisk, from '26 to '28; Nicholas Jenks, from '28 to '30; Nathan Weller, from '30 to '31; Lyman R. Fisk, from '31 to '32.

Its treasurers were: Moses Ambler, Miner Hilliard, Samuel Emerson, John Wood, Israel Fisk. Its secretaries were: John Lobdel, Chad Phillips, Moses Ward, Andrus Eggleston, Nicholas Jenks, Abram Locke, Stephen Calkins, Edward Vail, jr. Its deacons were: Jared Lobdel, Israel Fisk, Miner Hilliard, Samuel Emerson, Deliverance Haskins, William B. Seley, Nicholas Cook, James Sweat, Anthony Colvin, Isaac Hilliard, Abel Haskins, Lyman R. Fisk.

The Masonic institution was revived here in 1866, when Marble Lodge, No. 76, was organized, and now numbers over 40 members. Its meetings are held at the Borough. Its masters have been: B. F. Eddy and W. H. Bond;

senior wardens, W. H. Bond, P. Holton and D. H. Lane; junior wardens, P. Holton, H. H. Beebe and C. H. Congdon; treasurers, D. A. Kelly, B. A. Fisk; secretaries, L. P. Howe, A. S. Baker; senior deacons, Isaac W. Kelly, J. C. Williams, D. H. Lane, Dr. E. O. Whipple; junior deacons, O. G. Baker, E. J. Read, L. S. Waldo; chaplain, O. H. Rounds; stewards, B. N. Colvin, J. J. Soule, George W. Baker, J. C. King; marshals, C. H. Congdon, J. Dillingham, William Vail; tylers, A. N. Cook, J. E. Hagar, Israel Sheldon.

TEMPERANCE.

The town of Danby has always been foremost in casting her vote in favor of the strongest measures, in all the different phases of legal restriction and prohibition, and has had many strong advocates of temperance among her inhabitants. During the past few years, and while this new impetus was being given to the temperance movement in other parts of the State, the people of this town have not been behind. In 1868 Cushing Lodge, No. 68. I. O. G. T. was organized, and their labors thus far have been blessed with good results. The Lodge numbers at present over 70 members being in a very flourishing condition, and for the great work in which it is engaged, promises auspicious results for the future.

TOWN CENSUS. JUNE 1, 1870.

The whole number of inhabitants 1321; males, 675; females, 646; colored males, 1; colored females, 1; number of dwellings, 268; number of families, 268; males of foreign birth, 48; number whose father was of foreign birth, 251; number whose mother was of foreign birth, 250. Aggregate age, 36,890 years; average age, 27,928. Number of voters, 329; number attending school within the year, 390; number who cannot read nor write, 6; deaf, dumb and blind, 1; deaf and dumb, 3; blind, two.

Of men over 21, there are farmers, 259; carpenters, 11; blacksmiths, 4; shoemakers 7; photographers, 1; masons, 5; dealers and finishers of marble, 2; wagon-makers, 3; dealers in lumber, 2; house-builders, 3; painters, 3; harness-makers, 3; railroad employees 8; employed on marble quarry 18; tanners, 1; merchants, 6; produce dealers, 2; tanners, 2; hotel keepers, 1; clergymen, 2; physicians, 2; attorneys, 1; teachers, 14.

LONGEVITY IN DANBY, IN 1870.

One man and woman, each, 80 years of age; 1 each, 81; 1 man and 2 women, 83; 1 woman, 84; 1 man of 87, 1 of 88, and 1 of 89; 1 man and 1 woman, aged 93.

NUMBER OF BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS IN THIS TOWN, FOR THE YEARS NAMED, TAKEN FROM THE REGISTRATION REPORTS.

Years.	BIRTHS.							MARRIAGES.				DEATHS.						
	SEX.			PARENTAGE.				NATIVITY.				SEX.		AGE.				
	Whole No.	Males.	Females.	Unknown.	American.	Foreign.	Unknown.	Whole No.	American.	Foreign.	Unknown.	Whole No.	Males.	Females.	Ages Given.	Aggregate.	Average.	Per centage.
1857	37	23	9		23	14		13	6	5	2	10	6	4	9	418	29	6.54
1858	33	15	17	1	21	12		10	8	2		19	8	11	19	427	22	1.21
1859	30	18	12		15	11		4	11	6	3	2	10	5	10	256	52	65
1860	47	23	24		35	6	6	8	6		2	21	11	10	21	645	32	1.70
1861	19	10	8	1	15	3	1	7	7			15	4	11	12	479	34	1.05
1862	30	13	17		20	10		14	10	2	2	17	6	11	15	406	27	1.19
1863	32	14	18		24	5	3	10	8		2	23	12	11	23	924	40	1.62
1864	21	8	13		16	3	2	3	2	1		35	21	13	33	669	20	2.46
1865	34	18	16		26	8		14	9	3	2	27	11	16	27	625	23	1.90
1866	34	21	13		22	9	3	26	17	1	8	29	19	10	29	985	33	2.04
1867	28	11	17		18	8	2	3	5		1	17	8	9	17	548	32	1.19
1868	22	12	10		16	4	2	14	13		1	13	4	9	13	504	33	91
1869	35	17	18		16	9	8	14	13		1	12	7	5	12	401	30	1.22
1870	35	21	14		18	10	7	16	16			13	6	11	10	430	35	1.12

PRODUCTIONS OF AGRICULTURE.

No. of farms producing to the amount of \$ 500,	130
No. acres of improved land,	15,027
“ “ “ unimproved “	8,408
Present cash value of farms,	\$ 678,700
Average price per acre,	\$ 28,90
Value of farming implements and machinery,	\$ 32,770
Total amt. wages paid during the year, including board.	\$ 24, 370

LIVE STOCK ENDING JUNE 1, 1870.

Horses, 268; milch cows, 1617; working oxen, 52; other cattle, 714; sheep, 924; swine, 236; value of all live stock, \$130,385.

PRODUCE, FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 1, 1870.

No. bushels wheat, 1018; rye, 100; Indian corn, 14,150; oats, 16,219; barley, 10; buckwheat, 1,934. No. lbs. wool, 4,492; No. bush. peas and beans, 197; potatoes, 32,000; value of orchard products, \$5533; produce of market gardens, \$1395; No. lbs. butter, 35,250; cheese, 437; tons of hay, 6,268; bush. grass seed, 175; No. lbs. maple sugar, 53,395; gall. molasses, 1,191; lbs. honey, 1100; value of forest products, \$11,481; value of animals slaughtered or sold for slaughter, \$21,225; value of home manufactures, \$525; estimated value of all farm productions \$243,950.

A BARGAIN.

BY SARAH A. BOYCE.*

“Going! going! going!

Who bids for the mother's care?

Who bids for the blue eyed girl?

Her skin is fair, and her soft brown hair
Is guiltless of a curl!”

The mother clasped her babe

With an arm that love made strong;
She heaved a sigh, but her burning eye
Told of the spirit's wrong.

She gazed on the heartless crowd,

But no pitying glance she saw,
For the crushing woe her soul must know,
Was sanctioned by the law.

“Going! gentlemen! going!

The child is worth your bids;

Here's a bargain to be gained,—

This chubby thing will one day bring
A pile of yellow gold.”

“A dollar a pound!” cries a voice

Hoarsely from out the throng;

“Two! three! five!” it calls and the hammer falls;

“Five dollars, gentlemen, gone!”

* Now the wife of Mr. J. B. Nichols.

Five dollars a pound! and his hand,
Just stretched to grasp the child,
Is emitten aside by the giant might
Of the maniac mother, wild.

One moment, and the loaded whip

Is poised above her head,

Then down, down, it came on her helpless frame,

Like a crushing weight of lead,

With a tightening grasp on her kidnapped child,

She falls to the cold, damp ground;

And the baby is laid on the scales and weighed,

And sold for five dollars per pound.

And the eye of the sun looks down

Undimmed on such scenes of sin;

And the freemen's tongue must be chained and dumb,

Though his spirit burns within.

O God! for a million Tongues

To thunder Freedom's name,

And to utter a cry which should pierce the sky,

The indignant cry of shame!

Our eagle's talons are red

With the reeking blood of the slave,

And he kindly flings his protecting wings

O'er the site of Freedom's grave!

How long, O Lord! how long!

Awake in thy mercy and might,

And hasten the day which shall open the way

Of Truth, and Justice and Right.

LAMENT FOR DR. E. K. KANE.

WHO DIED AT HAVANA, FEBRUARY 16, 1857.

BY SARAH A. BOYCE.

Wail! for the mighty is fallen!

Mourn! for our loved one sleeps!

The pride of our nation in death lies low,

And the flower of our nation weeps!

The man who knew not fear

Has bowed to the foe at last,

And the hero brave of Northern Seas

In death is frozen fast.

Let the anguished wail ring out,

Our mountains and rocks among,

And the blackened cloud of woe be found

Where the morning sunbeams hung!

Mother! thou'st shed not thy tears alone!

A nation weeps for thy death cold son!

Father! mingling its tears with thine

A wide world bows at thy lost son's shrine!

There is no beauty, nor glory, nor grace;

There is no certain abiding place,

Since he could die,

While his sun shone high,

While the blast of the silver trumpet of fame

Like music over his spirit came,

And the worshipping love of a nation's heart

Was freely poured to him;

But the star of his glory that flamed in pride

In death is clouded and dim.

Gone! gone! gone!

We shall never see him more,

Nevermore! Nevermore!

His work is done?

His good brig is moored at last,

Sails are furled and cables fast,

And through ages long and chill
 The same ice shall shroud it still,
 In its narrow home?
 But the captain is not there!
 Boundless fields of knowledge fair
 Now are all his own!
 And the simple earnest prayer
 Breathed in suffering and care.
 "Restore us to our home."
 God in mercy bowed to hear,
 And beneath the sable bier
 Rests the wearied one!
 The strong men of the sea,
 Whose hearts are true and bold,
 Mourn that their loved and honored chief
 Lies in his earth-bed cold;
 And Hans in his distant Etah home,
 Will weep in the arms of his bride
 When he knows that the naleyak he loved
 Has laid him down and died.
 Rest in thy slumber sweet!
 The laurel is on thy brow!
 And the tears of a wide world's bleeding heart
 Are poured around thee now!
 Thou knowest it not; in thy Father's arms
 There is rest and peace for thee,
 Where the weary soul "remembereth not
 The moaning of the sea!"

HENRY H. VAUGHAN.

WHO WAS KILLED AT GETTYSBURG, JULY 3d, 1863.

BY MRS. S. A. NICHOLS.

Where the hillside slopes to the southern sun,
 And a rambling orchard buds and blows,
 A lone grave sleeps in the waving grass,
 Or hides 'neath the deep New England snows.

Long years ago, in his quiet rest,
 They laid a husband and father there,
 The burden of life, was a weary load
 Too great for his feeble strength to bear.

And the young wife sat in her stricken home,
 With her fair haired boy upon her knee,
 'Numbed with a sorrow, too deep for words,
 Alone in her fearful agony.

Through days and nights she wrestled and strove,
 Beating the tide of anguish back,
 That her hand might be strong to guide her son
 Wisely and well, on life's devious track.

And at last in his manhood's glorious strength
 He stood; the light of her widowed home:
 And asked her to lay on her country's shrine,
 The priceless gem she had thought her own.

Under the shimmering light of the moon,
 The grave in the orchard, peaceful lay,
 And her tried, true heart dared only to ask,
 "If his father was living what would he say?"

Well she knew, that the loyal man,
 Would give his treasure, his life, his son,
 To aid the perilled cause of the right,
 And she must do as he would have done.

So she laid, for a time her terror aside,
 And blest her boy with tearless eye,

And sent him out from his love-crowned home,
 In the smoke of the battle-field to die.

Then she turned to her household cares,
 Doing the duty that nearest lay,
 Patiently bearing the burden of life,
 And not forgetting to pray.

Aye, pray; thou has need, for thy fair-haired son
 Sleeps at Gettysburg, gory and dim,
 His blue eyes glassy, his fair hair torn!
 Pray for thyself, mother, not for him.

SONG TO THE EMIGRANT.

BY MRS. H. M. CRAPO.

From the Emerald Isle they cross the sea,
 To our land they come, the home of the free,
 And their hearts oppressed by want and care,
 Grow light again when they breathe our air.

A mighty band they will soon become,
 They're hast'ning on, the old and the young;
 The Emigrant comes from a foreign shore,
 The high, the low, the rich and the poor.

To the home of the free they hasten on;
 Our fields are broad and wave with corn,
 Emigrant haste to the Western plain,
 Build thee a cabin and sow the grain,

And thy fields shall teem with golden grain
 Haste thee, emigrant, over the plain;
 Independent as the lord who gave
 The right to toil, to be his slave.

Shalt thou be there, in thy cabin home,
 When thy fields are gleaned, thy harvest done?
 Then haste thee emigrant on to weal
 From the land that crushed thee with iron-heel.

Our fields are broad, we welcome thee,
 None shall ask thee to bow thy knee,
 Or doff thy hat when they pass thee by,
 All are equal, none are high.

Then haste thee emigrant over the plain,
 Build thee a cabin and sow thy grain,
 And there beneath thy tree and vine,
 Sit thee down in life's decline.

THE WANDERER'S LAST SONG.

BY MRS. H. M. CRAPO.

Green are the hills of my home in Vermont,
 Moss-grown the roof of my father's low cot,
 Sweet are the roses that bloom near its door,
 The song of the blue-bird that flits o'er the moor.

The home of my childhood I ne'er shall see more,
 There kindred await me—in vain I deplore,
 That fate that has left me to die here alone,
 Far away from my loved ones,—my own cherished home.

In the land of the stranger—kind friends will weep,
 For one who is sleeping far o'er the blue deep:
 Oh, why did I leave them, in a strange land to roam?
 A shadow will darken their once happy home.

My mother is waiting beside the bright hearth,
 In the cot on the hill side—my father comes forth
 From his fields that are waving with bright golden
 grain,
 But never, O never shall I greet them again.

Green are the hills of my home in Vermont,
 Moss-grown the roof of my father's low cot,
 Sweet are the roses that bloom near the door,
 Of the cot on the hill-side I ne're shall see more.

THE QUAKER GIRL.

BY MRS. H. M. CRAPO.

She is both good and sensible,
 No modern belle is she,
 She scorneth affectation,
 And that right heartily.

She does not change her manner,
 When gentlemen are by,
 She does not blush and simper,
 And downward cast her eye.

She wears no gaudy colors,
 Her dress is plain and neat
 She wears no trails nor flounces
 To sweep and dust the street.

Says "thee," and "thou" so sweetly,
 I know you all would love her,
 If you could know Ruth Halliday,
 The Quaker's only daughter.

NOT YET.

BY CHAS. H. CONGDON.

At fifteen I was anxious very,
 That time should waft me o'er the ferry,
 To manhood's golden gifted power,
 So anxious and uneasy I,
 My patience it did sorely try.
 Some spirit whispered in that hour,
 Not yet!

At twenty, could not make it seem,
 That I knew less, than at fifteen,—
 And so I strove and jogged along,
 But then there comes with length'ning years,
 Which at fifteen excites no fears,
 That spirit speaks in accents strong,
 Not yet!

At twenty-five, we are not cured
 Of what at fifteen we endured,
 In almost hopeless misery.
 Begin to dream of something wrong,
 But days and weeks still speed along
 In slow succession they pass by!
 Not yet!

At thirty we would fain look back,
 Upon the well known beaten track,
 And wish t'were straighter, better trod,
 But business now our thoughts engage,
 For what may stare us in old age,
 And I a begging way might plod,
 Not yet!

But thirty-five soon hastens on,
 New years come—but soon are gone,
 As gone so many have before
 Yet scarce we heed how swift they pass,
 Until we're booked as old at last,
 That spirit whispers as of yore,
 Not yet!

Ah! forty did you say—in truth
 I feel as young as in my youth;
 You say I'm getting—yes I'm old—
 But then, three score and ten long years,
 'Allotted is to man,—who fears
 When only forty has been told,
 Not yet!

Then since I'm writing up my time,
 Nay putting it in uncouth rhyme,
 Why should I need a gentle hint
 That at forty-five the scales may turn,
 As less'ning fires more dimly burn.
 Now must I think my powers to stint?
 Not yet!

To day I'm fifty I declare!
 My face is wrinkled, gray my hair!
 At fifteen—thirty—did not dream,
 But life would pass without a ripple,
 Now I'm rheumatic, almost a cripple.
 Is life a burden as it seems?
 Not yet! Not yet!
 Danby, Oct. 6th, 1870.

ON THE DEATH OF DR. JOHN FOX.

WHO DIED JUNE 17TH, 1853.

BY A. S. BAKER.

Lo on the silent breeze is borne,
 A tale of grief and dread,
 An honored one has just passed on,
 Is numbered with the dead.

Those friends who hold him all so dear,
 May well in anguish mourn,
 That cherished one to them so dear,
 Has passed away and gone.

Yet not alone to grief will bend,
 Those of his kindred clan,
 The healing art has lost a friend,
 The world an honored man.

Amid the scenes of pain and death,
 A useful life he led,
 He soothed the weak and feeble breath,
 And smoothed the dying bed.

Now long will suffering mortals wait,
 For his return again,
 He's passed beyond the royal gate,
 They'll wait for him in vain.

(Written June 18th, 1853.)

MY MOUNTAIN HOME.

BY A. S. BAKER.

I love my home, though other lands
 May boast of fairer fields,

I love my home though India's strands
The fragrant spices yield ;
My mountain home is dearer still,
Though mid the forest trees ;
For sweetly flows the dancing rill,
And healthful is the breeze.

Let others praise the beauties of
The smiling far off West,
I'm not ashamed to own I love
My native land the best ;
For fairer suns have never shone,
On any land or clime,
Than shines above my own dear home,
This mountain home of mine.

The breeze is pure, the sky serene,
The woodlands fair to view,
The summer robes the fields in green.
The people all are true.
And e'en the rude blast's chilling wind,
Is music sweet to me ;
I love its snow-clad hills and dales,
Its bleak winds whistling free.

THE CHRYSALIS.

BY CHAS. H. CONGDON.

When I attempt a search, throughout
Creation's vast domain,
Things curious, wonderfully wrought,
Fill up this being's chain.

The other morn, though winter's claim
Its zenith scarce had passed,
A chrysalis that long had laid,
Unconscious of the piercing blast,

Was wakened from its torpid dreams,
By balmy breezes' gentle power,
And from its self-made prison beams,
The golden light, the blissful shower,

And forth it came the joy of all,
Itself was joyous too,
It came at nature's earnest call,
Of nature's wealth to woo.

CATHOLIC CHURCH.

BY BISHOP DE GOESBRIAND.

The first missionary who paid regular visits to the Catholics who lived about this place was Rev. J. Daly. Since the year 1854, they have been attended at different intervals by the priests who resided at East Rutland, Bennington or East Dorset. Rev. Thomas Gaffney of East Dorset has now charge of the mission, where there are about 30 families. Up to this time (1872,) they had no place of worship. Last year they purchased the building which had been built and was once used for a Bank, and it having been tastefully repaired, is now used by them as a church.

REMINISCENCES OF MRS. EUNICE BULL, WIDOW OF ELIJAH BULL OF DANBY—MAR. 1, 1864.

[Taken from her lips by our hand. The excellent old lady was remarkable for her intelligence and mental ability.—*Ed.*]

"My maiden name was Bump. My father was Edward Bump, 2d, called Capt. Bump. When I asked him why he was called Captain, he answered "I was captain of the cripple company." I think, he had a commission under King George. He was bound to a farmer till 14 years of age. He and my mother both came from Connecticut. My mother's maiden name was Jerusha Wheat, and her mother's family name was Gale. My mother had a brother killed in building Norwich bridge, Connecticut, where the great railroad disaster, a few years since occurred. She was left an orphan when but 7 years of age. Her husband was also an orphan. They were married at Dr. Payne's in Canaan, Ct., with whose family my mother lived. My parents were married in January—and soon after their marriage, the same month, settled in Wallingford Vt—rising of 90 years since. Three children were born to them in Wallingford before myself, now aged 84. (July 27, 1863.) Their children were: Lael, Edward, Maria, (Mrs. Perry Wells of Wallingford; deceased) Eunice (myself) Jerusha (married Abijah Nelson; settled in New York State; deceased.) Bela (died young) Ain, Abner (now living in West Springfield, Pa.,—Ain in Wisconsin or a Western State—Leal and Edward also live at the West.

Eunice, (myself) married Elijah son of Crispin, son of Timothy Bull.

Timothy Bull of Rhode Island married Patience Page of the same State. They first settled in Clarendon, Vt.: afterward they lived and died in Danby. Timothy lived to the age of 97. Patience, his wife, was for many years a doctress or midwife. While they lived in Clarendon an English soldier came to them one night who was sick and begged for medicine and to stay over night. For humanity's sake he was taken in and a bed made for him on the floor of the cabin and Mrs. Bull made him an herb tea. About light, they knew he was there, but when they had risen in the morning, he was gone, but they knew not where. The whigs who had got track of his having been there, came to question Mr. and Mrs. Bull. They could

not elicit anything satisfactory, and went so far as to hang the old man twice at his own door till almost dead. His wife, not allowed to speak a word, stood by and witnessed the barbarity. Timothy and Patience Bull had children; Page who died in Connecticut and left two children; Crispian, Michael, Williamson and Phœbe—Michael went to Canada and Williamson to Maria, N. Y., where he died. Phœbe married John Bull a cousin and died leaving four or five children, and a pair of twins buried with her. They he buried on a knoll above Isaac Nichols's.

Crispian, born in Rhode Island, married Mary Carpenter of the same State. They had three children when they came to Danby." [For additional biography of the Bulls of Danby see history by Mr. J. C. Williams.—*Ed.*]

"Crispian first purchased in Danby 60 acres for 60 days work upon the road which was then being built around Dorset pond.

We lived in Huntington about 1803. In Hinesburgh, a Mr. Bostwick, I think put up a carding-machine. Gov. Chittenden then lived in a neighboring town (Williston.) Mrs. Chittenden had never seen a carding machine. So one day she took a load of wool on to her horse behind and started off for Hinesburgh. John Thomas, a soldier in the British army who remained after the declaration of peace, who had been out to Hinesburgh that day, came home and told me about the carding-machine, and that the Governor's lady had been out to see the wonder and gone all over the building and examined the machinery and had her wool carded and returned home with her rolls behind her the same night. So I thought I would go out and see the carding-machine and get my rolls carded. But I went with my husband. I had not as much courage as Mrs. Chittenden to go alone. When I arrived at Hinesburgh, a protracted meeting was being held among the Congregationalists, by a Mr. Hovey, I think from Waterbury, and eight or ten other ministers were there. It rained in the forenoon and the meeting was held in three houses. It cleared up in the afternoon and the people all came together around Mr. Bostwick's, and held their meeting. I saw the new carding-machine but so much was going on I did not get my rolls that night to carry home with me as Mrs. Chittenden did."

"How have the homespun days departed," continued the venerable old lady, "in which an honored governor's wife could take her wool on horseback and start off to a distant town without servant or company and bring her rolls back at night to the admiration of all the neighboring women of the country."

Mrs. Bull also says that the house for worship in town was a Baptist log meeting-house, with desk and seats of rough boards.

ANECDOTES OF WING ROGERS.

BY MARIAH H. TUPPER, CHARLOTTE—FROM THE "VERMONT RECORD."

"One day he came in from the field, and ordered his wife to bring him a pitcher of water from the spring. She went cheerfully and readily, and brought the water. He received it from her hand, and looking into the vessel, declined to drink, on the plea that there was a straw in it, and pouring it out ordered her to bring another. She did so, and this time took care to ascertain that it was perfectly pure and irreproachable. Without drinking, he poured it out and ordered her to go the third time. She did so, and returned: and when at a convenient distance she dashed the whole contents over his person. He spluttered and gasped at the suddenness of the cold bath; and when sufficiently recovered, he looked up at the calm, quiet countenance beside him and spoke out, "There, that's done like a sensible woman! If Becky had done that years ago, she would have made a good husband of me." The couple lived in a tolerable degree of comfort and harmony to the end of their union, she adapting her "treatment," as the doctors say, "to the exigencies of the case."

Rogers employed a man to assist him in logging. The hired man drove the team while Wing was busy with a lever rolling logs, and sometimes got in the way of the team. The man would stop to allow his employer a chance to save himself. This did not please Wing, it was a waste of time: so he ordered him to drive on and he would take care of himself. He obeyed, and before long the old Quaker found himself flat on the ground with a log rolling over him. The consequence was a broken leg and three months on his back; but said the sufferer, "Gideon, thee wasn't to blame; thee did just as I told thee."

Rogers's fourth wife proved herself his equal, and paid him in his own coin. One day he went out, turned the cows into the meadow, and returning, addressed his wife, "My dear, the cows are all in the meadow; I want thee should go and drive them out." She started at once like a dutiful wife, and opening the bars between the meadow and the cornfield, hurried the cows through, and then returned, saying, "My dear, the cows

are in the cornfield; I want thee should drive them out." This was too much for Wing's acquisitiveness and he drove them back to the pasture at once.

Wing's wife bought a cheap set of dishes, which were set out on the table when he came in. He knew they did not cost much and thought it necessary to teach his better half not to make purchases without his knowledge or consent, so he deliberately kicked them over. She said nothing, but quietly cleared away the broken crockery and next day brought home a more expensive set, which she spread on the table as before. These were smashed also. His wife cleared away the fragments without a frown, and next day brought home a costly set of china and the third time set them on the table. Her husband surveyed them with a troubled countenance, and muttering, "It won't do; they cost too much," he went to the merchant and forbade him trusting his wife. He had hardly got home again when a writ was served on him, and he was obliged to fork over the money for the three sets of dishes."

FAIR HAVEN.

BY A. N. ADAMS.

[This history is compiled from a volume, 12mo., 516 pp., published by A. N. Adams, and printed by Tuttle & Co. of Rutland, in 1870, and sent to us in the sheets, to take what part of it we might desire for our work—and we have taken, therefore, everything we regard no only as of any general interest for the State and County, but, also, of any particular interest to the town itself.—*Ed.*]

This town, comprising originally within its limits what is now West Haven and Fair Haven, was in the time of the Revolutionary War, an unsettled tract lying along Poultney river and East Bay on the east side of Lake Champlain, which, in connection with Benson on the north, had been cut off and left south of Orwell and between the towns of Hubbardton, Castleton and Poultney on the east, and the Lake on the west, when those towns were incorporated by the government of New Hampshire in 1761.

A part of the territory was covered by Col. Philip Skeene's second grant, and was all included in the New York county of Charlotte, of which Skeenesborough was the county seat.

The inhabitants of the N. H. Grants divided their new State into two counties, Cumberland and Bennington.*

* See Bennington, Caledonia, and Chittenden County chapters, vol. i.; also Franklin and Orange County chapters, Vol. ii. of this work.—*Ed.*

Fair Haven—from what cause called by this name we are unable to say—was thus brought within the bounds of Bennington county.

Oct 27, 1779, in the second year of the State, the Gen. Assembly, convened at Manchester, granted petitions for acts of incorporation for the two towns of Fair Haven and Benson.

The charter of Fair Haven was granted at Manchester, Oct. 27, 1779. The grant was made in consideration of £6930 and signed, at Arlington, by Governor Thomas Chittenden, Apr. 26, 1782. The grantees were:

Ebenezer Allen, Isaac Clark, Samuel Herrick, George Foot, Jesse Belknap, John Grant, Oliver Cleveland, John Smith, Gilbert Mallery, Aaron Adams, James Brookins, Elisha Hamilton, Wm. Seymour, Daniel Owen, Stephen Pearl, John How, Benjamin Cutler, Derrick Carner, Isaac Knapp, Ira Allen, Elisha Baker, Nathaniel Smith, Joseph Averist, Lemuel Robberts, Jonas Galusha, Zadoc Averist, Noah Allen, Matthew Lyon, Ebenezer Frisbe, Lemuel Payne, Joseph Haven, Wm. Williams, Ezra Allen, Ralph Watson, Stephen Mead, Stephen Fay, John Payne, jr., Nathan Allen, Stephen Rice, Asa Joiner, Samuel Allen, Jacob Ruback, Philip Priest, John Fassett, jr., Nathan Clark, Eleazer Dudley, Elisha Ashley, Stephen R. Bradley, Jesse Sawyer, Wm. Ashley, Oliver Sanford, Asa Dudley, Solomon Wilder, Israel Trowbridge, Elisha Clark, Elijah Galusha, Wm. Stewart, Cephas Smith, Samuel Josiah Grant, Andrew Carner, Robert Clark, Thomas Chittenden, Solomon Lathrop, Hope Lathrop, Thomas Ashley, Benjamin Richardson, Jonathan Brooks, Thomas Taylor, David Wheeler, Giles Pettibone, Noah Smith, John Hamilton, Samuel Kent, Israel Smith, Elizabeth Chittenden, Benjamin Everst.

Among the original grantees, or proprietors, are the names of Col. Matthew Lyon, Oliver Cleveland, Philip Priest, Israel Trowbridge, Derrick Carner, and Eleazer Dudley, who were settlers in the town. The conditions of the charter were the same as other charters of this period in this State.

The first deed of land was made at Manchester, the same day with the grant, by Zadoc Everst, then of Manchester, to Elisha Hamilton, of Tinmouth, both proprietors.

Of the state of the country previous to this time it is difficult to speak, on account of the

absence of direct records. It will be our aim to write what is known, or may justly be inferred to be matter of historical truth.

During the Revolutionary War the territory was not improved to any considerable extent: along the shore of the lake and the borders of the bay and rivers, there were a few settlements commenced, but mainly the town was a wilderness.

Maj. Ebenezer Allen, of Tinmouth, and Capt. Isaac Clark, of Castleton, appear to have had "a hunting camp" on one of the large ledges in West Haven and not far from Benson line, with paths leading to and from the same in various directions, before the town was chartered, and probably before the State government was organized. The proprietors met at this camp, Aug. 21st 1780, to commence the survey of their several proprietary pitches.

There are traces still existing confirmatory of early indirect records, that a body of Hessian soldiers came up the East Bay during the war, and abandoning their boats at the foot of "Carvers Falls," cut a road thence through the woods on the New York side, to Poultney river at a point a little below its junction with the Castleton river, at the south end of the old Merritt farm, where they threw over a bridge long afterward known and called the "Hessian bridge," over which they crossed the river and cleared a road eastward toward Castleton and Hubbardton by way of the large hill south of Hiram Hamilton's, which, on account of their hollowing out a stump on the top of the hill was called "Hessian Bowl Hill." By this "Hessian road," where it came away from the river, the surveys and deeds of Mr. Merritt's farm were afterwards bounded.

Another detachment of Burgoyne's army passed through this town after the battle of Hubbardton, in July, 1777, and it is thought, made a road south of the river, passing near Otis Eddy's, and along the north side of the cedar swamp below J. W. Estey's house and thence crossing the Poultney river S. and W., either creating or following what was long subsequently known as Skeene's road. On a rude map of this region, printed in London, in January, 1779, by order of Governor Wm. Tryon, of New York, there are two roads branching out of one, about on the east of this town, and diverging S. W. across the territory of Gen. Skeene.

At what precise date the first squatters came into this district we have not the means of determining, but know from existing records at or about the time the charter was obtained—which was done chiefly through the efforts of Maj. Ebenezer Allen and Gen. Isaac Clark, who had traversed the territory in their hunting excursions—there were a few persons resident in the town, and actual settlers began to come in and take up the land under the proprietor's titles.

Oliver Cleveland, an active pioneer in the settlement and organization was one of those who had made improvements before the act of incorporation, and appears to be the only one of the original settlers who is represented in the charter. He had come from Killingworth, Ct., and sat down with other members of his father's family, on what is now New York, or Hampton side of the river; then called "Greenfield," which it was at that time expected would be in Vermont, the State line or boundary between the two States not being as yet settled.

While residing near the river, the road running close by the bank, instead of over the flat as now, he had commenced clearing the land which about this time became his home farm in Fair Haven. It extended from Poultney river to Poultney west line, and is said, in a survey of 1746, to contain 205 acres; laid, all but 64 acres of it, on his own proprietary right.

At his death, in Sep: 1803, the farm became divided among his sons, Joshua, Albert, and James. James' part, about 80 acres, he sold in Nov., 1807. Albert also sold his 60 acres in 1813, but probably continued to occupy it until Sep., 1817. Joshua had 60 acres and lived on the same until near the spring of 1818, when he removed to Hampton and sold his part.

Mr. Cleveland was a rough, illiterate man, unable even to write his own name, yet a man of great natural force and ability, and was elected one of the selectmen of the town from March, 1784, nearly every year till his death. He left a large family.

The lands lying to the south of Mr. Cleveland, between the river and Poultney line, had also been improved as early as 1779, by Joseph Squier, Lemuel Hyde and William Meacham, resident on the Hampton or Greenfield side, who do not seem to have become citizens of the town.

At a meeting of the proprietors, held at Castleton, Oct., 1780, it was voted that John Meacham, Joseph Ballard, William Meacham, Lemuel Hyde and Joseph Squier might have the privilege of "covering their possessions with 2d Div. pitches to be laid out in the form of the first when there was undivided land enough to lay them out in such form; and it appears from records in the archives of the State that these individuals, together with some fifty or more who had settled along the river and in what is now Hampton, considered themselves as within the bounds of the State and had as early as the year 1779, and probably in the last part of the year, after Fair Haven was incorporated, and while the Legislature was still in session at Manchester, petitioned the authorities of Vermont for incorporation of the territory on which they resided as a town under the name of "Greenfield"—but the boundary of the State being in controversy, the authorities did not grant it, and the petition was renewed in June, 1781, the petitioners expressing a strong desire to be under the government of Vermont, and evidently supposing the boundary, which was then established, to be to the westward of them. The catalogue of signers of this petition includes the names of several individuals who were then resident, or who afterwards became such; as John Meacham, Joseph Ballard, Abel Parker, Solomon Cleveland, Abraham Sharp, Oliver Cleveland, Derrick Carner, Isaac Race, Benjamin Parmenter and Stephen Holt.

From the State archives we learn, in June 1781, the settlers on the south side of East Bay and north of the old town of Skeenesborough, many of whom were from New Hampshire and the East, desired to be under the authority of Vermont, and supposed they were so, being on the east side of the Lake, and they accordingly petitioned our Gen. Assembly, then met at Bennington, for an act of incorporation as a town by the name of "New Cheshire." Among these petitioners were Lemuel Bartholomew, Peter Christie, Robert Adams, and others.

John Meacham and Joseph Ballard, mentioned above, and by the proprietors at their meeting in October, 1780, as having possessions in town, were actual residents along the river to the north of Mr. Cleveland. Whether Mr. Ballard came before or after Mr. Meacham we are unable to determine, or

whence he came, but he must have been here, or on the Greenfield side of the river, as early at least as 1779, and it is probable that he came from Massachusetts or southern Vermont.

Mr. Meacham, with his wife and three children, came from Williamstown, Mass., either in the fall of 1779 or the spring of 1780, and built him a log-house on the west side of the road, a little south from where Myron D. Barnes resides. His fourth child, Esther Meacham, born Apr. 23, 1780, it is claimed was the first child born in the town.

Mr. Meacham appears to have been an acquaintance and friend of Col. Lyon in Massachusetts, and he is said to have worked with Richard Beddow at nail-making in a shop which stood on the hill-side east of Mr. Kidder's barns. He was a poor man and had a large family, which necessitated assistance from the town and the apprenticeship of his eldest son, John, afterwards a merchant in the town, and later an influential citizen of Castleton, by the authorities of the town, during his minority. Mr. Meacham was one of the members of the first board of selectmen chosen at the organization of the town in Aug., 1783, and was one of the committee chosen by the citizens in Sep., 1784, to draw up a remonstrance against the doings of a County convention. He removed from Fair Haven to Galway, N. Y., in 1794, and thence to Benson in 1800, where he carried on a brick-yard, and was so injured by the caving in of earth, he survived but one week, and died in 1808 or '9, aged 58 years. His children were Sarah, John, Rhoda, Esther, Jacob, Joel, James, Eliza, Isaac and Rebecca.

JOHN MEACHAM, JR., was a poor boy, in Fair Haven, but rose by his own energy to be a merchant in the town, in 1804, when about 28 years of age, and removing hence to Castleton in 1805, continued in the mercantile business there, acquiring quite a fortune, and becoming Probate Judge for the district of Fair Haven, which office he held at the time of his death. He married Mary Langdon, in 1806, and had one child, Clarissa, now the wife of Hiram Ainsworth Esq. of Castleton.

Mr. Ballard's place of settlement lay next west of Mr. Meacham's, 177 acres, besides some 60 acres bought at auction on Stephen Fay's right. The first 100 acres were laid out to him in August, 1781, on rights pur-

chased of Col. Clark in June. 77 acres were laid out in July, 1784, 50 acres of it on Nathaniel Smith, bought on tax sale, and 27 acres on Elijah Galusha's right, purchased of John Meacham. In Feb., 1785, Mr. Ballard deeded the west part of his farm to his son, John Morrow Ballard, and the east part to his son-in-law, Stephen Holt. He re-deeded a portion of the Clark lot to Mr. Holt in Nov. 1792, and gave 45 acres lying south toward the river, to his daughter, Drusilla Holt, with whom he appears to have lived, and perhaps died, about 1795.

The "Clark lot" was sold to Col. Erwin in June, 1794, he having bought Meacham's farm of John Meacham in January previous. Mr. Holt continued to reside on the south part until May, 1801, when it was sold to Henry Ainsworth, and passed through the hands of Danforth Ainsworth and Enos Wells to Barnabas Ellis, in November, 1813. It is now owned by Mr. Ellis' son Zenas C.

John Morrow Ballard sold his part to his brother-in-law, Solomon Wilder, of Whitehall, in March, 1794, and soon thereafter removed to Whitehall himself. John Morrow Ballard is said to have been a Methodist minister, and to have been partly of Indian blood; and beyond this we learn little or nothing of him. Jeremiah Ballard, a noted Methodist clergyman, of southern Vermont and Massachusetts, may have been a brother. He was in the town in Dec., 1795, when he quit-claimed to Mr. Wilder an interest in land which had been owned by Joseph Ballard. Samuel Cleveland, of Hydeville a son of Solomon Cleveland, an intimate friend of Col. Matthew Lyon, and formerly resident in the town, relates that in his boyhood, while his father owned the mills, between 1796 and '98, he well remembers going to Mr. Holt's and hearing Lorenzo Dow preach there, Mr. Holt being known as a devoted Methodist.

Besides these settlements, which appear to have been the earliest in the south part of the town, there were others lower down on Poultney river, which may have been of older date; as at the point where the "Hessian road" came over the river, now on the Stanard farm, where a man by the name of Jonathan Lynde had improved a place.

The improvement may have been one cause that the Hessians crossed there, or Lynde may have sat down at that point because they had bridged the river and opened a road there. It

is probable that he was one of a company of Dutch people who came into the neighborhood during the Revolutionary War, from the vicinity of Bennington, or country east of Albany.

The proprietors at their first meeting in June, 1780, called this place of Lynde's "an old possession on Poultney river," and voted to give him the privilege of holding it, "if laid out before the next meeting of the proprietors." The next meeting occurred in August, and as there appears no record of any survey or deed to him, he must either have relinquished his claim or sold it to John Smith, of Poultney, or to Michael Merritt—Mr. Merritt taking possession and surveying the same, this same month, on the 1st div. of Mr. Smith's right.

A little above this improvement of Lynde's, Abraham Sharp, a Dutch settler on the New York side, then at that point, called "New Haven," who came with his brother-in-law James Vandozer, or Vandozen, if not also others of his countrymen, from near Bennington, was given the privilege by the proprietors, in Oct., 1780, of "covering with some proprietor's right all his possessions extending from the upper part of the falls on Poultney river to the junction of said river with Castleton river, excepting Elisha Hamilton's lot, which shall not be covered by any other person to take away his labor."

Elisha Hamilton's lot, surveyed to him Aug. 1780, and laid where Hamilton Wescott now resides, reaching southward over the river and nearly to the river westward,—would thus appear to have been one of the earliest improvements in town; but whether improved by himself—he being said to be a resident of Tinmouth in 1779—or by some person of whom he purchased, we have no means of knowing.

The 2d division of Zadock Everest's right was laid out in July, 1781, next N. of "lot No. 5," made to run W. to the river; but it appears that Mr. Sharp had a claim by possession to all the lands lying along the river west of "lot No. 5," and to the west parts of both the Hamilton and Everest divisions, as also to the land which laid between the two rivers as they formerly run, the junction at that time being further down, below the present bridge, and the Poultney river sweeping westward around land owned by Mr. Sharp, in Vermont, which is now, in consequence

of a change made in the river about 1830, considered to be in the State of New York.

Mr. Sharp appears to have covered his claims in Aug. 1783, with surveys on the 4th. divisions of the original rights of Jesse Sawyer and George Foot, the Foot division was deeded to him for £17 by Beriah Mitchell, Apr. 5, 1784, and both divisions quit-claimed by Gen. Clark in December 1783.

April, 1784, Joel Hamilton, who had come into possession of a half interest in "lot No. 5," and the Everest division north, for £20, deeds to Mr. Sharp 20 acres from the west end of the lot No. 5, and 30 acres from the Everest lot.

This Abraham Sharp was a noted hunter, and was called by the early inhabitants, "Old Abe." He married Jemima Vandozer, and had a son Abraham, who was the father of Robert. "Old Abe" was drowned on one of his hunting excursions, in the river near Granville, previous to March, 1789. Charles Rice was the administrator of the estate, which being insolvent, was sold, with the exception of the widow's interest, Oct. 27, 1789. Dr. Witherell finally purchased the whole estate.

James Vandozer, brother-in-law of Mr. Sharp, purchased of Heman Barlow, of Greenfield, N. Y., Sept., 1782, the 1st div. of Joseph Haven's right, laid out to Mr. Barlow, in Sept., 1780. This lot must have been improved, and may have been settled by Mr. Vandozer and family at as early a period as the lands west of it. Tradition reports it was occupied by Vandozer and his son-in-law, Simeon McWithey, called by the old people "McQuivy," who lived in a log-house on the south side of the road, just west of Mr. O. P. Ranney's barns, in 1788.

Mr. Vandozer and his wife were old people and died at their place at an early day. He willed the west half of his farm to his grandson, Isaac McWithey, who sold about 12 acres to Isaac Cutler, Esq., in Nov., 1789, and the remainder to Russell Smith in Aug., 1795; Mr. Smith building a house on the same, which is now standing.

The east part of the farm, was inherited by Simeon and Sarah McWithey, who bought of Col. M. Lyon, in Sept, 1799, a building-lot on the north side of the road, on which they erected a dwelling-house.

Maj. Ebenezer Allen was allowed by the

proprietors to cover with some proprietary right the possession in the north part of West Haven, which he had purchased of Joseph Hyde; and Benoni Hurlburt was granted a like privilege of laying out on some proprietor's right "a piece of land which he has had in possession a number of years, containing about 15 acres, provided he does not encroach upon any lands already laid out for public or private use." This lot of Benoni Hurlburt's lay on the bank of East Bay, south of Hiram K. Hunt's, and was sold by him in July, 1784, to Luman Stone, of Litchfield, Ct. Benoni Hurlburt's name appears on a petition in the Secretary of State's office, together with those of Joseph Carver, Joseph Haskins, Jona. Hall and John Vandozer, dated at Fair Haven, Feb. 23, 1782, in which the petitioners complain that they have been unjustly treated and deprived of their property and rights by those who obtained the charter of the town without informing them or giving them an opportunity to be represented in the same, though they were "persons who had for a long time before improved the land," having fled "from the southern parts of New England to Vermont to resume its liberties and promote its interests"

The committee to whom the petition was referred reported that on account of the adverse party not being cited to appear at the hearing, the petition be laid over till the next session, and that as the petitioners had made improvements and sowed and raised grain, an order be issued that they be not disturbed in their possessions in the meantime. But May 26, 1782 Hurlburt, who had perhaps been bought over in the meantime, signs a remonstrance, dated at Cheshire, declaring that Carver is a transient person from Rhode Island, and had used his name on the petition without his knowledge or consent, and against his interests.

Who Joseph Carver was, or Jona. Hall or John Vandozer, further than appears above, we are not informed, nor do we know where they located; but it is probable that they dwelt in the neighborhood of Hurlburt and not far from the falls on the Poultney river which are now known as Carver's Falls.

Joseph Haskins lived below the road south of where Otis Hamilton resides when the first surveys were made in 1780. It is said that "an old Indian" had made a pitch

and built a log-cabin on the place with a view to holding it, but Gen. Clark located the 1st div. of his right over the same ground, surveyed and commenced building a saw-mill, on the north side of the Great Falls, now the "Dry Falls," when the Indian taking umbrage at such intrusion sought satisfaction by digging away a neck of land above the falls so as to change the bed of the river over the falls, to the western channel in which it now runs, destroying a valuable fall of water of some 150 feet.

It is said that the Indian had a fight with a bear, and came nigh getting devoured in the fray.

Another independent tradition is that Haskins changed the course of the river; while several old people have incidentally remarked that he was in part of Indian blood, and it has been claimed that the change in the course of the river was the work of freshets. No doubt the natural wear of the stream and repeated freshets in the drift alluvium of this old water-basin, had much to do with the change; but considering the early, decided character of the tradition, with statements from some of the old people, that men were seen to come suspiciously away from the place of the change, leaving tools on the bank, it would not be improbable, when the water had worn away the bank to a narrow isthmus, the spade of Joseph Haskins, or of some other man of the name—there being two others, Silas and Benoni Haskins, then in the country, either on the Vermont or New York side—had secretly hastened the work commenced by the stream itself.

It is a historical fact, that the stream was changed about the time of a freshet in the spring of 1783, and vast quantities of sand and earth were carried down into East Bay, filling up and impeding the navigation of the Bay, which until then, had been accessible to vessels of 40 tons burden, and promised, had it continued of its original depth, to render the town along its banks a place of considerable commercial importance.

Harvey Howes states that when his father, John Howes, from Woodbury, Ct., first came into this country, sometime soon after the first surveys, probably in 1781 or '82, he came to Castleton, and thence followed down the "Hessian road" to East Bay, where the hulks of the Hessians' boats still lay, and the water in the Bay at that point was from 10 to 12 feet deep.

In fact, a town of considerable size was projected by the proprietors at a point just below the falls, as we shall see from the proprietor's records. The town plot, as drawn on paper and actually laid out at the head of the Bay, contained one acre to each proprietor's share, and is now in existence in the town clerk's office. Had the stream remained of its original capacity, the vast water-power of Carver's Falls, and the abundance of good timber then in the forests of the adjacent country, could scarcely have failed, to render the Fair Haven of the early times a commercial mart of no mean importance to the whole western portion of the State. The Bay, connecting as it did with Lake Champlain would have afforded a cheap and easy channel through which vessels could have come in laden with ore and merchandise, and gone out freighted with produce, lumber and other products, in our day, with marble and slate.

As it was, it was made use of for many years, and as late as 1815, or later, by Asa Smith, Joseph Sheldon, Elizer and Chauncey Goodrich and others, as an outlet during the high water in the spring of the year for the rafts of timber and large product of the superior pine lumber which the region produced.

Of further improvements previous to occupancy by the proprietors—we find no trace in the proprietor's records. It is not unlikely that there were others, especially in the West Haven part of the town on the shore of the lake; but the leading inhabitants, the principal settlers after Oliver Cleveland, John Meacham and Joseph Ballard, were those who came into the town after the act of incorporation, beginning about the year 1780.

Michael Merritt and Philip Priest from Killingworth, Ct., appear to have been here in August of this year, and may have come in the spring. They settled in the west part of the present town, near the Poultney river. Mr. Merritt located where Jona. Lynde had commenced, and we hear he furnished the early comers with corn raised on his place before the other farms were ready to grow it.

In his deed to Mr. Merritt, John Smith says, land "joining on the rode by the hussion bridge which was formerly possessed by Jonathan Lynds and granted to him by the proprietors of fairhaven at their meeting of the 16th July 1780."

It was deeded by Mr. Merritt to his son, Peter, in Jan. 1813, and afterwards passed to Heman Stannard.

Mr. Merritt was on several important committees for the proprietors; was chosen the first constable at the organization of the town, filled the offices of town clerk, treasurer and selectman, and served in other public capacities.

MR. MERRITT was from Killingworth, Ct. He was born in 1738; married in Killingworth, to his first wife, Lucy Chittenden, by whom he had the following children, born in Connecticut: Bartholomew, Michael, Martin, Ansel, Jemima, James, Nathaniel, Lucy, Lydia, Peter, and Rebecca.

Mrs. Merritt died Sept. 15, 1810, in her 74th year and Mr. Merritt married Sarah, widow of Charles Hawkins, Esq., on the 13th of December following. He died Aug. 18, 1815, in his 78th year, and was buried in the old village graveyard.

Mr. Priest was brother-in-law to Mr. Merritt, having married his sister, Trubey, while in Connecticut. He located on his own proprietary right, in August, 1780, next east of Mr. Merritt, and first built a log-house on the ground where Hiram Hamilton now lives. Here he kept tavern for a number of years. In June, 1788, he sold Joel Hamilton 15 acres and must have removed about this time, or previously, to the residence occupied by him till the summer of 1800, on the knoll south of and opposite Mr. Stannard's house. He sold the balance of his farm to Mr. Hamilton, and to Charles Hawkins, partly in Sept., 1793, and partly in Apr., 1800, and went to Chateaugay, N. Y., where he died, suddenly, about 1816.

He was employed by the proprietors, in August, 1780, to lay out a school-lot, and charged them 3s. for one half day in doing it. The first meeting for the organization of a town government was holden at his house, Aug. 28, 1783, and he was made the first selectman. The town meeting of March, 1784, was also, like many of the meetings of the proprietors, held at his house; and we find his name as one of the selectmen as late as 1796.

His family were Trubey, Betsey, Noah, Abi, Diana, Charity, Elizabeth, Merritt, Zadock, Polly, Sally and Aaron.

Noah was an active politician on the Federalist side, a pettifogger and noted anti-Ma-

son. He is said to have gone to Western New York and there died, and Zadock was a Methodist minister in Southern New York or Pennsylvania.

Israel Trowbridge and Jeremiah Durand came from Derby, Ct., in the summer or fall of 1780, settling near the west line of Castleton, Mr. Trowbridge on the north, where the road enters the town from Hydeville, and Mr. Durand further south on the hill, near Alonson Allen's slate quarry.

Mr. Trowbridge was one of the proprietors named in the charter, and located, Sept., 1780, three divisions of his right—nearly 300 acres—in one body along Castleton line and river, and over land lying along the river, which, it is said, in one of the early surveys, a man by the name of Azariah Blancher, or Blanchard, "once pretended to own." He gave lot No. 34 to his son, Levi, in 1786, who, upon the death of his father, sold it, Mar., 1795, to Cornelius and David D. Board, of Castleton, from whom it passed to Hezekiah, father of Joshua Whitlock, now occupant.

The remainder of the estate appears to have been divided among Mary, the wife of Ralph Carver, of Castleton; Elizabeth, the wife of Dr. Osee Dutton, of Derby, Ct.; Abigail, an unmarried daughter, and Hannah, the wife of Olney Hawkins, a grand-daughter of Mr. Trowbridge.

Levi and Abigail sold the largest portion of the farm, in 1799, to Dr. Samuel Shaw, of Castleton. Levi sold the remaining 52 acres to Benj. Hickock, in 1804, and is said to have resided in the Russell Smith house, on the west street, until his removal to the West.

ISRAEL TROWBRIDGE was a son of Isaac Trowbridge of Stratford, Ct., and grandson of James Trowbridge, of Norwalk, and lately of Stratford, in April, 1716. He was baptized, at Stratford, September 30, 1722, and married Mary, daughter of Peter and Mary Johnson, of Derby, Ct., previous to 1753.

In his family were: Mary, Levi, Anna, Sarah, Elizabeth and Abigail.

Mr. Durand located his land next south of Mr. Trowbridge's, in Nov., 1780, on Thomas Ashley's right, getting a deed of the same from Col. Clark, in 1781. He sold 20 acres to Wm. Buell, in 1791, and 28 acres to Charles Boyle, in 1793; died in 1798, and the remaining 60 acres passed into the hands of Isaac Cutler; in 1807, to "Doct." Thomas

Dibble; to Elisha Parkill, in 1817; is now owned by Alonson Allen.

Curtis Kelsey, sen., of Woodbury, Ct., came in 1780, buying of Josiah Grant, of Poultney, his proprietary right in Fairhaven. His 2d and 3d div. lots made nearly 300 acres. He removed his family from Woodbury to Wells in the spring of 1781, where they remained until the summer of 1782, when, having erected a cabin and covered it with bark, nigh where Mr. Estey's barn is, he moved into town with his family. He was chosen by the proprietors one of the overseers of the highway in November of this year.

Mr. Kelsey was one of the wealthiest persons in town. In the Grand list, 1789, only Matthew Lyon, and Michael Merritt stood higher. In December, 1795, he deeded to his son, Lyman, about 83 acres. He sold in 1821, to his grandson, Harry Spalding, of Middletown. He had married Submitty Parsons, and had four children born in Killingworth, Parsons who settled in West Haven, Orren, Lovisa, Lyman, and Curtis, jr., who was three years old when the family came to Fair Haven.

Orren Kelsey, son of Curtis, m. Fanny Dwyer, of Fair Haven, in 1800. He died in Feb. 1847. Mrs. K. died Feb. 25, 1869. He was a post-rider from Fair Haven to Ferrisburgh in 1795, carrying the Fair Haven papers and mail to towns along the route. In after years he was constable in the town, and often pleaded suits in law before justice's courts with success. His children were Mitty M., James N., Fanny, Olive M., Louisa, and Sally.

In the year 1782, Silas Safford and his brother-in-law, Ager Hawley, came from Arlington and made the first settlement in the village.

Col. Matthew Lyon, who then resided in Arlington, had, in Dec. 1780, located the 2d. div. of Nathan Allen's right, and the 1st and 2d of his own right—about 300 acres—on the land around the falls of Castleton river, the 2d div. covering the ground where the Park now is, and extending eastward over the swamp to Mr. Kelsey's first division lot, No. 60, and his own rights coming over the river and falls from the south and west nearly to the south line of the Park. Subsequently in Jan., 1781, he bought of John Hamilton, of Tinmouth, a second divi-

sion of 105 acres lying next east of his own which had been surveyed to John Smith, thus giving him possession of over 400 acres, all in one body. He must have visited the place at the time of the survey, 1780, and at other times following, prior to removing himself and family, which he did in the year 1783.

Preparing to make improvements on his land, and to build on the falls while yet resident in Arlington, he proposed to Mr. Safford to give him 80 acres of land as a premium to go to Fair Haven with his family and board the men whom he might employ in building his mills.

With Mr. Hawley, who was a mill-wright, he agreed to build a grist-mill in co-partnership, Hawley to have one-third when the mill was completed. Safford and Hawley came to Fair Haven, camping on their arrival, the first night, in their covered emigrant wagon, near the river. Hawley built the first grist-mill, either this season or the following spring, on the south side of the Lower Falls, a little below the present site of the old paper-mill.

About the same time the bridge over the river and the saw-mill on the north side were built.

In building the grist-mill Mr. Hawley received bodily injuries from falling upon the frozen water wheel while attempting to cut away the ice, which caused his death about 18 months afterwards. He is said to have been buried in the old burying ground, N. W. of James Campbell's. All the widow received for his interest in the property was the use of it two days in every seven, on which days her boy Asa then 14 years old, acted as miller, and the inhabitants generally patronized him in preference to Col. Lyon's employee.

Widow Hawley married Derrick Carner, one of the proprietors of the township, whose name appears in the charter, and who is said by some to have been the first miller in town. He removed with his family to Hampton Corners, where he appears to have resided previously, in 1779 and '80, and thence he went to Underhill, Vt., where he and his wife died.

Mr. Safford built first a log house near the river bank. Here he had 25 men to board, and Mrs. Safford, who was a small woman, and mistaken for "a little girl" on one occasion, did the work of the house alone, the men assisting her by washing the potatoes

at night and putting them on to boil in a cauldron-kettle out of doors in the morning.

Mr. Safford did not reside long on this spot, but built a house 20 by 30 feet square on the place where Henry Green's house now stands. He was at this point in Dec, 1784, when the first highway was laid by the selectmen from Kelsey's north ledge to the river on Oliver Cleveland's farm, and is said to have been here keeping a public house when Col. Lyon came, in 1783. He was here also in 1788, when the road was re-surveyed from the bridge northward.

At the time of the survey, in 1784, Col. Lyon's house is said to have stood near the north end of the bridge, the bridge S. W. of Safford's house, Ager Hawley's house S. W. of the north end of the bridge—each about 20 rods from the bridge.

These houses must have stood on Col. Lyons' land, and been owned by him, the contract upon which Mr. Safford came to town not having been written, and Col. Lyon deeding him no land according to the terms of the agreement.

In the spring of 1790, Mr. Safford bought the place where John Meacham lived—now Mr. Barnes'—and removed to that part of the town, opening there a public house, which he kept for a number of years. In the spring of 1814, he sold the place to James Y. Watson, of Salem, N. Y., and bought next north.

Mr. Safford died on this place. He was a justice of the peace from the commencement of the town for nearly forty years and filled other offices.

He had a large family, among whom Erwin was a prominent business man of the place many years.

Abel Hawley, father of Ager and of Mrs. Safford, was here with his children in 1784, and died in town, Oct. 16, 1797, aged 77.

Among those who came into town in 1783, either before or after Col. Lyon, and settled in the central portion of the present town, were Joel Hamilton, from Brookfield, Mass.; Samuel Stannard, from Killingworth, and Daniel Munger, with his son, Asahel, from Litchfield, Ct. Timothy Goodrich and Reuben Munger, jun., may also have come about the same time.

JOEL HAMILTON first settled on west street, lot No. 5. He was here in August 1783, the place being called his "home-lot" at that time. In Dec. 1784, the river, it is said, ran

between him and Sharp. After this he seems to have resided for a time on the side-hill where John D. Wood now has an orchard, north of Harmon Sheldon's house, the hill taking his name, and being called to this day "Mt. Hamilton."

We hear that Mrs. Hamilton was once accosted by a bear near her house on this place on Mt. Hamilton.

The house stood on the 1st division of the right of Benjamin Cutler; and Mr. Hamilton bought of Mr. Hawkins in Dec. 1787 20 acres, buying subsequently until he had over 200 acres in his home farm, on which he remained attending to various public and private duties, and keeping a minute diary of his farm work and other doings, until his death, June 5, 1826.

A man of strong purposes and passions, he entered heartily into the Federalist side in politics, and was an open and determined political antagonist to Col. M. Lyon, with whom he seemed to be in almost interminable controversy during the last years of Lyon's residence in town. He was constable from March, 1785 to 1792 and was deputy sheriff of Rutland county a number of years. He married Jerusha Walker from Brookfield, Mass., who survived him, married Squire Demming of Castleton and died Sep. 1839. Mr. Hamilton had no children.

SAMUEL STANNARD resided for a short time toward the Lake in West Haven, but soon came and made his home on the spot where his son, Heman, so long resided after him. The place on which he settled was purchased, in 1784, by Mr. Stannard and Timothy Goodrich, and by them divided, Mr. Goodrich settling on the east half where Joseph Sheldon now owns and occupies, and Mr. Stannard on the west half.

Mr. Stannard was frequently chosen on the board of selectmen. He was born in Killingworth, Ct. in 1749, and came to Fair Haven in March, 1783. He married Jemima Wilcox, who was born in 1746, and died June 25, 1834, aged 88 years; He died Apr. 8, 1815, in his 67th year. Family: Betsey, Daniel, Charlotte, Samuel, and Heman.

Mr. Goodrich may not have come permanently into town, settling with his family, until the spring of 1784. He appears to have been a son of Waitstill Goodrich, of Woodbury, Ct. and to have had a brother Waitstill; the father giving to Timothy, in Jan. 1784, two-thirds, and to Waitstill one-

third, of a half interest in Asa Dudley's right in Fair Haven. In March, 1801, Mr. Goodrich buys of Dr. Simeon Smith 59 acres on Mt. Hamilton, and the north half of the Frisbie lot, which he sold in 1818, to his son Chauncy, then living on it, he himself being in Bethlehem, Ct. whither he is said to have gone and temporarily resided.

The Mungers, Daniel and Ashael, settled on the intervale through which the road to Sheldon saw-mill now runs, known as "the Munger road." Here, with them, also resided Joseph Snow, who had married Elizabeth, a daughter of Dea. Daniel Munger. Snow occupied a house which stood on the west side of the road, and Mr. Munger a house which was standing only a few years since, on the east side.

Daniel and Eunice, his wife, had received a deed from Judah Lewis, in June 1783, while they were yet in Litchfield, of the right of Jos. Taylor surveyed to Taylor Nov. 1780.

Mr. Munger died here Feb. 10, 1805, in his 80th year, and Ashael occupied the farm with his family until the Spring of 1817, when he removed to Michigan.

Daniel Munger was known as a deacon of the church, and is said to have superintended the building of the old meeting-house—now Daniel Orms' dwelling-house—about the year 1791, and to have found one of the first ministers who preached for the church, in the person of Rev. Mr. Farley, a young man, who came hither from Poultney about 1803, and preached for a time, boarding with Maj. Tilly Gilbert. After Mr. Munger's death, his son, Ashael, became a deacon in the church.

Reuben Munger, jr., from Norfolk, Ct. in 1782; bought a place now owned by Mr. Stannard, So of J. D. Wood's. He was on the place in the summer of 1785, when the road was surveyed N. and W. from "the Narrows," to the eastward of his house. He seems to have removed to Middlebury prior to June, 1790, at which time he sold to Dr. Simeon Smith.

Lt. Charles McArthur, of Nobletown, N. Y. bought of Col. M. Lyon, of Arlington, in July, 1783, 260 acres—Elijah Galusha's rights—on the hill ever since known and called Scotch Hill.

He erected the first frame-house of which we hear in the town—a low studded, one-story building—east of Tilly Gilbert's present residence, and there resided and died.

The place was afterward occupied by his son-in-law, Elihu Wright, and is now owned by Mr. Briggs. His great arm-chair, which was one of the first brought into the town, is in the hands of Mrs. Arnold Briggs.

Mr. McArthur's first wife, whom he must have married in Arlington, was a daughter of Gov. Chittenden, and sister to Col. Lyon's 2nd wife, by whom he had three sons, John, Daniel and Allen. He married Rebecca Stanton for his 2nd wife, by whom he had children: Charles, Clintha, Harvey, Bradford G., Alex, Minerva, and Seneca. Harvey is said to have injured himself bringing potatoes out of the cellar, and to have bled at the lungs till so weak that he fell from his horse and died.

Mr. McArthur's lands were divided among his large family. He died Oct. 8, 1816, in his 74th year, and was buried in the village grave-yard. On his tomb stone is inscribed: "An honest man is the noblest work of God."

Eli Everts, together with his brother Ambrose, must have been in town, or vicinity, as early as the fall of 1783. In Dec., 1783, Ambrose is a witness to a deed from Isaac Clark to Abraham Sharp, and in April, 1784, both Ambrose and Eli witness to a deed from Joel Hamilton to Abraham Sharp.

They are said to have lived in a log-house on the lower side of the road below Mr. Stannard's at an early day, and they resided on the place in Dec., 1784, when the road was surveyed from Eleazer Dudley's southward to Eli Everts' before purchasing the land, of Col. Isaac Clark. Haskins was on the place in the spring of 1783, when the great change in the course of the river-bed occurred, and as there was trouble between him and Col. Clark, he may have decamped about this time, leaving Col. Clark to lease the place to Mr. Everts. The place was deeded to Everts, Nov. 20, 1786.

Mr. Everts must have built the old gambrel-roofed house which formerly stood where Otis Hamilton's house is.

Mr. E. was called "Captain" by the people of his time. He was selectman of the town in 1793, and is spoken of as an old man in 1820. His wife's name was Jemima, and they had a daughter Millicent who married a man by the name of Fuller, and lived in Malone, N. Y., in June, 1826. Milo was a teacher, and removed to Athens, Ohio, subsequent to his mother's death, about 1823, where he became judge of probate.

Richard Beddow, an Englishman who had been a soldier in the army of Gen. Burgoyne, but deserted, or was taken prisoner and never returned, was early a settler near John Meacham, on the hill east of Mr. Kidder's. He was a blacksmith and nailer, and worked at making nails with John Meacham, in a shop on his farm.

He married widow Rebecca Hosford and had 7 children. His sons removed to Warsaw, N. Y., whither he followed them subsequently to 1825, having in a fit of intoxication beaten his wife so as to cause her death. The farm passed through the sons' hands to Oliver Maranville.

Andrew Race is said to have lived in a small house near the school-house in the south district; and his brother, Isaac Race, on the Hampton side of the river. Mrs. Sally Benjamin, a daughter of Isaac Race, who was afterward a resident of this town many years, relates that when she was a child, she was playing beside the river bank and saw Col. Lyon's emigrant teams ford the river below Mr. Cleveland's on the arrival of the family in town.

We hear of a young physician of the name of Safford in the town as early as 1783, but he was no relation to Silas Safford, and appears not to have remained long in the town. Perhaps there were other residents at the time Lyon commenced his works. We hear of several, among whom was Thomas Stonnage, a Dutchman, who cleared the land where Mr. Kittredge's house now stands. Benjamin Parmenter, or Parmentry, who married a daughter of Oliver Cleveland, and first built on the east side of the cedar swamp, afterward residing on land that Stonnage cleared, was also in the town at this date.

In the north and west parts of the town—now West Haven—Beriah Mitchell, who had come from Woodbury, Ct., to Castleton, and thence to Fair Haven, in 1782, was settled on the farm now occupied by Mrs. Adelaide Hitchcock. He was constable in 1784, but did not remain, returning to Connecticut in the year 1786.

His place passed to his brother, Ichabod Mitchell, who came here in the year 1783, or thereabout, and kept a public house at the corner of the road.

James Ball and Perley Starr, bought the right of John Fassett, jr., about where Rodney Fields now lives, early commenced im-

provements, but soon sold out and moved away. In the early part of 1783, sometime between January and April, Eleazer Dudley and Abijah Peet, from Woodbury, Ct., located in the West Haven part of the town, Mr. Dudley on or near the "school-lot," about where Nathaniel Fish resides, and Mr. Peet next north of Mr. Mitchell's, toward Benson. Thomas Dixon, written also Dickson and Dickinson, in the records, came in from Castleton, locating next north of Mr. Peet's on Benson line.

John Howe, Elijah Tryon, Elisha Frisbie, John and Henry Cramer, Timothy Lindsley, and others, came this year from Connecticut, and took up lands in West Haven. About the same time, also, or a little later in the year, came Heman Barlow, Cornelius Brownson, David Sanford, Samuel Lee, Amos and John McKinstry, and others, whose settlements belong to the history of West Haven.

The first meeting of the proprietors, to organize under the charter, was warned by Ira Allen, Governor's Assistant, and held at the house of Nehemiah Hoit, at Castleton Corners, June 14, 1780, Col. Ebenezer Allen moderator, Capt. Isaac Clark, proprietors' clerk.

Capt. Clark, John Grant and Nathaniel Smith were appointed a committee to survey and lay out a town-plot on the most convenient place for trade and navigation, of one lot to each proprietor's right, of not more than 4 acres, nor less than one. The committee were instructed "to lay out such roads as they should judge to be most convenient to the place of trade and navigation."

It was voted to make a division of 100 acres of land, with 5 acres for highways, to each proprietor's right, and "that Maj. Ebenezer Allen and Capt. Isaac Clark, as a compensation in part for their looking out the town and procuring a grant, "shall have the privilege of making the two first pitches in the first division."

Lieut. Elisha Clark, Oliver Cleveland and Asa Dudley were chosen to lay out the first division lots on the public rights, and Capt. John Grant was chosen proprietor's treasurer.

It was voted that the 21st of Aug. 1780, be the day to begin to survey the pitches. The next meeting was held by adjournment at the same place, Aug. 16th. Of this meeting Capt. John Grant of Poultney, was moderator, and Michael Merritt clerk.

It was voted to accept the survey of the town-plot reported by the committee, each lot containing one acre, together with one acre set apart for a public landing-place for shipping.

Oct. 4, 1780, the proprietors met again at Mr. Hoyt's. Philip Priest, moderator. Voted to make a further division of 100 acres to each right to be called the "second division lots." Ensign Gershom Lake, Oliver Cleveland and Asa Dudley were appointed to lay the public lots of this division.

It was voted to draw for the town-plot lots in the same manner that they had for the 1st and 2d div. pitches, and Maj. Clark, Ensign Lake and Asa Dudley were appointed to lay out a public highway from the west line of Castleton to the Great Falls. It was directed that this main road from Castleton to the Great Falls should be 6 rods wide, and other roads which the committee might lay might be of any convenient width, they should think best.

Dec. 14, 1780. The proprietors met to draw for 3d div. pitches of 63 acres each, and chose Michael Merritt, Philip Priest and Heman Barlow to lay the public lots of this division; and Philip Priest, collector, with power to enforce settlements.

June 7, 1781. A proprietors' meeting was holden at the house of Maj. Isaac Clark, and voted to draw for a 4th division of 50 acres each. At a meeting, Oct. 4, Col. Isaac Clark and Jonathan Brace, Esq., were "empowered to act as agents for the proprietors of Fair Haven to vindicate the title of said township, as granted by charter of the General Assembly, in October, 1779."

Apr. 8, 1782. Isaac Clark charges the proprietors £3 and 6s. for two journeys to Bennington "to procure the charter and get it recorded," and £1 and 8s. for fees paid the secretary for drawing and recording said charter. At an adjourned meeting, at Col. Clark's, Sept. 2d, of this year, Beriah Mitchell and Oliver Cleveland were constituted a committee to warn land owners when to work on the highways, and to keep the account of every man's work, and see that the roads were properly and well made.

The main highway from Castleton line to Mr. Dudley's camp, a point somewhere not far westward of the present division line between Fair Haven and West Haven, was surveyed, Oct. 8, 1782, *via* "muddy brook"

Philip Priest's house, and the house of Joseph Haskins; Haskins' house being about 200 rods N. W., nearly from Mr. Priest's then residence.

In November, 1782, Philip Priest and Curtis Kelsey were appointed overseers of highway work, and after several adjournments the last meeting of the proprietors in Castleton was held at Col. Clark's, May, 8, 1783; whence, after voting a tax of one penny per acre, 311 acres to each right, for highways and bridges, and appointing Heman Barlow, Thomas Dickson and Eleazer Dudley a committee to look after roads and open such new ones from the main road, already cleared, as best to accommodate the inhabitants, the meeting was adjourned to come together again Nov. 3d, at the house of Philip Priest, in Fair Haven.

Nov. 3, 1783, the proprietors met at Mr. Priest's house, and after appointing a committee to settle with the treasurer, adjourned to the first Monday of Jan. 1784, which meeting passed a vote limiting the special privileges previously granted to certain persons of covering their claims, to the first day of February, and then adjourned to May 3d, when they met again, and having voted to raise a tax of one penny on the acre, dissolved the meeting. The town was organized at the house of Mr. Priest, Aug. 28, 1783; Mr. Priest, moderator, Eleazer Dudley, town clerk; selectmen, Philip Priest, John Meacham and Heman Barlow; Michael Merritt, constable. No other officers were chosen until the following spring.

1784. Town meeting was held at Mr. Priest's, Mar. 22d—Mr. Dudley was re-elected town clerk; Eleazer Dudley, Thomas Dickson and Oliver Cleveland selectmen; Daniel Munger, grand juryman; Philip Priest and Beriah Mitchell, listers; Beriah Mitchell, constable; Michael Merritt, treasurer; Ichabod Mitchell, John Meacham and Philip Priest, surveyors; Philip Priest, Michael Merritt and Eleazer Dudley, trustees, to take care of the school right, and the right for the support of the ministry. A vote was passed to raise a tax of £6 and 10s. on the polls of the inhabitants, rescinded at a subsequent meeting, held May, 4th, when it was voted to raise the sum of £6 and 10s "on the polls and ratable estate of the inhabitants."

By vote of the town the school-lot was

sold, in September, to Eleazer Dudley, for £75. At a meeting Sept. 22d, at Col. Lyon's house, the inhabitants voted, 1st, "That the county of Rutland extend seven townships north and south, and that Castleton be the county seat." 2d, "That they will remonstrate against the town of Rutland being a county town." "3d, They chose Col. M. Lyon, John Meacham and Heman Barlow a committee to draw a remonstrance against the doings of the County Convention.

Several new roads were surveyed in the town, in December of this year.

MOSES HOLMES appears to have come into town in the Autumn of 1784, from Lenox, Mass., buying 30 acres of land of Joseph Ballard, adjoining Poultney river, which he sold to Matthew Lyon, Nov. 29, 1785, and bought another 30 acres, which had been improved, of William Meacham, at the extreme southern end of the town, Nov. 30. Holmes appears to have been in Hampton in April, 1788, further than this we can get no trace of him. There is slight reason to think he may have been one of Col. Lyon's employees in the forge or mill.

DAVID PUNDERSON, chosen one of the listers at the March meeting of 1785, must have been here the year preceding. He resided on the upper side of the road, beyond Mr. Evert's. We learn nothing more of him.

1785. The town meeting was held at Mr. Priest's, Mar. 21st:

"Voted that Oliver Cleveland, Curtis Kelsey and Joel Hamilton be a committee to view the road from Mr. Priest's to Hubbardton river and Benson line, and make a report where it is best the road should go, by the first Tuesday of May, and that the above committee lay a burying-place, by the road, south of Mud Brook."

This burial-ground was located beside the old road, between the house now occupied by James Campbell and that in which John Allard resides. It was the first public burial place in the town, and had some 30 or 40 graves.

At an adjourned meeting, May 3d, at Mr. Priest's; "voted that two days labor be done on the roads over what the law directs." The town was at this meeting first divided into three districts, whether school or highway districts is not stated, but we have reason to think this division pertained to the schools, if not also to the highways. The territory between Muddy Brook and Hub-

bardton river was to be the first district; that south of Muddy Brook the second; and that west of Hubbardton river the third.

A vote was passed that Elisha Frisbie should be deemed an inhabitant of the town; but another meeting, held in June, revoked the act, and he was warned to depart from the town in ten days, a practice of those days by which to prevent, perhaps, their becoming a public charge.

We have on record the names of about 50 individuals who were warned away, many of them with their families, between 1803 and 1813. Some of these continued to reside here for years afterward, contriving a way to support themselves and their growing families, like so many of the other early inhabitants who were too poor to go away.

CHARLES RICE, came hither from Brookfield, Mass., in the early part of this year. He had bought of Jesse Hamilton, of Brookfield, in February of the previous year, a half interest in the right of Elisha Hamilton, and in June, 1785, he buys of Joel Hamilton, of Fair Haven, "one-half in quantity and quality" of Elisha Hamilton's lot No. 5, and one-half of Zadock Everest's 2d div., both on the west street, toward "Sharp's bridge." Mr. Rice was first constable in town in 1793, '94. He removed from the west street to West Haven and was keeping a public house nigh where Nathaniel Fish now resides, in the latter part of the year 1795, and also in the years 1798 and 1799. He was an eccentric man, and wrote on his sign:

"Nothing on this side nothing on t'other;

Nothing in the house, nor in the stable either."

His wife was Abigail Cutler, sister to Isaac Cutler, Esq. She died in West Haven, June 16, 1820, in her 66th year. He removed to Canada before the war of 1812, and died there. They had two sons and one daughter.

Isaac Cutler, Esq., whose name we often meet in the subsequent records of our early history, came hither also from Brookfield, in the spring of this year. He bought 75 acres of land of Mr. Rice, one-half from the east end of Zadock Everest's 2d div., and the other half from the Elisha Hamilton lot No. 5, Mr. Cutler built on this land the house afterward owned by Jacob Willard, later by Cyrus Willard. It was opened and kept as a tavern by Mr. Cutler for some years, serving as a popular evening resort for the early settlers

of the neighborhood. There was a nursery of apple trees by the roadside a little east of the house, in 1797.

The place was sold by him September, 1798, to Philip Allen, of Salem, N. Y. Mr. C. must have come into the village to reside soon afterward, and may have made his home with his brother-in-law, Nathaniel Dickinson, who kept the public house of the village. Mr. Cutler purchased the house and about 10 acres of Dr. Simeon Smith, of West Haven, Feb. 5, 1803. In February, 1810, he appears to have lived in a part of the old house which stood on the common. He removed to West Haven in the spring of 1827 where he resided till his death in Nov. 1832, when he was aged 86 years.

He left no family. He was a prominent and influential man in the town, largely connected with its public and business affairs. Being a justice of the peace, he was universally designated as "Squire Cutler."

STEPHEN ROGERS, a tanner and shoemaker, who seems to have been a particular friend of Col. Lyon's, came from Branford, Ct., this year. He was followed soon after by his younger brothers, Ambrose, Beriah and Jared. Stephen started the first tannery under the patronage of Col. Lyon. He built also a house and shoe-shop. He sold in March, 1801, to Calvin Munger, and went away to the West.

Col. Lyon, who in 1805, was doing a large business in tanning, at Eddyville, Ky., sought and obtained him to come to Eddyville whither his wife, whom he had left in Fair Haven, was assisted by the town to go to him, in August, 1811. She returned from Western New York and died in Elizabeth-town some years after.

He married Hannah, dau. of Dea. Munger, Feb 1789. They had 3 children. Lucy, Stephen, who became a Congregational minister, at one time settled in Claremont, N. H., and Lorenzo who resides in Westport, N. Y.

Col. Lyon built the dam on his Upper Falls to bring water to his iron works, in July of this year, 1785, and on October 14th he petitioned the General Assembly of the State, then an independent sovereignty, to lay a duty of two pence per pound on nails, to enable him to build his works and supply the State. The place was called from this time, and for many years was known over the whole country about, by the name of "Lyon's works."

1786. GAMALIEL LEONARD came from Pittsfield, Mass., in 1785, to Greenfield, N. Y., stopping on Hampton Hills, and while resident there, in January, 1786, bought of Heman Barlow 120 acres on Poultney river, in Fair Haven. This land laid along the Falls north of the place where the old Skeene's road crossed.

Moving into town in the spring of 1786, Mr. Leonard built him a house near the Falls, and commenced the erection of the second saw-mill in town. The country east of Mr. Leonard was then an almost unbroken forest. A road was cut around the north side of the cedar swamp, and Oliver Cleveland drove a yoke of cattle on this road through the woods, which was the first team driven through to the saw-mill. In 1788, Mr. Leonard, in company with Elias Stevens and Daniel Arnold, of Hampton, built a forge at the west end of the saw-mill. Mr. Arnold sold his share of the forge to James Downey, jr., in December, 1792, and Mr. Stevens sold his to Dr. Simeon Smith, in March, 1802.

CHARLES HAWKINS, sen., came from Smithfield, R. I., in the summer of 1786, buying, in August, of James Hooker, of Poultney, one-half of Asa Joiner's right of land in the town.

Here Mr. Hawkins built and settled, taking the freeman's oath in the town, in September, 1788.

He had, several years previously, while resident in Smithfield, in January, 1781, purchased, in company with his brother-in-law, James Bowen, of Smithfield, the original right in town which belonged to Benjamin or Benoni Cutler, of Plainfield, N. H., and the first division of this right was surveyed to him in May, 1781; from which we infer that he had visited the town and located his land at this early date. He is said to have been a "gentleman" and a "blacksmith" in Rhode Island, and appears to have made a number of purchases and sales of lands in town. He adds to his home-farm by purchase of Philip Priest, in the spring of 1787 about 25 acres; and in the fall sells 20 acres to Joel Hamilton, including the house in which Hamilton then lived. He died here Mar. 31, 1810, in his 75th year, and his widow married Michael Merritt. The home-farm was sold by his sons, Charles and Richard, to Dr. James Witherell, in October, 1813.

David Erwin, afterwards known as "Colonel," and later as "General" Erwin, came hither from New Jersey, soon after the completion of Col. Lyon's iron works, and probably as early as the year 1786, he being in town and witnessing to the signing of a deed in March, 1787.

He is remembered by the older inhabitants as a man of marked ability, and the efficient superintendent, or foreman, of the slitting-mill. The story is told that when he came to town, then a young man, he first engaged at very small wages as "blower and striker" in the shop where Col. Lyon's chief workman was manufacturing axes, pretending not to be skilled in any of the arts of Vulcan, and so was called "Lyon's fool." After a little while, when engaged in "striking" with his "boss," he put in the interrogatory, "Why not strike there?—and again, there?" The "boss" getting impatient of the fool's impudence, as he regarded it, swore out that he might make the axe himself, he appearing to know so much; when Erwin replied that he would do so if he would suffer him to try his hand. He accordingly took the fire and anvil, and in an unusually short space of time turned out his axe, which was declared to be a handsomer, and better axe than any the shop had before produced. The "boss" threw off his apron, put on his coat and cleared the shop, calling on Col. Lyon to settle up, averring that "the fool" had outwitted him and he would no longer work.

From this time "Captain Erwin," as he was first called, came to be Col. Lyon's foremost workman. He took the freeman's oath here in September, 1788. In May, 1789, he purchased of John Meacham 3 acres of land, on the bank of Poultney river, and from time to time he added to his land by purchase and diminished by sale, till his farm constituted the one where J. W. Esty now resides.

Col. Erwin was ordered to meet with the regiment under his command for parade, June 9, 1796, his regiment being in the second division of the second brigade of State militia. He was called "General" Erwin, in 1799, and appears to have left the town about 1801 or 1802, and to have gone to northern New York. He leased the slitting-mill, owned by Edward Douse, of Dedham, Mass., of Mr. Douse's attorney, John Brown, in December, 1800, until February, 1802.

He was one, among others, licensed to sell liquors at the June training, of 1802.

He is said to have had two sons, Walter and Moses, while in town, and afterwards to have been himself a member, or to have had a son who was a member of the N. Y. State senate. Further than this we learn nothing of him.

ETHAN WHIPPLE, Esq., was one of the new comers of this year. Here he took up a large tract of land on the rights of John and Lemuel Paine, an interest in which he had purchased as early as 1781. He built the house where John Allard now resides, but sold the same in 1831, and removed to the west street, buying the house and lot now occupied by Charles Clyne, and residing there till his death. He was long a prominent and influential citizen of the town. [*See biography.*]

CAPT. ELIJAH TAYLOR came from Brookfield, Mass., this year. He was elected a jurymen in March, 1787. He resided on the west street, having some claim on the farm of Charles Rice, a part of which he sold to John W. Throop, called "Troop," as late as June, 1795.

Capt. Taylor was never married. He was a great talker; and had been in the battle of Bunker Hill; and used often to meet his neighbors and while away the long winter evenings in social chit-chat and story-telling over the merry cup at Squire Cutler's inn. He removed to Hydeville, then "Castleton Mills," where he died, about 1819.

The town meeting was held, Mar. 13, 1786, at Samuel Stannard's, house.

At another meeting, held at Mr. Stannard's, September 5th, it was voted "not to divide the town into two societies," and to appropriate funds to build bridges in the west part of the town.

In December, at Mr. Stannard's, it was voted "that they will hire a minister," and Thomas Dickson was appointed "to treat with Benson committee how they shall proceed." A tax of two pence on the pound to be laid on the list of 1786 was voted, it is to be inferred, for the support of the ministry.

1787. DR. SIMON SMITH, of Sharon, Ct., came and bought lands extensively in the West Haven part of the town. He built a saw-mill on Hubbardton river, and commenced a forge on the Falls, afterwards owned by Gen. Jonathan Orms. He resided

on the school-lot, so-called, which he leased from Eleazer Dudley, in February, 1789. He there built the house which was afterwards occupied by Maj. Tilly Gilbert.

Dr. Smith was previous to the division (in 1792,) selectman in 1789, '90 and '91, and representative to the General Assembly, in 1789, '92, and '97. He was the delegate of the town to the State Convention at Bennington, in January, 1791, which for Vermont, adopted and ratified the Constitution of the United States; and in 1789 was elected one of the assistant judges of the Rutland county court. In 1792, he was probate judge for the district of Fair Haven. He died Feb. 27, 1794, aged 70 years, bequeathing to the town of West Haven the sum of \$1,000, then a relatively generous amount, to be kept at interest for the period of 60 years, after which time to be devoted to educational purposes as follows: "to have one good grammar school kept in West Haven, near the village where I now live, the overplus for the benefit of other schools and the support of a gospel minister, well educated and regularly instructed in the ministry, and if any over, for the support of the poor and needy in the said town of West Haven, under the direction of the civil authority and the selectmen of said town."

Dr. Smith's second wife was Catharine Cutler, sister to Isaac Cutler, Esq. She survived him, inheriting by his will one-half of all his estate, which was estimated at \$80,000, and afterward married Christopher Minot, Esq., of Boston.

DR. STEPHEN HALL came from Connecticut, where he lost his left hand while cutting corn-stalks for molasses, during the Revolutionary war. He bought a building lot of Capt. Elijah Taylor, in March, 1788, on the corner of the west street and the road leading to Mr. Hawkins. He was also chosen one of the listers in town in the same month.

He is the first physician who is mentioned as owning land in the town. Selling to Dr. James Witherell, in October, 1791, he removed to New Lebanon, N. Y. He resided in Canaan, N. Y., in the spring of 1802.

At the March meeting of this year, held again at Mr. Stannard's, it was voted that "the sign-post be erected on the hill by Col. Lyon's new barn," from which it is inferable that Col. Lyon had then recently built on the premises of the old tavern stand. The sign-post stood, a little over 30 years ago, near the S. E. corner of the old shed which then

and until as late as 1853 occupied the present site of Mr. Adams' brick store.

Feb. 18, 1787, Michael Merritt, town clerk by order of the citizens of the town, signs a petition to the General Assembly, to have the county seat of Rutland county at Castleton. This petition was joined in by Wells, Benson, Orwell, Poultney Castleton and Hubbardton; but certain persons had intimated that Fair Haven and Benson ought not to be considered, whether because these two towns were later organized, or on some other ground, we are not told. The petition coming before the General Assembly, in March, Col. Lyon, who was a member from Fair Haven, moved that it be filed and postponed to the next session—votes, 25 yeas, and 19 nays.

1788. MAJ. TILLY GILBERT came in the spring from Brookfield, Mass., in company with Gideon Taft, who had taken up land in the town, and resided here for a short time, but afterward settled in Whitehall. Maj. Gilbert was then quite a young man. He put up at first at the public house kept by Silas Safford, and was employed by Col. Lyon to teach a school, perhaps in the old school-house on the Green.

He studied medicine with Dr. Hall on the west street, and also taught school in Benson and Orwell. Removing to Benson about 1791-2, his connection with the history of our town does not really commence until his return, in about 1800.

At the March meeting, at Mr. Stannard's, Mar. 13th, five persons were chosen on the board of Selectmen, of which Col. Lyon was chairman. Dan Smith, of the West Haven part of the town, is named as one of the listers, together with Stephen Hall and Gamaliel Leonard.

There was a frost on the 20th of June, so severe as to destroy the wheat and other crops, and many suffered by famine during the winter of 1788-9.

By a warning from Silas Safford, justice of the peace, a proprietor's meeting was held at Mr. Safford's house, Aug. 26, Col. Lyon being chosen moderator. After choosing Mr. Safford clerk the meeting was adjourned to the first Monday in October, but the proceedings of the adjourned meeting are not to be found.

There was a citizens' meeting at Mr. Priest's house, September 2d, when it was

voted "That the selectmen do repair the bridge which crosses the river between this town and Greenfield, and tax the town for the cost, if a tax is not granted by the General Assembly for that purpose." It was also voted to memorialize the General Assembly for "a tax of two pence on the acre for repairing bridges and highways in this town."

JEHIEL MITCHELL, a carpenter, came from Litchfield, Ct., was here in the summer of this year. He was a brother to Beriah and Ichabod Mitchell, of West Haven, and built "a red shop," opposite Dr. Hall's, on the west street.

ISAIAH INMAN came from Massachusetts with his family, in the fall, stopping, at first, with his brother-in-law, Charles Hawkins, sen. He located east of Dr. Simeon Smith's, and the "country road," nigh the romantic and beautiful lake in the north part of the town, called from him, "Inman Pond." He did not reside long in the town, but removed to Hampton, N. Y., in 1792, and sold his place to Theophilus Woodward, of West Haven.

Thomas Dibble, called "Doctor Dibble," who came from Nobletown, N. Y., and here married a daughter of Oliver Cleveland, was in town about this time. He dwelt, previously to 1807, south of Wellington Estey's place on the bank of Poultney river. In 1807, he purchased the farm which had been settled by Jeremiah Durand, and resided on the same until 1817.

1789. Dr. James Witherell, who had come to Hampton from Mansfield, Mass., the preceding year, stopping for a time with Samuel Beaman, came into town this season. He took the oath of allegiance in September, 1790, and in April, 1791, purchased about 30 acres of Elisha Kilburn, of Hampton, on the border of the river, in the west part of the town. He purchased, in October following, the house in which he was then living, and the acre and a half of land at the corner of the road, of Dr. Stephen Hall, whose place as a physician he seems to have taken. He afterwards purchased of Charles Rice and others a large portion of what now constitutes Hamilton Wescott's farm. Dr. Witherell, known also as "Judge Witherell," was for over twenty years a public and influential citizen of the town, being several times a representative in the State assembly, a judge in the county court, and likewise a

Member of Congress while resident in Fair Haven.

He removed to Detroit, Mich., about 1810, where he held a responsible public office as one of the United States Judges of the Territory, and was long one of the chief men and officers of the State.

In October, Col. Lyon invokes the State by a petition to the General Assembly to sell him 100 acres of land granted to the Society for propagating the gospel in foreign parts, and also for £800 State scrip, to be paid back in two years. The petition was referred to the next General Assembly.

1790. The March meeting was held for the first time "at the school-house in the middle school district."

Beriah Rogers is said to have come into town this year, from Branford, Ct., and to have made his home for a number of years following with his brother, Stephen. In February, 1797, he bought 50 acres on Scotch Hill, which he sold in 1799. In August, 1797, he bought of Pliny Adams, of Hampton, N. Y., a house and 17½ acres of land, where Zenas C. Ellis resides, making several purchases subsequently.

On this place he seems to have made his home until he removed to Hampton, about the spring of 1808. In 1802, he commenced a tannery, which he sold, after his removal to Hampton.

Mr. Rogers was a justice of the peace in the town for a number of years.

Charles Boyle and Olney Hawkins took the oath of allegiance at the freeman's meeting, in September, this year. Mr. Boyle, with Robert White, of Lansingburgh, N. Y., bought of Col. Lyon, in Jan. 1792, 2 acres of land on the old highway leading from Lyon's works to Castleton, including a small red store standing on the same.

He owned also, the part of the 2d div. on which Mr. Durand resided, and at his decease, in 1799, the 2d div. of Nathan Clark, and 85 acres of land, known as the "Handy lot," bought of Col. Lyon, in March, 1793.

William Buell, a gold and silversmith, who came from Arlington, and occupied the place at the foot of the hill where Cyrus C. Whipple resides, and there repaired watches and sold silver ware, must have come into town this year. In April following, 1791, he bought a piece of land of Jeremiah Durand, and was assessed in the grand list.

He was chosen second constable in 1794; is said to have been an Englishman, and to have had a son William. He married, for his second wife, Polly Baldwin, of Rutland. Her first child was deaf and dumb. He died in town, and his widow went back to Rutland.

Nathaniel Dickinson, who built a store near Dr. Witherell's, took the freeman's oath here in 1791. He came from Massachusetts. His wife was a sister to Maj. Tilly Gilbert. In June, 1795, he was keeping Col. Lyon's public house when Col. Lyon sold to David Mack. He kept the same house, or some other, for several years afterward, even as late as 1803.

Mr. Dickinson bought 65 acres on the west street, in 1797; and owned one-half the grist mill; and was constable in 1802. He resided in West Haven in 1809, where he died in July, 1811—his wife having died in December before.

Abijah Warren, was from Litchfield, Ct., a son-in-law of Dea. Daniel Munger, and was probably here as early as this year and, may have been here at an earlier period. He appears to have first bought a building lot on the road north of Dr. Witherell's toward Mr. Hawkin's, in June, 1796,—adding to it, in April, 1797, 30 acres more, all of which he sold to Olney Hawkins, in July, 1802. He is said to have been a very sanctimonious man, and to have lived in the grist-mill house after this time, where he had a large family.

Frederick Hill, the town clerk, having removed to Rutland a meeting was called, in December 1791 which chose James Witherell town clerk, and voted "to dismiss the committee heretofore chosen to hire preaching."

March 5, 1792, Dr. James Witherell was chosen town clerk, but the records appear to have been kept by John Brown, a young man who came hither from North Providence, R. I., in the spring of 1792, and taught school in the town. He was afterwards town clerk. His records are made with great elegance and beauty of penmanship. Mr. Brown was a brother-in-law of Ethan Whipple, Esq., having married his sister, Mary, in Rhode Island.

He bought first of Col. Lyon, in May, 1793, 2 acres just south of Mr. Whipple's and built a house where James Campbell now lives. Buying a farm of 65 acres of Charles Rice,

near Dr. Witherell's, on the west street, in March, 1798, he removes there-on, and advertises his other place for sale in the "*Fair Haven Telegraph*," in December, 1795. In October, 1797, he sells the 65 acres on the west street to Nathaniel Dickinson, and removes into the public house in the village, which he seems to have kept a number of years. He removed to St. Albans in March, 1801. He died Mar. 16, 1805, aged, 39 years. His wife died Apr. 11, 1805, aged 39 years.

The warning for the March meeting called the people together to choose town officers, and "to see if they will agree to petition the Legislature of this State to divide this town into two, and to see if they can agree on a dividing line." James Witherell and Lemuel Hyde were appointed agents to petition the Legislature for the division of the town.

At another meeting, held the 22d inst; and for the first time at the meeting-house, it was voted "to hold future town meetings here, and also the freeman's meeting, for the election of the next Member of Congress, and a Member of Convention.

James Witherell, Silas Safford and Philip Priest were chosen a committee to join a committee from West Haven, "to settle the public accounts which lie in common between the two towns."

On the question that the dividing line be at Mud Brook, the vote stood—yeas 9, nays 48; that it be at Hubbardton river, yeas 9, nays 48; that it run, as now, from Poultney river to a line on the hill parallel with the west line of the Brooks' lot, and thence along the Great Ledge to Benson, yeas 48, nays 7. "But as there is a number of persons who dissent from the line which the majority think the most commodious, voted that Isaac Cutler, Silas Safford and Ethan Whipple be a committee to confer with the aforesaid dissentients, in choosing a disinterested committee to point out a dividing line, which line the inhabitants will petition the Legislature to establish." The meeting was then adjourned to March 27th.

At the adjourned meeting, Cornelius Brownson, Ethan Whipple and Lemuel Hyde were made a new committee to settle the town account with the treasurer, Mr. Merritt, and it was voted to call the west or north part of the town "*West Haven*."

September 4th the citizens met by adjournment, voted "they still continue determined to divide the town into two, and that the dividing line be established as it was pre-

viously voted." Col. Lyon, Samuel Stannard and Philip Priest were chosen a committee to meet a committee from West Haven to settle the claim of each town to lands granted by the Legislature for the ministry and for schools; meeting adjourned to Jan. 4th, 1793.

In the meantime Messrs. Witherell and Hyde make their petition on behalf of the town on the 8th of October, the Legislature convening at Rutland. The petition recites that they desire division,

"1st, Because "the public road goes more than 16 miles from the northwest to the southeast corner, at which extremes the town is inhabited."

"2nd, Because it is 13 miles from the southwest corner to the east side of the town.

"3d, Because there is a "Great Ledge," which nearly divides the east from the west part.

"4th, The west part of the town having better land than the east part, yet a large share of it remaining in a state of uncultivation; and the east part having natural accommodations for water works, and great roads through it, makes it consider its future importance;—so that each part has its expenses while not considering the expenses of the other part, they cannot agree on a center as one town, yet when divided there is not the least difficulty, each being ready to agree on a center for itself.

"5th, The town being longer than a 6 mile square town, the inhabitants have always expected to be divided, and although at times they might disagree about the place where to divide, yet each extreme has scarcely ever failed of wishing to get rid of the other, which has at times created difficulties which we do not wish to mention."

They then state the fact of an agreement at three several times on a line, and request to be divided, with the privileges of other towns, excepting that they should have but one representative to the two towns.

Against this petition the following persons protest or remonstrate that "they think the town so small that a division will be injurious, the grand list being only £2283 and 10s., the number of freemen not exceeding one hundred, and the land on the west of the line of a vastly superior quality, therefore they pray that the town may not be divided:—but if it is to be, that the dividing line may extend so far westward as to take in one-half of the whole number of acres in the town, and so far as to Hubbardton river." The names are: Samuel Stannard, Alexander McCotter, John Howes, Isaac Turner,

Abraham Utter, Jonathan Orms, John Warren, Amos Lay, Russel Smith, Ansel Merritt, Martin Merritt, James Merritt, Daniel Cushman, Philip Priest, Timothy Goodrich, Daniel Mung-r, Peter Cramer, Henry Cramer, jr., Dan Smith, Joel Hamilton.

By Act of the General Assembly, passed the 18th, and signed the 20th Oct., 1792, at Rutland, the west line of Fair Haven, as it now is, was established, and West Haven erected, with all the privileges of a separate town, excepting that the two towns were to meet together and choose one representative.

The two towns had but one representative and held their freeman's meetings together until Mar., 3, 1823, when it was "Resolved, that the town of Fair Haven is by the constitution and Laws of the State of Vermont, entitled to a representative in the General Assembly of the State, in its own right, distinct from any other town, and that the first constable be directed to notify the annual meeting in September next, for the choice of Governor, Lieut. Governor, councillors and representative to the General Assembly, to be holden at the centre school house, in said Fair Haven."

The General Assembly, also, at its session of this same year, decided that the clause of the act limiting the two towns to one representative was repugnant to the provisions of the Constitution of the State, and was therefore void. Since this time the two towns have each had their annual representative.

The populations of the two towns, respectively, as given in the census reports of the State, were, in 1791, about the time of the division: Fair Haven, 375; West Haven, 545. In 1800, Fair Haven, 411, West Haven, 430; from this time West Haven steadily increases to 774, in 1840; Fair Haven increasing to 714, in 1820, after which time it fell off to 633, in 1840.

Up to this year, in which the town was divided—the larger portion of the territory going to West Haven—we have seen the town steadily filling up with population, and improving, until it stands, in relative importance, on account of its mills, its central location, and the enterprise, intelligence, and wealth of its inhabitants, on an equal footing with many other towns of greater extent and more inhabitants.

But before taking leave of our twin-sister on the west, with whom we struggled along through so many hardships and privations in our early days, it will be pleasant to look

back upon both sections, topographically and geologically, in the light of present knowledge, and see if there be not something in both reciprocally complementary of that in which either may be wanting.

TOPOGRAPHICALLY, we see the plain around the village then covered with heavy pines, cut away where the park now is, and leaving the large stumps still thickly standing, to remove them at a latter date, requiring many "bees," or public working parties, at which times many gallons of spirituous liquors, so commonly used at that day, were consumed. The heavy pines and hemlocks were standing over most of the plain, roads only here and there being cut through them. The chief settlement and point of trade seemed to be on the west street, around the corner where the road led northward to Mr. Hawkin's and Mr. Merritt's.

The general surface of the town is hilly, the hills rising in two instances only, to the dignity of mountains: "Bald Mountain," covering the whole southern extremity of West Haven, along the east shore of the Lake, and "Mount Hamilton," the eminence just northward of Messrs. Wood's and Sheldon's, in Fair Haven, so named from Joel Hamilton, Esq., who resided in the old orchard on its southern slope at an early day.

The town to the northward of Mt. Hamilton, as far as Benson line, is taken up with the Great Ledge coming down on the west, covered with its ever green forests and seeming to equal in distant beauty the forests of ancient Lebanon, as you look northward from the summit of Mt. Hamilton, while just below you, in front and at your feet, on the east side of the Great Ledge, and embosomed in the green hills on every side, lies the charming little lake in its secluded and native beauty, which has been known among us by no better name than its earliest accidental designation, "Inman Pond."

As viewed at the still dawn of a summer evening, there are few scenes which God has elsewhere made, surpassing in loveliness, the silent, quiet grandeur of this, our home scenery. From Mt. Hamilton eastward, Scotch Hill, fringed with its open quarries of slate, and the wide, fertile interval between, is seen below you, sweeping off to the southward, where the village greets your eye in the distance. Altogether, there is no spot for many miles around so well worth a visit as Mt. Hamilton.

A little to the west of Oliver Proctor's former residence is a range of hills, called, in olden times, "Porcupine Ledge." South and east of this, along the east border of the town, and traversed by the road to West Castleton, is Scotch Hill, so named from the Scotch people who settled it.

"Glen Lake," formerly called "Screw Driver Pond," from a supposed formal resemblance to a screw-driver, and which has its outlet in Lake Bomoseen, in Castleton, furnishing at that point an abundant water fall and power for manufacturing purposes, lies partly in the northeast corner of the town.

To the west of Porcupine Ledge, and east of Mt. Hamilton, is the large marsh fed from Inman Pond, which has long been known as "Beaver Meadow." This meadow furnished, for many years, a supply of cranberries to the residents of the town and village, who were permitted, by the generosity of the proprietor, to go on an appointed day of each autumn and glean of the annual harvest, and this cranberry meadow was at the same time a mill-pond in the spring of the year, from which water was taken by Joseph Sheldon, sen., to run his saw mills, at the outlet, where he carried on an extensive lumbering business for many years.

As seen from Scotch Hill, the saw-mill, now owned by Daniel Orms, and ensconced among the trees at the head of the valley, through which the small but perpetual stream, called Mud Brook, flows to Poultney river, on the west, presents a beautiful and picturesque appearance.

The view of Fair Haven village, as seen from some points on Scotch Hill, overlooking, at the same time, Hampton hills and the mountains to the south and west, is one on which the lover of the beautiful in landscape scenery will delight to linger. There is one other view, that from the road or hill north of Otis Hamilton's, looking westward on Bald Mountain, with Poultney river, Carver's Falls, and the powder mills in the deep gorge of the foreground, which for wildness and grandeur, in a warm, hazy summer afternoon, is worthy the attention of the painter and artist. Just south of this point, and below Mr. Hamilton's house, are the Dry Falls, as they are called, and the old river-bed on the flat, where not the river only, but ancient ocean currents once flowed.

The Castleton river receiving the waters of Lake Bomoseen just outside of the borders

of the town, comes in on the east and winds circuitously into the Poultney river on the west side, furnishing several good manufacturing privileges in the village. On Hubton river, also, flowing through West Haven, from the ponds in Benson, into East Bay, are several good mill-powers. Following down the Poultney river, besides the Falls at the powder-mills, where there are also a saw-mill and a grist-mill, and was once a fulling-mill and factory, below that point we find Carver's Falls, a deep, narrow opening in the limestone rocks, through which the combined waters of Castleton and Poultney rivers fall down at first about 20 feet, and then about 60 feet, perpendicularly, into East Bay. At this point there were, at one time, on the New York side, a saw-mill, forge and store.

GEOLOGICALLY viewed, West Haven exceeds in speculative interest, but Fair Haven in economical value. At the bottom of the extreme southern promontory of the town, opposite the railroad depot and steamboat wharf, in Whitehall, is found the only specimen in the State, of the oldest, or bottom rocks of the globe, the primordial crust of the Azoic, or Laurentian formation. This fragment of igneous primordial gneiss extends only three or four miles along the Lake northward. Over, on this, rests the first fossiliferous formation, the lower silurian, with which commences the existence of organic life on the globe. There are several varieties of the Potsdam sandstone found on Bald Mountain, interesting specimens of which are to be seen in the State cabinet.

Overlying the sandstone, is a large development of calciferous sand rock, composed of lime and sand, which extends far northward and across the Lake, and is found to contain fossils of the genus *maclurea*. This formation "enters Vermont from Whitehall, south of the mouth of Codman's creek, in West Haven. In the northwest part of West Haven it unites with a spur that runs up to the very southern extremity of the town, upon the east shore of Lake Champlain."*

Next above this appears the Trenton limestone. "A little more than a mile west of the West Haven post-office it appears as a light blue limestone, capping several small hills with a very small easterly dip. It extends west to Codman's creek. There is but little thickness to it, while the calciferous sand-rock beneath is enormously developed."*

* Geological Survey of State.

Fossil corals are found in this limestone further north in Vermont. Utica Slates come in above the Trenton Limestone, and first appear about a mile west of the post-office, their inclination being greater than that of the underlying rocks. Then there are the Hudson river limestones, alternating with clay slates or shales, throughout the central and eastern parts of West Haven. In the western part of Fair Haven is a large range of talcose or talcoid schist, running north and south; and east of this, extending into Castleton, is the extensive slate group, or taconic range, called by the State geologists, from the town of Georgia, in the north part of the State, where all its characteristic fossils are found, "Georgia slates." These slates were quarried and worked in this town by Alonson Allen, as early as 1845, and might with great propriety have been denominated *Fair Haven Slates*.

FROM THE TAKING OF THE FIRST CENSUS, IN
1791, TO 1800,

when the number of inhabitants is reported as only 411, though the increase of population is small, as compared with the previously rapid growth of the town, there are several important facts to be noted. In the first place, the number of inhabitants in '91 was large, as compared with many other towns in the State, at that time; Burlington, for instance, though organized nearly as early, numbering only 332.

The area of the town is smaller than that of any other town in Rutland county, excepting Ira Gore, and fully one-third part, especially the northern section, is unsuited to habitation; while the southern portion, bounded west on the Poultney river, is very narrow, being scarcely 2 miles in its widest extent, and at the same time much broken by rough ridges of slate on the east, and by the cedar swamp on the west.

Yet, as early as 1791, settlements were made as we have seen, in about every accessible portion, and even in some places which have since been abandoned.

Where the village now is there could have been no settlement of much account, aside from Col. Lyon's iron-works,* grist-mill and saw-mill,† at the beginning of this period—Col. Lyon himself owning all the land. A road had

† Built by Lyon and Ayer Hawley below the old paper-mill on the south side of the river about 1783.

‡ The first saw-mill in town, built by Lyon about 1783, the north side of the lower falls.

been laid in December, 1787, from the works north-west to Muddy Brook, on which Ethan Whipple located in 1786; and a portion of this road, across what is now the Park, was thrown up and declared exchanged for another, six rods in width, which was laid in April, 1788, across what is the south end of the Common.

Col. Lyon having built a new barn on the hill, prior to December, 1784, had probably soon after erected his house* on the corner of the road, and Stephen Rogers had built a house and shoe-shop at the west end of the new highway, on the land of Col. Lyon, and, perhaps, had also commenced his tannery, under the hill, west of the house.

North of Mr. Rogers, on the east side of the street, and about opposite Ira C. Allen's present residence, there was a school-house as early as 1790. The old church which stood on the public ground, north of the school-house, and which was never encumbered with the luxurious innovation of brick and mortar—called "the Lord's barn," and "Lion's den"—was in use in the spring of 1792, and must have been built as early as '91.

Col. Lyon had also built the small red store. † which he sold to Boyle & White, in January, '92, ‡ on the spot where Thomas Hughes now lives. Besides this he must have built the paper-mill, not far from this time, and perhaps, also, the building east of Mr. Rogers, nearly opposite where Joseph Adams' marble residence now stands, which was used, soon after this time, as a store and printing-office, and, later,

* This house was built by Lyon for the residence of himself and family previous to 1795. Col. Lyon sold the house to Elial Gilbert in 1799, who sold to his brother, Tilly, in 1802; he to Dr. Witherell; Dr. W. to Dr. Eben. Hurd; Dr. H. to Rollin C. Mallory; Mr. M. to Jacob Davey; Mr. D. to Dr. Witherell again, and Dr. W. to Mrs. Lucy Wilmot, who sold to Seth Hitchcock, of West Haven; Mr. H. to Adams Dutton, who moved on to the place in the spring of 1844, and resided there till April, 1851, working a slate quarry at Cedar Point, and constructing machinery for the manufacture of slate pencils. He sold to Israel Davey; and Mr. Davey to Served Fish, in 1858. Mr. Fish built thereon the present Vermont Hotel, a three-story brick building, which has proved inadequate to accommodate the wants of the public for a hotel in the town. Mr. Fish kept the house as a hotel until March, 1866. It has from Mr. F. passed to David Offensend, David McBride, and in 1870, to Chas. C. Knight.

† Built as early as 1791.

‡ The first sale of land made by Lyon within the limits of the village, was the sale of this store and 2 acres lying east of the old highway to Robert White's, of Lansingburgh, and Chas. Rolfe, of Fair Haven.

as a dwelling-house, and was taken down and removed by Maj. Tilly Gilbert, in 1810.

Further than this there does not seem to have been any improvements where the village now is. Mr. Safford having bought a place of John Meacham, in the south part of the town, in April, 1790, had removed thither from the village, and there opened a public house on the spot now owned by Mr. Barnes.

During the next few succeeding years, notwithstanding the small increase of population, many and great changes are made, and Fair Haven becomes what tradition has reported it, a place of business equal in importance to any north of Bennington.

In the village Lyon first sells Robert White of Lansingburgh, N. Y., and Charles Boyle of Fair Haven, on the 23d of January, 1792, the little red store and 2 acres of land.* He next sells, in May following, seven acres to Stephen Rogers, including the house and shop which Rogers had built.

In 1793 Lyon is said to have commenced the publication of a newspaper called "The Farmer's Library," in one part of the paper-mill building, and to have continued it three or four years, notwithstanding the sparseness and poverty of the settlers, and the very limited demand for such a publication. There were at the time, but three other papers in the State: the *Gazette*, at Bennington; the *Herald*, at Rutland, and the *Journal*, at Windsor. The paper called "The Fair Haven Gazette," during a part of its existence, was printed by Col. Lyon's son, James Lyon and Judah P. Spooner—James having learned the printing business at Philadelphia—and was issued by Lyon, no doubt, as a political sheet, he being before the people of the district as a candidate for Congress, as "the representative of the commercial, agricultural and manufacturing interests, in preference to any of their law characters," from the admission of the State into the Union, in March, 1791, until his election on the fourth trial, in 1796.

This paper was probably succeeded by "The Farmer's Library, or Fair Haven Telegraph"—"a Republican paper, printed by J. P. Spooner and W. Hennessy, at Fair Haven, Vt.;" the first number of which was issued July 28, 1795, and copies of which are now in the writer's

* The first sale of land made by Lyon within the limits of the village; in the deed, Col. L. reserving to himself the right of keeping public houses on his own lands.

hands. This paper, published by Mr. Spooner, alone, after March, 1796, was a Republican paper, and supported Col. Lyon. It was continued as late as '98, and was printed in the building which stood on the north side of the highway, nearly opposite Joseph Adams' dwelling-house. Persons are living who remember this printing-office. Tradition reports James Lyon occupied the east part of the building, and had his book-store and post-office in the west part as early as 1798.

The motto of Mr. Spooner's paper: "The freedom of the people cannot be supported without knowledge and industry," shows the appreciation in which the people then held knowledge and industry in relation to a free government. The name of the paper was again changed, in November, '97, to "The Farmer's Library, or Vermont and New York Intelligencer." There are copies of both these papers now extant. Besides this there was published by Mr. Spooner, in 1796, '97 and '98, "The Vermont Almanac and Register," giving the dates of the grants, and the rateable property of each town in the State; also, "An account of the Masons, literary societies, attorneys, ministers and religious assemblies—the officers of the militia, the members of the Legislature, the names of the civil officers, and times of holding courts in Vermont." These Almanacs and registers were advertised as for sale by the post-riders and at the office, for one shilling each.

There are several interesting advertisements and facts in the old papers printed in Fair Haven. In December, 1795, Mr. James Brown, "late post-rider from Fair Haven to Randolph," advertises that on account of ill-health he is obliged to discontinue his business. At the same time Jeremy Dwyer, the father of Mrs. Orren Kelsey, who had come hither by the personal solicitation of Col. Lyon, in 1793, and resided, in 1795, in the house above the grist-mill, "proposes to ride from the printing-office in Fair Haven, to carry the newspapers through Castleton, by the old fort, thence through Hubbardton, Sudbury, Whiting and Cornwall to Middlebury Falls; thence to return through the westerly part of Cornwall, Whiting and Sudbury, and the east part of Shoreham, Orwell, Benson and West Haven—every other week to reverse the route. Any person on his route wishing for papers from Bennington, Rutland, Albany or Lansingburg, or the Rural Magazine, printed at Rutland, shall have them delivered on reasonable terms." Orren Kelsey advertises "to carry the newspapers from the

printing-office in Fair Haven, through West Haven, Benson, Orwell, Shoreham, Bridport, Addison, Panton and Ferrisburgh."

In March, 1796, the *Telegraph* says: "The small pox is very prevalent in the neighboring towns. * * Travelers seem greatly alarmed to hear of people having it on the main road, particularly at a tavern a little to the southward of this town." Abner Fuller advertises that he "has lately set up the blacksmith business, a few rods north of the printing-office, in Fair Haven."

Samuel Stannard, proprietors' clerk, publishes a notice of an adjourned meeting of the proprietors of Fair Haven and West Haven, to meet at the house of Charles Rice, innholder, in West Haven, on the 2d Monday of April.

Mr. Hennessy advertises in June, 1796, that he has taken the slitting-mill; and William Buell that "he still carries on the gold and silver-smith's business, repairing watches, etc.," and has on hand "several silver-mounted swords, which he will sell cheap."

In the January paper of 1798, James Lyon, postmaster, publishes a list of letters remaining in the post-office at Fair Haven, January 1st, among which are letters for persons in Poultney, Middletown, Granville, Pawlet, Sudbury and New Hartford. The paper states that an extensive band of thieves who had troubled the neighborhood, had been broken up, and the culprits punished—one of them by whipping—the "whipping-post" being an institution at that time, and for many years subsequently.

Nathan Durkee, a bachelor, whose name first appears in the grand list of '93, and who came here from Pomfret, and died here at the public house, advertises in January, '98, that he "has lately received, and is now selling at his store in Fair Haven, at the corner opposite Brown's tavern, a small assortment of English and India goods, for cash, country produce or ashes."

The following shows the political spirit of the Fair Haven newspaper:

"Much has been said against the French Council of Ancients ordering a Quaker to be turned out of their House, for obstinately persisting in keeping on his hat, contrary to the rules of the House. The high-flying Federalists in this country reprobate their conduct, and call it persecution, and yet would oblige citizen Lyon, one of the Members of the House of Representatives, to be dragged in procession before the President, although he has repeatedly declared, that it was against his conscience and opinion to join in that ceremonial."

A March number of the paper contains an address of Col. Lyon to his constituents.

There were a number of other publications, and several books, some of which are still in existence, which were printed in the town during this period—among these, "The Life of Franklin," a small volume, and a French story or novel, entitled "Alphonso and Dalinda."

We have seen "A Brief and Scriptural Defence of Believers' Baptism by Immersion, by Sylvanus Haynes, pastor of the Baptist church of Christ in Middletown, Vt." which was printed here by Mr. Spooner.

There is still preserved the first two numbers of a semi-monthly duodecimo magazine, "The Scourge of Aristocracy and Repository of Important Political Truths," which was commenced here Oct. 1, 1798, when Col. Lyon was running for Congress, and the "Rutland Herald," under Dr. Samuel Williams, refused to publish communications in his favor. It was edited and published by James Lyon, but contained several articles from his father. The subscription price was \$3.00, and it was continued but one year. The second number contains Col. Lyon's celebrated letter to Gen. Stevens T. Mason, Senator from Virginia, written by him Oct. 14, 1798, while a prisoner in jail at Vergennes; and, judging from the tone of the several articles, whether original or selected, which appear in the first two numbers, it is evident that the name of *Scourge* was well chosen. It is enough to say here, that intense and bitter opposition to the principles of the Federal party, the standing army, the stamp act, and the alien and sedition laws, is its prevailing burden.

In January, 1794, Lyon sells to William Hennessy the two fires in his forge, together with a hammer and anvil and coal-house. Hennessy was a warm political friend of Col. Lyon, and appears to have been in the town before this time, being assessed in the list of '93 at £6. Sept. 25, '93, while under the influence of strong drink, and engaged in an angry political discussion at Castleton, with Joel Hamilton, his fellow-townsmen—Hamilton having about this time gone over to the federal party—Hennessy assaulted Hamilton and put him out of doors, endangering his life, for which Hamilton claims damages of Hennessy in the March term of the county court of the year 1794, to the amount of £150; Hennessy replying that Hamilton had first assailed him.—The court awarded Hamilton £1 and 4s.

There appears to have been a standing irreconcilable political quarrel between Mr. Hamilton and the Republicans of that time, which

led to much difficulty and trouble while Lyon remained in town, and, indeed, long afterward. Lyon called Hamilton to answer, in the November term of the county court, 1793, to the charge that he, "Lyon, the plaintiff, was chosen selectman at Fair Haven, March, 1791, and sought to discharge his duties as a person of good repute and credit, free of deceit, fraud or falsity"—yet the defendant, "maliciously intending to hurt and injure his good name and reputation, and to cause him to be esteemed and reported as a person perjured and fore-sworn, and who had acted corruptly in his office," did, June 17, 1793, at Rutland, in the "Farmer's Library," Vol. 1, No. 12, "falsely and maliciously devise, speak, tell, print and publish divers false, scandalous and horrible lies of and concerning said plaintiff."

The substance of the falsehood was, that Hamilton, who was constable of Fair Haven, and presided at the freemen's meeting in Sept., 1791, "complained and charged Lyon with being very officious at that meeting in procuring votes for himself, for member of Congress, even from New York; causing persons to be admitted to the freemen's oath who had not been in the State a week; that Lyon wrote a letter to the commanding officer of a military camp, in the State of New York, who had his men embodied on that day, soliciting him to dismiss his company, that they might come to Fair Haven and vote; that Lyon made use of threats, etc., to terrify him [Hamilton] to perjure himself by aiding him in his wicked designs"—making out false returns, etc.

Lyon charges that these accusations injured him in his reputation, so that some of his neighbors refused to have any common acquaintance or discourse with him, and demands to recover of Hamilton the sum of £2,000, lawful money. The court awarded him 20s damages and costs. As an offset to this Hamilton brings a suit of replevin against Lyon and Charles Rice, the constable, in the March term of court, 1795, for the recovery of his horse and mare, taken from him Oct. 4, '93, and unlawfully detained, laying his damages at £100. The court awarded him 2s damage, and cost of £6 14s and 6d.

Among the results of the violent political strife of this period, not only these lawsuits, but others, of which we have no records, grew up from acts of aggression committed against persons and property.

Mr. Hamilton's orchard was entered, and his fruit-trees maliciously girdled, from motives of

political spite, about the year 1800. It was generally understood to have been done by a party of young men, or boys, chief among whom was a son of Charles McArthur, who fled to the South or West, while a number of others who were supposed to have been implicated, were arrested, fined and imprisoned. These were Erastus Goodrich, Davis Olney and Joseph Davidson. Goodrich was an apprentice to Gen. Jonathan Orms; and Gen. Orms, while believing him innocent, hired money of Dr. Shaw of Castleton, and paid the three fines of \$100 each, to get the young man out of prison.—This affair was a memorable one among the people of that time.

While Lyon was exceedingly popular among his own party and personal friends, doing much to court their favor, and frequently throwing open his house for hospitable entertainment of his workmen and party friends, he was yet a rough, wilful man, and had many strong enemies. When, therefore, in the summer of '98, he made himself liable to prosecution under the famous "sedition law" of that year, there were not a few ready and willing to see the law executed upon him. He was accordingly indicted for sedition on account of words he had written and published in the "Vermont Journal;" and being brought to trial before a court composed of Federal judges, in October of this year, he was convicted and sentenced to pay a fine of \$1,000 and costs. Being committed to jail at Vergennes, during the winter, he was treated with much rigor, and his friends in Fair Haven were obliged to send him a stove to keep him warm.

About the time of Lyon's trial at Rutland, a political opponent, John Cook of Poultney was appointed by the Legislature a justice of the peace, in opposition, it was said, to the almost unanimous voice of the town. Impelled by the excitement of the times, and instigated, also, it was said, by Mrs. Lyon, who furnished powder for the operation, a number of the young men of Fair Haven, who were friends of Lyon and enemies of Cook, undertook, in the night-time, to undermine and blow up Cook's office at Poultney; but he getting intelligence of the plot, was able to frustrate it. Some of the young men, however, who were engaged in it—among them Jeremy Dwyer, jr.,—were obliged to flee the State for their liberty.

Lyon being re-elected to Congress while in prison was enabled, at the expiration of his term of confinement, on the morning of Feb.

9, 1799, to proclaim himself, immediately on his exit, on his way to Congress, and thus protect himself from re-arrest, which had been contemplated by his enemies. His journey to Philadelphia was a triumphal procession through the several towns of the State, he being transported in a carriage drawn by four horses, with the American flag flying at the head of the procession.

Mr. Hennessy buying of Col. Lyon, in May, 1794, 12 rods square on the corner north of the tavern-house, 6 rods from it, built a large double house, or store, which formed the main building at a later day remodeled into a public tavern by Royal Dennis.

Mr. Hennessy seems to have been a man of much business, but not very successful. Besides the forge fires which he bought of Col. Lyon at the beginning of the year, and the store which he had built, in July, '95, he associates himself with Mr. Spooner in the publication of the "Fair Haven Telegraph." This he gives up the next spring, and leases Col. Lyon's slitting-mill—selling his store, also, in July, '96, to George Cadwell, Lyon's son-in-law of Hampton, N. Y., who sold, in August, '97, to Isaac Cutler and Steven Rogers, who sold, in March, '98, to John Taylor, of N. Y.; by whom it was owned until 1804, and then sold to John Meacham.

In 1798, both Mr. Hennessy's tan and nailer's shop, with his forge fires, were taken under an attachment.

In June, 1795, Col. Lyon having previously built his dwelling-house on the place where the Vermont Hotel now stands, sells to David Mack of Middlefield, Mass., his tavern-house on the corner and 10 acres of land—the house being at the time leased and occupied by Nathaniel Dickinson. It was sold by Mack, who never occupied it himself, to Dr. Simeon Smith, March 7, '98, and by him to Isaac Cutler, in 1803.

In July Col. Lyon sells to Asa Smith and Heman Huffman his grist and saw-mill, and provides "that the saw-mill shall never at any time draw the water away from nor injure the paper-mill standing, or that may stand opposite to said mill. Nor shall the grist-mill take the water from the paper-mill to injure it in its motion any time from twelve o'clock at noon to twelve o'clock at night." There is to be allowed no waste of water by leaky gates and flumes on either side. The ground in front of the mills is to be reserved as common ground for a mill-yard.

In August, 1796, having re-purchased the mills, Col. Lyon again sells one equal half of the two mills to Solomon Cleveland, of Hampton, N. Y.—Cleveland moving into town and re-building the mills, with Jonathan Orms for his millwright. Cleveland, in April, '98, sells his equal share to Pliny Adams of Hampton.

Col. Lyon sells one-half the saw-mill, after 3 years, in '99, to Eliel Gilbert, of Greenfield, Mass,—a brother of Maj. Tilly Gilbert—and 1 acre of land, including the house in which Clement Blakesley then resided, which had been occupied by Silas Safford, Esq., at an earlier day.

Mr. Adams about this time sold his share of the mills to Stephen Rogers. Rogers sells his half of the saw-mill to Tilly Gilbert, in September; and Lyon closes off the remaining share of the grist-mill to Nathaniel Dickinson.

August, 1797, Lyon leases to Moses Scott of Waterford, N. Y., and James Lyon of Fair Haven, for 9 years, the saw-mill "now building" on the Upper Falls, over the iron-works, and all the pine timber on his land on the S. E.ly side of Castleton river, and N. E. from the new bridge over his upper falls, with 9 years to cut it in.

James Lyon, besides acting as a printer of his father's paper, is said to have been at one time superintendent of the paper-mill; and again to have tried his hand at selling his father's iron—a work in which he was mainly successful in getting rid of a good sleigh-load of the iron, together with a valuable span of horses, without bringing home with him any appreciable equivalent. He is said to have married a worthy and beautiful young lady in Waterford, N. Y., and to have resided at one time in the east part of the Boyle & White house, occupying the front for a printing-office, and having with him as apprentices two young men—Jacob Hoffman and Edward Ritchie. It is said, also, that the house at the foot of the hill, where Cyrus C. Whipple resides, was used for a printing-office. In which of the offices the "Scourge of Aristocracy" was published it is impossible to tell.

James Lyon built the house which stood where John D. Goodwin now resides, previous to '98, and was postmaster here in January of that year. He commenced the publication of the *Scourge* in October, '98, continuing it one year. In November he acted as clerk or agent for his father in a lottery scheme, and had a book store in town—perhaps at the Boyle & White stand. His father had purchased at

Rutland, of John Wood of Kingsbury, N. Y., formerly of Pittsford, Vt., the grant or charter for a lottery, paying \$500 for the same. The scheme comprised one prize of \$1,000, "to be paid in a house and farm of good land and conveniences, on the main road in Fair Haven; one of \$1,500, to be paid in a farm in West Haven, containing 500 acres, about five miles from Whitehall, on East Bay; and fifty ten dollar and six dollar prizes, to be paid one-half in cash and one-half in books, at cash prices, at the book-store in Fair Haven," where the lottery is to be drawn, and where James Lyon is said to keep a complete assortment, and choice of books will be given. James Lyon countersigns the tickets as clerk.

From the lottery business Col. Lyon is said to have obtained the means to pay his fine and costs, after his liberation from prison, and to have realized a surplus of \$3,000. However this may be, it appears that at the expiration of his second term in Congress, in the year 1800, his business in Vermont, as well as his personal and political relations, were such that he did not deem it prudent to return hither to reside; but, turning his feet westward, established himself near the Cumberland river, in Kentucky, at what is now Eddyville, Lyon county.

As he had done in Fair Haven, so here in his new home he engaged with his wonted energy in politics and business—taking out his family, transporting type and machinery on horseback over the Alleghany mountains, with which to establish the first printing-office in Kentucky—persuading others to immigrate to his new abode, and using every means to build up his place. In 1802 he was elected to the Legislature of Kentucky, and in 1803 or '04 to Congress, where he remained by re-election till 1810.

In writing from Washington to judge Withereil in January, 1805, he makes earnest inquiry as to what had become of Stephen Rogers, and if he could not obtain him to come to Eddyville, both for Rogers' sake and his own, as he had 100 hides of leather, taken off his own cattle the previous summer, and tanned by a negro man, whom he owned; but he would prefer Rogers' tanning and shoemaking, as Rogers formerly worked for him. He wants Rogers, he says, to rise again in life, and enclosed money to get him to the Monongahela river in March. He shall not remain, he says, to the close of Congress, as he has more gunboats to build, and shall have to erect a forge to

make the iron for them in the summer. He wants a bloomer and refiner who will teach the negroes.

Gen. Whitehouse, he says, is doing well, and wants his wife, "Patty," to come to Eddyville; and he gives money and directions for her to remove.

He inquires about Ithamer Hosford, Mrs. Beddow's son, if he is worth encouraging to come to the West. He says James Lyon is engaged in ship-building on his own account, and this business has made money circulate, and attracted many traders to the place. He wants more ship-carpenters and joiners—inquires about his friend Cutler—if he has not got what is to be had of Dr. Smith's relics, with which he could come to Kentucky? says he would do any thing in his power for him, and "could fix him in a store or tavern."

Alluding to his lottery business, he says he has sent money to Boston to buy up those tickets James sold there, and there are tickets yet at Baltimore—"has not had time to look over the last year's packet, and dreads to do it—wishes he could have a more pleasant account of the business," etc.

In another letter of a prior date, he says it would not be convenient for him to come to Vermont this year, but "I wish you, seriously, to acquaint yourself with the situation of the lottery business; see how many tickets friend Cutler has taken up—how many there are in the hands of others, who claim payment or are uneasy. Hyde will make a noise for nothing. I want much to get this business settled in a way that cannot be said to be injurious to my reputation; and not being able, as I contemplated, to go and finish the drawing of the lottery makes me reflect again whether it is not best to buy in the two dollar prizes, and the two and three dollar tickets that are out, for value received. Make no noise about this; consult friend Cutler about it, and write me what has become of my books at Rutland; he had charge of them." James Lyon, he says, is worth a good deal of money, by good luck and good management.

In October, 1798, Col. Lyon, "for the consideration of the friendship he bore the town of Fair Haven," deeded to the town five pieces of land, "the first being an acre for a burying-ground, to be laid out within one year, including the graves already made, on the spot S. W.'ly from the meeting-house," and "four six rods square pieces on the four nearest corners of my land to the meeting-house, and containing 96 rods,

so as to make the Green 18 rods square, including the highway."

The 18 rods square Common covered the land on which the old meeting-house—now Dan Orm's dwelling-house—then stood, and the ground now occupied by the school and town-house, and that on which the Methodist church stands.

August, 1799, Lyon sold to Eliel Gilbert of Brookfield, Mass., "all that part of a lot of land which I live on," the 2d division of Nathan Allen's right, except what has been mentioned before; also, the land which is now the public Park; and, the same year, to Josiah Norton of Castleton, his paper-mill and 32 acres of land on the 1st and 2d divisions of his own right: and he also sold, while in Philadelphia, in March, 1800, to Edward Douse of Dedham, Mass, his slitting-mill and iron-works, and an extensive tract of land lying south and east of the river: and, in November, closed off to Mr. Norton what remained to him in the town, including the saw-mill on the Upper Falls, at the expiration of Scott & Lyon's lease.

Mr. Norton took up his residence in 1800, in the house built by James Lyon, east of the church, where he succeeded Lyon as the post-master, and also kept a small stock of goods for sale. He was town clerk in 1801, re-elected in '02 and '03, but died suddenly of apoplexy, or disease of the heart, in March, '03. He was a man much respected.

Tilly Gilbert, who returned to the town in 1799, first moved into and occupied the house of Boyle & White, opening a store of goods in the west end. Upon Col. Lyon's removal from town he took up his residence in the house vacated by Col. Lyon's family, where the Vermont Hotel now stands—the place being then owned by his brother, Eliel Gilbert. Major Gilbert succeeded Mr. Norton as town clerk and in the post-office, which he kept in the old store for about a year—being followed by Andrew McFarland, who kept a store in the same place in 1805—Maj. Gilbert about that time erecting a store for himself, near the place where John G. Pitkin now resides.

Thus, within the village around the mills, at the close of the century, the property which was all owned by Col. Lyon in 1790-'91, had all changed hands: the iron works were owned by Edward Douse of Dedham, Mass., except the two south fires in the forge, which belong to William Lee of Poultney. Josiah Norton owned the paper-mill and lands south and west of it—the saw-mill on the Upper Falls, and the

house and land east of the church and west of the Castleton road. Tilly Gilbert owned the lower saw-mill in company with his brother Eliel of Brookfield, Mass., who had a deed of all the land on the east side of the village, except Boyle & White's store and 2 acres. Stephen Rodgers and Nathaniel Dickinson owned the grist-mill, and Rodgers had a place on the west side of the village. Dr. Smith of West Haven owned the tavern-house and land, and John Taylor of New York the Hennessy store north of the tavern.

Paul Guilford, sen., came from Conway, Mass., in the fall of '98, and bought the place owned by John Brown, north of the village, near Mr. Whipple's. He was advanced in life, and died suddenly of heart disease, in the corn-field, June 20, 1811.

Joseph Sheldon of Dorset purchased in January, '99, the right of Jonas Galusha, of his son Joseph—the father of our present townsmen, Joseph, Harmon and John P.—came hither in the year '98, taking up his abode on the land which he purchased, in part, of his father, in May, 1804, and partly of his father's heirs, in December, 1806. Having married Diadama Preston of Poultney, in the year 1800, he first settled in a log-house—afterward building him a frame-house on the place which he occupied so many years, and where his son Harmon has recently erected a new residence.

Ethiel Perkins of Derby, Ct., December, '95, bought of Levi Trobridge the 2d division of Oliver Sanford's right; in '98, of Moses Sheldon of Rupert, the 2d and 3d div'ns of Jacob Roback's right; and, in March, '99, of Beriah Rogers, the place on which Mr. Procter died, and where he made his home for some years—selling the place, in 1806, to his son, Roger Perkins. He is said to have been a soldier in the Revolutionary war, and that he was in the battle of Bunker Hill. He married Esther Fox. He is said to have been deranged after he came to Fair Haven. He died here in 1826.

In October, 1794, Curtis Kelsey, sen., petitioned the Legislature, then in session at Rutland, "to establish a school district in Col. Lyon's vicinity, and relieve him—he being nearly the only farmer in the district, and having a large list—while Lyon's hands have no list, but many children, and Lyon, by his influence over the listers, has prevented any assessment of his forge, saw, grist, and slitting-mills. * * Neither," he says, "have the merchants been assessed who have stores of Lyon."

Oct. 2, 1799, Michael Merritt, Philip Priest,

Charles McArthur, Isaac Cutler, John Brown, Nathaniel Dickinson, Jonathan Orms, Timothy Goodrich and Ethan Whipple petition the General Assembly of the State, convened at Windsor, to be incorporated into a body politic, by the name of Fair Haven Library Society. The charter was granted Oct. 23, '99. Whether any action was ever taken under this charter we are not informed.

THE IRON WORKS.

Lyon built the dam on the Upper Falls to bring water to his iron-works in July, 1785. He must have built the works during the season, bringing his machinery on wagons from Massachusetts. In October he petitioned the General Assembly of the State, which was then an independent sovereignty, to lay a duty of 2d per pound on nails coming into the State, to enable him to build his works and supply the State.

The business was carried on here by Col. Lyon under various superintendents—Gen. David Erwin being remembered as, for a number of years the managing foreman or boss—until Lyon's removal to Kentucky in 1800. The business appears to have been partly the manufacture of axes, hoes and various agricultural implements, but mainly the making of iron from the ore imported from abroad into nail-rods, the rods being manufactured into nails by hand. It was not until several years later that machinery was invented to cut the nails directly from the rolled plates.

Col. Lyon is reported to have kept a large number of men in employment about his works. In January, '94, he sold to William Hennessy the two south fires in his forge, a hammer, anvil and coal-house; and, having decided to leave Vermont, while at Philadelphia in March, 1800, he sold the remainder of his works to Edward Douse of Massachusetts.

The slitting-mill was leased by John Brown, attorney for Mr. Douse, to David Erwin, for 2 years—Erwin to pay for the use of the same in iron rods as fast as manufactured; but Erwin does not appear to have retained it, and Mr. Douse leased the works to Dan Smith of West Haven, in July, 1801. Mr. Smith started the works, and finally purchased them of Douse in July, 1803. In October, '07, Jacob Davy, who had come into town in the spring of 1804, and taken charge of the works for Mr. Smith, purchased them of him.

The works were burned down in November, 1815, and re-built by Mr. Davey. In May, '29

Mr. Davey sold one-half interest in the works to Edmund Kingsland, Jonathan Capen and Jacob D. Kingsland, and they took charge of the business, making \$500, each, in the first six months, and losing what they had made in the second six months. Mr. Capen and Jacob Kingsland sold to Edmund Kingsland in the spring of '31. Mr. Capen hired the works one year, in '32, and made \$1,000 in running them. Mr. Kingsland sold to Mr. Davey, and Mr. Davey offered them for sale for \$3,000.

In 1838, Alonson Allen leased the works for 5 years; and ran them till they were burned down a second time, in March, '43. Mr. Davey, with his customary energy, re-built them the same season, and leased them to his son-in-law, Artemas S. Cushman, and his son, Israel Davey, then of Castleton.

Mr. Davey died in October, 1843, and in November, '45, the works were sold at auction to Artemas S. Cushman; Israel Davey, administrator, deeding to him, June 26, '46, and Mr. Cushman conveyed back to Israel Davey an undivided three-fifths interest in the same. Mr. Davey bought out Mr. Cushman, Jan. 26, '53. In August, '59, he deeded one half interest to Benjamin S. Nichols of Whitehall, N. Y. Mr. Nichols deeded back to Mr. Davey, in August, '65, and Mr. Davey died in August, '69, sole proprietor of the works, which have been kept in operation for the benefit of the estate by Rufus C. Colburn.

THE PAPER-MILL

Was started by Col. Lyon about 1790 or '91. His son James is reported to have had charge of it at one time, and they must have made the paper generally used, both for writing and printing purposes, in the town and most of the country about. We have no information as to the men who were employed in the mill while it was owned by Col. Lyon, but we have specimens of the paper, both in blank books and printed sheets, which was manufactured during the period. Some of this is very coarse and muddy, and indicates the imperfection of the hand process, or art of manufacture then practiced.

The mill was sold by Col. Lyon to Josiah Norton, Esq., of Castleton, in September, 1799. At Mr. Norton's decease in 1803, it was set to his oldest son, Salmon Norton; and by him it was sold to his brother-in-law, Alexander Dunehue of Castleton, in 1804, by whom it was rented, in '05, to John Herring, Moses Colton and Joel Beaman—and they, after running one

year, divided their stock of paper on hand, Herring and Colton taking their shares south to Troy and New York, and Beaman selling his in Montreal.

The mill being burned in March, 1806, Mr. Dunehue sold the site to Herring, Colton & Beaman, and they re-built the mill. Herring and Colton bought out Beaman in April, '11, and Herring sells to Colton, March, '13. Colton sold one half the mill, in April, to George Warren. The mill was thus in the hands of Messrs. Colton & Warren from April, '13. In January, '19, they took David C. Sproat into partnership, and conducted business under the firm name of Colton, Warren & Sproat for several years, engaging also in distilling whisky and selling merchandise.

Warren & Sproat failing in 1827, an assignment of the mill and other property was made by Sproat, on the 5th of July (Warren having left town in the early morning of that day) to John P. Colburn, Jacob Davey, Barnabas Ellis and Harris W. Bates. The mill was run that season by H. W. Bates & Co. It was deeded in May, '28, by Warren, who was then in Albany, and Sproat to William C. Kittredge, subject to a mortgage to Joel Beaman. Mr. Kittredge deeded to his father, Dr. Abel Kittredge of Hinsdale, Mass., in September; and he sold one half of it back to Sproat, in October, '29.

It was burned while owned by them, Jan. 31, 1831, and in July they sold one-third interest therein to Alonzo Safford, and re-built the mill. In August, '35, Abel Kittredge conveys his third part to his son William C., and by him it was sold in December, to Sproat & Safford.

Mr. Safford assigned the mill and property to Abraham Graves in October, 1843, and it was run by him till '50—he seeming to succeed no better with the business than others who had preceded him, although he was well reputed for business ability, and had accumulated property in farming. Mr. Graves quitclaimed back to Mr. Safford in February, '50. In May, Mr. Safford sold the whole to Albert Fuller of Massachusetts, and Charles A. Sweet of Granville, N. Y. Mr. Fuller carried it on for Fuller & Sweet until April, '54, when they sold to Nicholas, Daniel and George W. Hurlburt. In September, '55, George W. deeded to Nicholas G., who deeded to Daniel, January 9, '57, and by Daniel Hurlburt it was deeded the same day to Timothy Miller.

Mr. Miller sold one undivided half, Sept. 11, '58, to James P. Brown of Hartford, by whom

it was mortgaged to David D. Cole, Nov. 1, '58. This mortgage was discharged Jan. 4, 1860, and Betsey and William Q. Brown, as administrators of the estate of James P. Brown, deeded the same undivided half, in March, to William Miller.

THE SCYTHE FACTORY.

A building with a triphammer and anvil, for the manufacture of scythes, and used afterward for the manufacture of axes and hoes, was erected in the spring of 1808, by John Quinton and Thomas Christie, in company with Joshua Quinton, on or near the spot where now the Union Slate Works stand. It has since passed from and to various parties.

Associated with the Quintons, who had built the blacksmith-shop where Henry Green now carries on business, and where they then employed several men, were John P. Colburn, Theodore Dowd, Thomas Blanchard and Spencer Harvey. Mr. Dowd made hoes and axes, and is said to have been a superior workman in cast-steel. Mr. Blanchard came from Sutton, Mass., and Mr. Harvey states that he worked with him in the scythe-factory about the time of the war of 1812-14. Mr. Blanchard was a noted mechanic, and invented a nail-machine for Jacob Davey.

There have been several owners and occupants since this company.

CLOTH-DRESSING WORKS.

January 25, 1808, Jacob Davey sells to Seth Persons of Sudbury, and Horatio Foster of Hubbardton, a piece of land for the purpose of a clothier's works solely, and two-thirds of a site, with water power and privilege, under certain restrictions, for a fulling-mill and dye-house, to be built by the three in copartnership. The business of fulling, coloring and dressing cloth and coloring wool appears to have been carried on by the firm of Davey, Persons & Foster until February, 1812, when Persons sells out to Mr. Davey his third interest. The business is said to have been very remunerative for some years—the price for fulling and finishing cloth during the war of 1812 and '14 being 50 cents per yard.

RICHARD SUTLIFF'S PLACE,

While owned by Maj. Gilbert, had a shop built on it as early as 1810, or earlier, which report says was used at different times as a silver-smith shop, a harness-shop, a shoe-shop, a school-house and a carpenter's shop. It was sold by Mr. Gilbert in March, 1811, to Clement

Smith, whose wife was a daughter to Charles Rice, and a niece to Maj. Gilbert. They both died on this place in '13, and Lewis Dickinson is said to occupy it in January, 1814.

THE OLD HAT SHOP,

Occupied by Timothy Ruggles in May, 1814, stood near the bank of the river where Lewis D. Maranville now lives, and was started not long before by a son of the Rev. Mr. Kent of Benson, on land leased of Jacob Davey for \$6.00 per year. The shop and dye-house were mortgaged to Allen Webster in August, 1815. It was sold by Joshua Quinton in September, 1818, to Isaac Cutler, and is said to have been removed at a later period by the sons of Duncan Cook, to a spot just north of the Fish corner, where it was occupied as a residence by Mrs. Darling in '37, and was afterward burned down while occupied by Mrs. Bryant.

DISTILLERIES.

Distilling was extensively carried on in this town in former years. The difficulty and expense of transportation so far as Troy—then the principal market for grains—rendered the grain products of the country of little value at home, and unless there could be a market for them the farmer had no means of purchasing the goods which the merchant might import. Accordingly "stills" were established, and their existence was an evidence of business enterprise in a town.

Erwin Safford, an early and enterprising merchant, purchased in June, 1818, a piece of ground near Mr. Church's tannery, on the side of the hill just back of the old parsonage, and there erected a distillery. He carried on the business to a moderate extent for a number of years.

The distillery—and the store in which he traded, on the east side of the common—he sold to James Y. Watson in '19, who sold the store and distillery, in '21, to Moses Colton and Hector H. Crane; Mr. Colton and Mr. Crane running the distillery built by Mr. Parkill beyond the burying-ground on the West street, one or two years, about this time, together with the Safford still which they owned. They sold their distillery and store in 1823, to Colton, Warren & Sproat—which firm did a large business in distilling whisky for several years; carrying on the store and the paper-mill at the same time. They carried on business until July, '27, when the company failed and made an assignment of the store, distillery and store-house to John P. Colburn, Jacob

Davey, Barnabas Ellis and Harris W. Bates. It is said they had 2,000 bushels of grain on hand at the time of the failure. The property was afterward assigned to Barnabas Ellis, and by him deeded back, in May, '28, to Warren & Sproat. The old Safford distillery, west of the common, was burned down while occupied by Colton, Warren & Sproat, about the winter of '24, but was immediately re-built—Hiram Shaw of Hampton doing the work. It was occupied until the summer of '27—Alonzo Safford being the superintendent of the "still." The Langdons are said to have taken down and removed the building, probably in the winter of '27 and '28—after their purchase of Mr. Colton—to their land south of Mr. Ellis'.

The other distillery south of the village was run by the Langdons for a number of years.—Levi Smith and Sidney Safford are said to have been employed in it. A large number of hogs were annually fattened at this distillery.—Sometimes they were butchered in town; sometimes they were driven to Whitehall and shipped down the lake. The work was given up in '32. The old "still" was taken down and removed to East Poultney.

A distillery was erected by Elisha Parkill and Hector H. Crane, about 1820, just west of the old burying-ground. The distillery stood in the side of the hill south of the road, and Moses Colton was associated with Mr. Crane in carrying it on in '21. They manufactured from 50 to 100 gallons of whisky per day, and consumed from 20 to 40 bushels of rye and corn, at the the same time keeping from 30 to 40 head of cattle on the premises; since which the premises have changed owners several times.

A TOWN POOR-HOUSE.

The only record we find of any effort to erect a town poor-house is in 1817, when the article in the warning was "to take into consideration the expediency of erecting a work-house, direct the mode and manner of building the same, and vote a tax to defray the expense thereof." A committee consisting of Elisha Parkill and Moses Colton was accordingly chosen to "confer with a committee from Poultney and Castleton concerning the building of a work-house."—Again, in March, '30, Tilly Gilbert, Heman Stannard and John Jones, were appointed a committee "to confer with any committee which may be appointed in any of the adjoining towns relative to building a poor-house." That anything further than this was ever done we do not learn.

The custom seems to have continued for many years of providing for the poor at the town meeting, by bidding them off to the lowest bidder, for board and care.

THE PARK.

The beginning of the present public park was made by Col. Lyon, who was, in some sense and measure, the founder of the town. He first gave to the town "five pieces of land, the first being an acre for a burying-ground. The other pieces being four six rods square pieces on the four nearest corners of my land to the meeting-house."

In March, 1805. the town voted that the middle school district "have liberty to set a school-house on the public ground near the meeting-house, the spot to be established by a committee to consist of Joel Hamilton, Samuel Stannard and Silas Safford."

About 1853, a small park was built on the north side of the Lyon tavern-house, and a movement was set on foot to erect a park on the common—the ladies holding a fair the following winter at the tavern-house occupied by Mr. Adams, and realizing some \$160.00 for that purpose. A subscription was likewise made by the citizens, and a portion of the same made available toward the expense of laying out and building the fence around the park.

A "Park Association" was organized in the spring of 1855, members thereof paying one dollar annually for the purpose of planting trees in the grounds. But few meetings of this association were held. Officers were last chosen in April, '60, and action was taken toward removing dead trees, and filling their places with living ones.

Under the charter granted by the Legislature in October '65, the village corporation has full authority and power over the park, side-walks, streets, &c.

VILLAGE ORGANIZATION.

The village of Fair Haven was first laid out and established Dec. 21, 1820, under a general law of the State, by Isaac Cutler, John P. Colburn and Harvey Church, selectmen of the town at the time.

We do not learn that any other action in reference to a village than a formal survey was taken by the citizens of Fair Haven, until the fall of 1865, when the Legislature passed an act of incorporation, erecting a tract of one square mile into a corporate village; and the inhabitants of the same, at a meeting held in the hall over Adams' store, Dec. 4, 1865, by

a vote of 71 to 52, adopted the charter; and the village has since, annually, at the meeting on the first Monday in December, elected its board of officers.

THE TOWN HALL.

A building for a town hall and school-house has been erected this present season. At the opening of the town meeting of March, 1861, an adjournment of 30 minutes was made, and the Inaugural Address of President Abraham Lincoln was read by H. G. Wood, Esq., as a dedication of the new hall.

BURIAL GROUNDS.

One acre of ground, for the first, as we have seen, was given by Col. Lyon. Jan. 29, 1819, Maj. Tilly Gilbert, for love and good will, deeds the town one acre and 60 rods of land, reserving the right to pasture the same with sheep during his natural life—otherwise to be used exclusively for a burying-ground.

In the March meeting of 1818 it was voted to raise a tax of one cent on the dollar of the list of 1817, "for the purpose of surveying, cleaning and fencing the burying-ground;" and "that each one shall have a right to pay his tax in such materials as may be wanted for the purpose, if paid by the first of June next, or in grain by the 15th of the same month."

At an adjourned meeting on the 13th of April this vote was reconsidered—and it was voted, "that the note of \$40 against Joseph Brown, and the note of \$10 against Tilly Gilbert, now in the treasury, be appropriated by the selectmen to the purpose of fencing the burying-ground;" and it was further voted that the selectmen proceed to fence the burying-ground, and draw on the treasurer for any expense over and above the \$50. At the March meeting of 1823 it was voted that the selectmen "be directed to lot out the burying-ground."

At an adjourned meeting in March, 1827, Dr. William Bigelow was chosen a committee "to repair the burying-ground," and a sum not exceeding \$10 was appropriated for the purpose. The selectmen were directed at the March meeting, in '42, "to take measures to prevent the burying-yard from washing away." Great efforts were made for several years to stay the constant sliding down of the earth and washing away of the graves in the back part of the yard, but all to no purpose: the waste was inevitable; and while some graves were carried away into the river, others were carefully removed to a safer locality. At length the town voted, in March, '52, to purchase 2 acres of land oppo-

site the old ground, at the price of \$80 per acre, for a new cemetery—the selectmen to sell off 1 acre in private individual lots, and the remaining acre to be used for a public burial-ground."

A committee of two was chosen March 8, '53, to "fence, grade and pull stumps from the new grave-yard, and lay out the east half into lots.

Again, in 1854, a committee was chosen to appoint a day and give notice when they would dispose of the lots in the east part of the cemetery, allowing the inhabitants to bid for choice. The committee appointed at the annual meeting in 1870, purchased 22 acres for a new cemetery. Mrs. Hannah H. Dyer had left a legacy of \$1,000 to the town for the adornment of the cemeteries, which bequest the town voted to accept, at an adjourned meeting, the 10th of May following.

THE SLATE BUSINESS.

The business of quarrying slate in Western Vermont was begun in this town by Alonson Allen and Caleb B. Ranney, in the fall of 1839, on the ledge which is nearly in front of Mr. Ranney's dwelling-house, where the Boston company is now working.

The opening was begun with a view to finding ciphering or school-slates; but the material proving too hard for that purpose, the enterprise was suspended, or temporarily abandoned.

Thomas Shaw, who had previously resided in Hoosick, N. Y., and been acquainted with the slate quarried there, examined the slate found on Scotch Hill, and adjudged them too hard to be worked for any purpose. A similar opinion was expressed by a Mr. Shrikes, from Hoosick, who visited the quarry in June, 1845.

In this latter year Ira Allen and Adams Dutton made a small opening on the land of Elijah Esty; but finding nothing valuable soon quit it. Alonson Allen, however, having perfected machinery for the manufacture of ciphering slates, opened a quarry, this same year, on the land of Oliver Proctor, a little N. W. of Mr. P's house, from which he was able, during the next 3 years, to produce a large amount of ciphering school slates, besides several lots of roofing slate, which were made about '47; the first lot being taken to Whitehall and used on a house there.

The first roof covered with slate in the town was that of the horse-barn and shed of Jefferson Barnes. Slate were afterwards laid out Mr. Davey's blacksmith shop and store, and in 1850, on the railroad depot.

Mr. Allen had a slate-factory on the spot where the nail-factory now stands, in which were finished and shipped away to market, on the average, about 600 framed slates per day; George G. Cobb, Royal R. Stetson, Marvin Carpenter, Edward S. Bascom, David Standish, Simeon Cobb and others, including the writer of this, being employed at various times as workmen in the factory.

The production of school-slates exceeding the market demand, and not proving sufficiently remunerative, it was given up by Mr. Allen in '48, and he turned his attention once more to the quarry on Mr. Ranney's land, and to the development of the roofing-slate interest.

It was proved by the opening of various other quarries about this time, that the Taconic ledges of Western Vermont were susceptible of manufacture into roofing material. Adams Dutton and Royal Bullock, enterprising residents of Fair Haven, worked an opening and made slate at Cedar Point, on the north shore of Lake Bomoseen; and Frank W. Whitlock, a resident of Castleton, found a quarry which he worked in Castleton, a little eastward of the Fair Haven town line, and in the vicinity of the present "Eagle Quarry."

Mr. Allen, leasing an acre of land of Mr. Ranney, in May, '48, then really commenced the manufacture of roofing-slate in the town. He produced about 500 squares in the year '49. These were the purple slate. In 1850 the business received a very decided impetus by the arrival of a number of intelligent Welshmen in town, who had been accustomed to the working of the slate quarries in Wales and in Pennsylvania. The first Welshman of whom we hear in connection with the quarries, was John Humphrey, now of New Canton, Va., who is said to have worked on the Whitlock quarry in '49. He is said to have worked with Ira Allen at slating roofs.

In July, 1850, William Parry, who is now a citizen of the town, John M. Jones, who afterwards resided in town, and Moses Jones, came from Northampton county in Pennsylvania and commenced to work for Mr. Allen on the Scotch Hill quarry, on the first day of August. Owen Owens and others went to work about this time on the Whitlock quarry in Castleton; and from this date the slate business has continued steadily to increase—large numbers of Welsh quarrymen, experienced in the production and manufacture of slate in the old country, coming in and contributing of their industry and labor to the wealth of the place. Mr.

Allen purchased an additional acre of land of Mr. Ranney in '51, and continued working it until '58, when he sold it to William Hughes and Owen Owens.

In the early spring of 1851, Hugh W. and John J. Williams, cousins, together with David S. Jones, William Price, John Thomas and Wm. Prichard, came to Fair Haven from Guilford, Vt. and began quarrying on Mr. Ranney's farm. They first leased of Mr. Ranney 2 1-2 acres next south of and adjoining Mr. Allen's quarry—they to pay Mr. Ranney 25 cents for every square of slate, or \$2,000 for the land, within 5 years. They obtained good slate in 2 months from the time they commenced uncovering.

In the fall of 1851 they purchased 2 acres of Mr. Ranney lying next north of Mr. Allen's quarry, on which a New York firm had worked for a short time. Having made various improvements in derricks and dwellings, the Williamses sold an undivided half interest in their property to David Tillson of Woburn, and F. L. Cushman of Boston, Mass., and the business was carried on by them till '57, when Tillson having bought out Cushman, sold his interest to Asa Wilbur of Boston.

The Williamsons transferred their interest to Israel Davey and Benj. S. Nichols, in '57. Mr. Wilbur soon after sold to Wm. Hughes, J. Nelson Proctor and Benjamin Williams. Mr. Proctor sold to Hughes and Williams after one year, and the quarry was then divided, Mr. Hughes selling his portion, after a short time, to Ellis Roberts, Henry Jones, Hugh Lewis, John H. Williams and Wm. Perry. They worked their division until they sold the same to the present Boston company in 1865. Mr. Benjamin Williams had made a previous purchase of Mr. Ranney of 7 1-2 rods wide, extending eastward from Mr. Allen's quarry to the highway, in November, 1858, from which he took out 1,200 squares of slate the first year, and over 2,000 squares each year thereafter, until he sold to the Boston company in 1865.

Mr. Hughes having divided with Mr. Owens, the acre purchased by them of Mr. Allen, in 1835, Mr. Owens sold his part to Messrs. Davey and Nichols, and that belonging to Hughes was sold by him, in conjunction with what he had purchased of Mr. Wilbur, to Ellis Roberts and others, from whom it passed to its present owners, the Boston company. This company purchasing Messrs. Davey and Nichols' interest became the sole proprietors of this extensive quarry, and have produced from it a large

quantity of slate—the average amount produced since 1866 being 7,500 squares per year, and the quarry being now in order to produce 12,000 squares per year. John C. Smith is the present efficient superintendent.

The next largest quarry in town is that opened by Alonson Allen, Esq., on the "Capen farm," purchased by him of Mr. Capen, in November, 1851, and now owned and worked by the "Fair Haven Marble and Marbleizing Slate Company" for the production of slabbing material for their mill. This quarry was started by Mr. Allen about 1851, and worked a number of years for roofing slate, employing about 20 men, and producing nearly 4,000 squares per year for the first 6 years. The slate are purple color, variegated with green, and are deemed a superior quality. Mr. Allen sold an interest in the quarry, in 1869, to Ryland Hangor, James Pottle, Ira C. Allen and M. D. Dyer, who, together with himself, compose the Fair Haven Marble and Marbleizing Slate Company, and run the quarry in connection with their extensive slate-mill in the village. Besides this main quarry near the N. W. corner of the Capen farm, Mr. Allen has two other valuable openings lying over the hill to the south, on this same farm; one made by John D. Wood, about the year 1855; and yielding about 300 squares, but was abandoned on account of the water, and another more recently opened which promises to be very profitable.

A quarry was opened by Royal Bullock on land owned by him on Scotch Hill, in the fall of 1850, and was worked through the summer of 1851, and was sold by him to Messrs. Myers & Utter, of Whitehall, in the fall of 1852. It has been worked at various times, but has finally been abandoned.

In February, 1853, Asa B. Foster of Weston, Vt., deeded the Keyes' farm, on Scotch Hill, then occupied by Mr. Keyes, and comprising 100 acres, to Asa Wilbur of Boston, and Rowland Owens, excepting one acre on the east side of the highway which he had deeded to Hugh and John J. Williams, and on which they had erected dwelling-houses. A quarry was opened on this farm by Mr. Owens and John Hughes, and worked for one or two seasons. Another opening was made in 1854, and dwelling-houses were erected west of the present Scotch Hill School-House. This, also, was abandoned after one or two seasons of trial.—Richard Williams is said to have worked this quarry one season, about 1856.

The Sheldon quarry, which has proved to be

a valuable vein of slate, lying on Mr. Sheldon's farm at the base of Scotch Hill, and north of Mr. Ranney's land, was opened in 1853 by Ellis Roberts, Richard Hughes and Evan E. Lloyd, to whom it was leased in August of this year, for a term of 15 years, "If they should elect to hold the same so long," on the terms and conditions that they should pay nothing for the first 200 squares, but that they should pay 50 cents per square on every 200 squares produced thereafter, and Mr. Sheldon should draw the same to the railroad depot in Fair Haven, for one shilling per square. Ellis Lloyd, Hugh Jones and Evan Jones are said to have been associated with the management and working of this quarry for a time. Richard Hughes sold out to Richard Roberts in June, 1854, and they were all succeeded by Evan D. Jones, who obtained a new lease of the quarry from Mr. Sheldon in February, 1859, for 10 years from Sept. 1, '58. Mr. Jones took into copartnership Christopher M. Davey of Rutland, a son of Jacob Davey, Esq., and, by drifting into the hill southward, they produced a large amount of valuable slate during the last years of the lease.

The quarry known as the Lime Kiln quarry, near the town line toward West Castleton, was commenced at an early period on land of Arnold Briggs: Mr. Briggs leasing 1 acre and 1-4th for the purpose, in October, 1851, to Patrick McNamara and Thomas Bulger, John Muffee and John Kelley. They were to have the property forever, so long as they should pay fifty dollars per year every three months in merchantable slate at \$3.00 per square, or \$12.50 in money, as the party of the second part might elect. Patrick McNamara sold out to the others, and in May, '53, Mr. Bulger assigned the lease to Israel Davey and Rufus C. Colburn. They assigned it to William Hughes in October, '55: Mr. Davey having purchased of Mr. Briggs an addition to the original lease. By Mr. Hughes it was sold to Benjamin F. and Robert Morris Copeland, in August, '58, and Mr. Briggs deeds to them, in the same month, all the land connected with it which was deeded by John Billings to Elihu Wright, jr., in Nov., 1831. The quarry was worked by them a few years and abandoned.

Mr. Copeland has recently purchased the Harvey lot, so called, lying next north of this quarry, on which he has erected, in company with Benjamin Williams, a steam saw-mill, and is cutting off a large amount of valuable lumber, anticipating a valuable vein of slate on the land when the lumber is cleared away.

In December, 1851, Arnold Briggs leased to Wm. Hughes for 99 years, 3 acres of land for a slate quarry, on the lower and west side of the road beyond or north of Mr. Sheldon's quarry; Mr. Hughes to pay \$50. the first year, and \$60. each year thereafter.

Nothing further was done towards developing a quarry at this place.

June 1, 1852, Mr. Briggs leased an acre of land for a slate quarry, south of his house, and east of the highway, to James Rhine and Eben Jackson. Jackson appears to have been superseded or displaced by one John Sullivan, by whom, with Rhine, some 200 or 300 squares of slate were taken out and sold to Israel Davey. Evan E. Lloyd, Ellis Lloyd and Richard Lewis purchased Rhine and Sullivan's claim, and Henry Jones, Richard Lewis and Ellis Lloyd took a new lease of Mr. Briggs in April, 1854, but soon abandoned the quarry after taking out about 500 squares of slate. Mr. Briggs leased the quarry again in December, 1863, to Ryland Hanger and Evan E. Lloyd, who worked it for a time in quarrying mill stock, but found the material too hard, and too far away, and abandoned it.

In March, 1865, John J. Williams and Henry C. Nichols purchased of John Balis, of Benson, the 130 acres of the old Appleton farm, long owned by Hezekiah and Harvey Howard, and occupied by Ralph Perkins, on Scotch Hill, and commenced opening a quarry on the same, southward of the quarries of the Boston company. About the same time they conveyed one third part of the farm and quarry to Henry G. Lapham of Brooklyn, N. Y., and formed a copartnership as "Williams, Nichols & Co." Mr. Nichols sold his share of the property to Mr. Williams in July following.

April 10, 1867, Mr. Williams conveyed to Wellington Ketchum one equal undivided fourth part of the land embracing the quarry on Scotch Hill. He also deeded to Lapham, on the 11th of April, an additional sixth part of the farm on Scotch Hill—he and Lapham forming a copartnership for the manufacture of slate mantles, billiards, tile, etc., under the name of "Union Slate Company." The quarry of the company on Scotch Hill not proving a feasible and profitable one, was soon abandoned; and the company now under the efficient management of Aaron R. Vail, Esq., has obtained a supply of slate material from the valuable slate beds of C. M. Davey and Evan D. Jones, in the south-west part of Castleton, and is doing an extensive and profitable business in manufac-

turing, furnishing employment to about 30 persons at the mill, besides some 20 more engaged by Seth N. Peck in the process of marbleizing at the same place.

The business of marbleizing slate in the town was commenced in the spring of 1859 by James Coulman and Ryland Hanger, in the building which had been occupied as a woolen factory by Alphonso Kilbourn, opposite the marble mill. The lower or basement room was used by Isaac T. Millikin for the manufacture of mantle stock, and Messrs. Coulman and Hanger occupied the upper rooms, or two stories, in finishing mantles, table-tops, &c., from slate and marble. Mr. Coulman sold out to Mr. Hanger in the summer of '62, and the business was carried on to an increased extent by Mr. Hanger alone for a number of years, he buying the mill of Ira C. Allen, with certain privileges of water, in the summer of 1866, and selling a fourth of the same to James Pottle in November following.

By them the business was continued, they employing about 60 men in various departments, till the factory was burned, January 12, 1869.

In February a company consisting of Messrs. Hanger & Pottle, Alonson Allen, M. D. Dyer and Ira C. Allen, was organized under the title of "The Fair Haven Marble and Marbleized Slate Company;" and the large and valuable slate quarry of Alonson Allen, on the Capen farm, so called, was united with the mill, which at once was rebuilt and greatly enlarged.

Business was resumed in the mill in April, and the company employed in the mill and at the quarry 115 persons during the season.

The Kearsarge Steam Slate Works, situated near the railroad depot, were erected by Simeon Allen and DeWit Leonard, in the summer of 1868. They are now owned and run by Mr. Allen, who employs about 20 men in the manufacture of mantles, table tops, billiards, &c.

The process of marbleizing was commenced in the second story of the building, by Patrick Burke and Simon H. Myers, in the spring of '69. It is now carried on by Mr. Burke and A. L. Kellogg.

A quarry was opened by Norman Peck in the fall of '68, on land leased of Otis and John W. Eddy, a little S. E. from the railroad depot. Mr. Peck re-leased the quarry to Messrs. A. L. Kellogg and Wm. Perry, in the spring of '69; Kellogg afterwards buying out Perry, and selling a half interest to E. D. Humphrey. By them the quarry was re-leased to Messrs. Sher-

idan and Young, in the spring of '70. The production has been mostly mill stock, used by the Kearsarge Steam Slate Works.

THE MARBLE BUSINESS.

The business of sawing marble in town was begun in the fall of '45, by William C. Kittredge, Alonson Allen and Joseph Adams, under the firm name of "Kittredge, Allen & Adams;" Mr. Kittredge remaining connected with the firm only till October, '46, after which time the business was conducted by Messrs. Allen & Adams until '52.

The company first purchased a waterfall and mill-site of Ira Leonard, in December, '44, on the spot where the railroad now crosses the State line. About the same time they contracted with Wm. F. Barnes of West Rutland to supply them with blocks of marble for sawing, to the amount of 20,000 feet of 2-inch slabs for the first year, beginning Oct. 1, '45, and 30,000 feet for each of the next 2 years.

Finding it possible to create a mill-power in the village by cutting through the peninsular or intervale belonging to Alonzo Safford, below and west of the paper-mill, they purchased of Mr. Safford about 6 acres of land, and proceeded immediately to erect a dam and mill. By turning the water into a simple trench in a soft, gravelly soil, a channel was speedily made, about 10 feet of fall obtained, and by sinking the river bed below the mill this fall has been increased. The first mill, with 8 old-style, pendulum gangs, built by Hiram Shaw of Hampton, was started in October, '45. In '51 the mill was enlarged by an addition of 4 gangs, and the pendulums were replaced by the more modern and improved machinery of pulleys and belts.

In March, 1845, the company obtained a lease of 3 acres of land for a marble quarry, of Ebenezer Goodrich of West Rutland: Allen & Adams purchased the same in September, '51. of Lorenzo and Charles Sheldon, David Morgan and Charles H. Slason.

The opening of the quarry was begun under contract for 10 years, by Wm. F. Barnes, in '50. The marble was first made use of in the fall of '51. Mr. Barnes worked it only about 7 years, after which it was carried on by Joseph Adams and Ira C. Allen until June, '68, when they sold it to Wm. Clement, Ferrand Parker and E. P. Gilson.

Up to the opening of the railroad in the fall of 1849, the marble was drawn from the quarry to the mill by teams; Mr. Wm. Clement

and a Mr. Gorham having a contract for the drawing for a number of years. From the mill the marble was transported by wagons to Whitehall, and there re-loaded and shipped by canal to all parts of the country.

The business made a large and remunerative demand for labor, furnishing employment for about 25 men; and, notwithstanding the losses of the first 2 years, occasioned by the sawing of poor marble, was the means of bringing into the town and distributing much wealth among the inhabitants.

The amount of marble sawed and sent away ranged from 100,000 to 200,000 feet a year.

In 1852 Messrs. Allen & Adams took into partnership Ira C. Allen, and united with their business the store which had been carried on by Messrs. A. & I. C. Allen, on the corner now owned by Augustus Graves—the style of the new company being Allen, Adams & Co.

In 1854 Mr. A. Allen sold his interest to Mr. Adams and Ira C. Allen—the firm then becoming Adams & Allen, and continuing as such until the fall of '69, when Mr. Adams purchased the mill and other property in town, and the business is now carried on by Joseph Adams & Son.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF FAIR HAVEN.

The first meeting to consider the expediency of establishing a bank in Fair Haven was held in Adams & Allen's hall, Jan. 20, 1864—Alonson Allen, chairman, A. N. Adams, sec., and Alonson Allen, P. W. Hyde, Joseph Adams, B. S. Nichols and Corril Reed were chosen to draw up and circulate a paper for subscriptions of stock—Capital to be \$100,000.

The committee reported 160 shares subscribed—50 each by Joseph Adams and Ira C. Allen; 25 each by B. S. Nichols and Allen Penfield, 10 by Zenas C. Ellis; and Jan. 30th 50 more were subscribed. And at an adjourned meeting, Feb. 7th, Hon. Merritt Clark of Poultney being present, and proposing to assist in forwarding the enterprize, the individuals above named, together with others, subscribed for the shares of the capital stock to the amount of \$76,000; Mr. Adams taking 100; Mr. Allen 90; Mr. Nichols and Mr. Penfield each 50; Mr. Ellis 70; Joseph Sheldon 100; Merritt Clark 100; Marcillian Maynard 10; E. S. Ellis 10; Norman Peck 15; C. S. Rumsey 30; Myron M. Dikeman 20; and others more or less, sufficient to insure the existence of the bank as an institution of the town.

First board of directors: Joseph Sheldon,

Zenas C. Ellis, Ira C. Allen, Joseph Adams, Pitt W. Hyde, Charles Clark, John Balis, Benjamin S. Nichols and Chauncey S. Rumsey.

Joseph Sheldon, president; Merritt Clark, cashier, and Charles Clark, teller.

The bank was opened in May, in the small building owned by Alonson Allen, on the south side of the park, where it was kept until February, 1870, when the new bank building, on the east side of the park being completed, the business of the bank was removed to its present place. This new building is substantially built of brick, iron and marble, two stories high, and has one of Lillie's best bank safes, inside a heavy wrought iron vault, and is pronounced as secure as any bank vault in the State.

Samuel W. Bailey, the present cashier, succeeded Mr. Clark in October, 1865.

LITERARY AND LIBRARY SOCIETIES.

Besides the movement made in 1799, under which books are said to have been procured, a library association was formed in the town in 1826, consisting of 100 shares at \$2, per share, and several hundred volumes were purchased, some of which are still in existence. Mr. Kittridge was librarian the first 12 to 15 years.

A number of the present inhabitants were share-owners in this library; but the books being, many of them, of a too metaphysical and theological character, the interest in them was not enduring, and the library at length became scattered and lost. Dr. Thomas E. Wakefield was also several years librarian.

An agricultural library of about 100 volumes, including a set of Appleton's new American Cyclopaedia, was established in 1863, by an association of 36 shareholders, who paid each \$5, per share. This library contains many valuable scientific books, representing the most advanced knowledge of agriculture and whatsoever concerns the farmer's avocation.

Young men's debating societies have been organized and carried on successfully through a number of seasons, within the 25 years past. A young man's "Lecture Club" was formed by ten young men of the town, in November, '64, for the purpose of instituting a course of lyceum lectures at the town hall, by some of the prominent literary and public men of the country.

The course was opened on the 10th of December by J. R. Gilmore, (Edmund Kirke,) who spoke of "Jeff. Davis of Richmond."

The course was not so well patronized as expected, and the members of the "Club," among

whom were Henry C. Nichols, Abraham C. Wicker, John J. Williams, Wm. Pitkin, Leonard J. Stow, Edward L. Allen, H. T. Dewey and A. N. Adams, sustained a loss of something over \$100.

Another course of lectures was instituted by a union of many of the citizens, and a sale of season tickets, in the winter of 1866 and '67.

ODD FELLOWS.

A lodge of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, named "Eureka Lodge No. 22," was instituted at Fair Haven, June 3, 1851, consisting of 10 members, into which three others were initiated, and three admitted by card, on the 24th of June. The lodge held its meetings in a hall fitted up by its members, in the east end of Leonard Williams' building, now Mr. Graves', until 1855, when the meetings were held for about one year in the hall built by Messrs. Adams & Allen, over Mr. Adams' brick store. The last member initiated, making in all 55, was in December, 1853. The Past Grands were I. C. Allen, T. E. Wakefield, Joseph Adams, M. B. Dewey, I. Jones, N. Jenne, G. W. Hurlburt and H. M. Shaw.

The system of paying benefits, which was primarily the cause of the suspension of the order, having been abolished, an effort was made in the winter of '69, by Grand Commissioner B. W. Dennis, son of Royal Dennis, formerly of Fair Haven, to revive and reinstate "Eureka Lodge No. 22," and a dispensation was obtained from the Grand Lodge for the purpose; but there has not been sufficient interest on the part of the ancient members to secure the revival of the order in the town.

THE MASONS.

The lodge of Ancient Free and Accepted Master Masons in Fair Haven, now existing and known as "Eureka Lodge, No. 75," was begun under dispensation from the Grand Lodge, in June, 1866; holding its first regular communication on June 6, A. L. 5866. The charter was granted Jan. 10, '67, to 36 members of the order residing in and near Fair Haven—Simeon Allen being the first Master, Edward W. Liddell the first Senior Warden, and Hamlin T. Dewey the first Junior Warden. The number of Master Masens connected with the lodge, Jan. 1, 1870, was 106.

A Lodge of Mark Master Masons existed in Fair Haven at a much earlier date. It was called "Morning Star Mark Lodge, No. 4," and was first convened at the lodge room of E. Ashley, in Poultney, Feb. 20, 1810, under a charter

or warrant from the Grand Royal Arch Chapter of the State of Vermont. Its officers were "E. Buell, W. M., Pliny Adams, S. W., and T. Wilmot, J. W." At this first meeting Wm. Miller, then of Poultney, afterwards of Hampton, N. Y., and Joel Beaman, an early resident of Fair Haven, were among the number proposed for membership.

This Lodge appears to have been the natural successor of Aurora Mark Lodge, No. 2, instituted at Poultney under a warrant from Aurora Lodge, No. 25, May 4, 1797; the officers installed having been chosen at a meeting held at Peter B. French's hotel, in Hampton, in April, A. L. 5797, as follows: "Peter B. French, W. M., A. Murry, S. W., J. Stanley, J. W., and David Erwin of Fair Haven, Treasurer." Ithamar Hebard was a member of this lodge, as was also Abijah Peet of West Haven.

The meetings of the lodge were held a part of the time in Hampton, and a part of the time in Poultney. A new dispensation was obtained in January, 1800, and the number of the lodge was changed—it being from this time "Aurora Mark Lodge, No. 16."

The meetings were only held occasionally—the last one being in May, 1805.

Morning-Star Lodge succeeding in February, 1810, the meetings were held at Poultney frequently, and a large number joined it; among whom were John Herring, Royal Dennis, John P. Colburn, Wm J. Billings and Barnabas Ellis of Fair Haven, and Jona. Orms and Oliver Church of West Haven.

At the meeting held on the first Monday in February, 1818, it was voted that the lodge be removed to Fair Haven, and Samuel Martin was appointed a committee to inform the G. H. Priest of the removal.

On the 16th of March, "agreeably to the dispensation of the G. H. Priest," Morning Star Mark Lodge No. 4 convened at Fair Haven. The meetings were held in the ball-room of Royal Dennis' hotel. John P. Colburn was W. M., Barnabas Ellis S. W., Thomas Christie J. W.; and we find the names of members with which we are familiar, as follows: Moses Colton, M. Hickok, R. Perkins, H. H. Crane, Stephen S. Bosworth, James Y. Watson, George Warren, Elisha Parkill, Chauncey Trobridge, D. C. Sproat, M. H. Kidder, Apollos Smith, Samuel Wood, Charles Wood, J. Quinton, Jr., H. W. Bates, O. Maranville, Jacob Willard, John Beaman; and among members from other towns, Philo Hosford and Samuel P. Hooker of Poultney, and Philip Pond of Castleton.

The lodge met several times a year at Dennis' lodge-room. From January, 1823, to February, '26, the meetings were at John Beaman's house—he having succeeded Mr. Dennis in the hotel. The last three meetings of which we have a record were held at "J. Greenough's Inn," in November, 1827—January and March, 1828.

The lodge seems to have been very prosperous, and to have received many new members, even to the last, notwithstanding many, unable to endure the storm of anti-masonic persecution which then raged, withdrew and were discharged at their own request. The lodge appears to have gone down amid the waves of an angry public prejudice.

THE GOOD TEMPLARS.

The Fair Haven Lodge, No. 92, I. O. of G. T., was chartered Dec. 4, 1868, and organized Dec. 18, in Adams' Hall, with 36 charter members; A. N. Adams being the first W. C. T., and Emma V. Chase the first W. V. T. The lodge has steadily grown in strength, interest and influence, and now numbers about 100 male members, and 60 females. The chair of W. C. T. has been creditably filled by Thomas E. Wakefield and John W. Eddy.

Eryri Lodge, No. 129, was chartered Feb. 3, 1870; Rev. R. L. Herbert first W. V. T., and Miss Loisa Williams, first W. V. T. The lodge numbers at this time (June 1, 1870) 80 male members, and 32 females, and is in a very flourishing condition.

The two lodges—Eryri lodge among the Welsh, and Fair Haven lodge among the Americans—have received to membership in the order over 300 persons.

THE WASHINGTONIAN TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.

The great Washingtonian temperance reform was organized in Fair Haven, in 1841 and '42, with a membership of 500 persons; Joseph Adams, pres't; Azel Willard, Jr., sec'y.

Members' names were engrossed on a single sheet in double columns, and enclosed in a case with rollers and a glass front, so that any name could be readily turned to view. Finely printed pledges, or certificates of membership, were given to members. Large and enthusiastic meetings were held in the meeting-house and village school-house, and men long addicted to intoxication came forward and publicly took the pledge. The fruits of the reform were visible in the sober habits and increased prosperity of the reformers.

THE FAIR HAVEN YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION

Was organized Feb. 4, '68; A. L. Kellogg, pres't,

R. Hanger, vice pres't; James Pottle, cor. sec'y, F. H. Shepard, rec. sec'y; Rev. E. W. Brown, treas'r; P. A. Baker, registrar; and C. Reed, Isaiah Inman and Richard, Lane, directors.

The constitution provides for three classes of members—associate, active, and life members; any person of good character being privileged to become an associate member, without the right to vote or to hold office, by the payment of \$1. annually; and persons under 45 years of age, who are members in evangelical churches, can become active members, with exclusive right to vote and hold office, by the payment of the same sum annually. The same may become life-members by the payment of \$10, at any one time into the general fund.

The annual meeting is holden on the last Sunday evening in December of each year. The Association opened a reading and conference-room in H. Whipple's building, over the post-office, in the summer of 1868, and removed thence into the new and spacious room over the First National Bank, in the fall of 1869.

THE CAMBRIAN CORNET BAND.

The Cambrian Cornet Band was organized Sept. 28, 1867. The first members were:

Robert W. Jones, Robert J. Evans, John R. Roberts, John E. Edwards, Robert P. Owens, Robert J. Roberts, Owen W. Owens, John E. Roberts, John D. Rowlands, John J. Evans, John H. Williams, Edward W. Owens, John R. Hughes, Owen M. Jones.

Present members:

John W. Jones, Robert J. Evans, John D. Rowlands, Griffith G. Jones, Robert J. Roberts, Robert P. Owens, John E. Edwards, Edward W. Owens, Griffith J. Griffiths, Edward H. Lewis; Robert J. Evans, secr'y.

PRINTING AND PUBLISHING.

After Matthew Lyon's time, the business of printing and publishing was not carried on in Fair Haven until the year 1853. At that time DeWitt, son of Ira Leonard, residing near the State line, then a young lad, commenced printing for his own amusement, upon a press of his own construction. He issued several numbers of a small monthly paper called "The Banner," in 1854 and '55, using second-hand type procured from the Whitehall "Chronicle" office. Being encouraged by having several jobs given him, he ordered new type from time to time, from the founders, until in a few years he had quite a complete assortment of jobbing type. In '56 he printed and bound for the author, Edward L. Allen, a "Slaters' Guide"—a table for the computation of roofing-slate. This was the

first book printed in town subsequent to Matthew Lyon's time. One number of a small sheet called the "Golden Sheaf" was issued in January, 1861. Business had increased so much that in November, '61, he purchased a Gordon press, the first power-press ever brought into the town. Being engaged in bookselling, he issued a small quarterly or monthly sheet as an advertising medium, in 1856 and '57.—In '58-9 a variety of song-books, ballads and other publications were issued from this press. In 1860 "Haynes' Sermon on Universalism," and the "Constitution and By-Laws of Poultney Division, S. of T." were among the works printed at this office. In '62 he published a "Washington County (N. Y.) Almanac and Business Directory," with an edition of several thousand copies. This was intended to be a permanent annual publication; but the depression of business consequent upon the beginning of the war frustrated this plan.

In September, 1863, the first number of the "Fair Haven Advertiser" was issued, as an advertising medium for the merchants and business men of the town. It was circulated gratuitously, and other numbers were issued from time to time, as the demands of advertisers required, until Wm. Q. Brown purchased the office, when it was made a regular monthly publication. Its circulation was 1000 copies.

Among various other works emanating from this office was a "Quarterly Journal," containing from 32 to 36 octavo pages, published by Ripley Female College, commenced in February, '65, and continued till February, '66, when Mr. Leonard sold his press to McLean & Robbins of Rutland, and the type and other material lay unused until July following, when Wm. Q. Brown purchased it and removed it to his dwelling-house on Washington street, and, adding a new Gordon press, continued the job printing business, and made the "Rutland County Advertiser" a regular monthly paper. Mr. Brown wishing to remove from town, sold his office back to DeWitt Leonard in April, '68, who conducted it three months, until July 1st, when he sold it to Messrs. Jones and Grose.

Through the efforts of Mr. Grose, a weekly paper, styled the "People's Journal," was started. A number of the leading business men in town assisted them in purchasing a new Taylor Cylinder press and an outfit of type and material for the newspaper. The first regular issue of this paper was dated Sept. 5, 1868. Its editor was Rev. P. Franklin Jones, who was also pastor of the Fair Haven Baptist church, and

H. Seward Grose, Mr. Jones' son-in-law, was publisher. A part of the 2d story of Normon Peck's dwelling, and the 2d story of his new building, adjoining the drug-store, were occupied as the printing-office. After being connected with the paper a few months, Mr. Jones retired from the editorial chair, and Mr. Grose became editor as well as publisher.

In the summer of 1869, payments not being promptly made, the office fell into the hands of the citizens who had assisted them, by whom it was sold, in July, '69, to DeWitt Leonard and E. H. Phelps, who continued the publication of the paper, under the firm of Leonard & Phelps—the name of the paper having been changed to "The Fair Haven Journal—E. H. Phelps, Editor." This paper is still being published by these gentlemen, and has obtained a good circulation in Rutland and Addison counties, and the neighboring towns in New York State.

MILITARY AFFAIRS.

We find but slight historical record of the early military transactions of our townsmen. In the grand lists of 1792 and '93, a number of persons are marked as belonging to the artillery, and others as cavalry-men, in consideration of which they were allowed some deduction. In 1802 a large number are mentioned in connection with the militia, and their lists for state taxes are \$20 less than their lists for town taxes.

Regimental reviews seem to have been held in high esteem. There was, also, the annual June training-day, with its election of company officers, inspection and drill, and its gingerbread and molasses candy, which some of us who are yet young, held among our boyhood remembrances, in this as in other towns. This military institution prevailed until a comparatively recent time.

In October, 1807, a meeting was called "to see if the town will vote a tax to raise money to purchase ammunition to fill our magazines, as the law directs." On the 4th of November the town voted a tax of five mills on the dollar, "to procure powder, lead, flints, &c., for the town stock of ammunition for the militia." The only other record like this is a vote passed in April, 1822, "to allow Jo. Kingsland for chest for town magazine, \$1.50."

In September, 1812, Solomon Norton addressed the following note to the selectmen:

"Whereas I am detached for a campaign in the war, it is inconsistent for me any longer to do the duty of constable and collector for the

town of Fair Haven; therefore you will accept this as my resignation, and govern yourselves accordingly."

We have no account of any others who went from Fair Haven into the war that year; but it is probable there were others, since Mr. Norton was a major in a regiment of enlisted Vermont troops stationed at Burlington, under command of Gen. Jonathan Orms, with whom Maj. Norton went out as Adjutant, but came home in January, and sickened and died. We have the list of the names of 35 men who composed the military company, and were returned as equipped for duty, in Fair Haven, in June, 1813, of which which Peter Merritt was captain.

In 1814 and '15 there are 42 names returned—Moses Colton, captain.

At the time of the battle of Plattsburgh, in September, 1814, a large company of men is said to have been enlisted in the town to go to the assistance of the American army. Moses Colton was captain or colonel; Harvey Church 1st lieutenant, and Royal Dennis 2d lieutenant. One account is, that the company was partly enlisted in the night time, and started on the way, going as far as Benson before morning. When within a few miles of Plattsburgh, a messenger with a flag of truce, came out and informed them that the battle was over, and they marched home; Elisha Parkill receiving a wad in his foot in a sham fight. Another report is, that the company went as far as Whiting, only, when they were met by runners informing them that the battle was fought, and there was a great division or contention among the men on the question of advancing or retreating.

Several men from the town are said to have been in the army at Plattsburgh as substitutes, and Andrew Race was taken back by Charles Leonard as a deserter, and was shot.

For a period of some twenty years the militia of the State was disbanded, and military parades did not occur among us.

On the breaking out of the Rebellion in 1861 the call to arms was made in our streets, and a number of young men were enlisted. A company of cavalry volunteers was recruited in the town by DeWitt Leonard, in the summer of 1861, and was encamped for a time in barracks erected on the land of Zenas C. Ellis, N. W. of his residence.

In the summer of '62 a company was recruited here by James T. Hyde, and encamped in barracks near Mr. Ellis'.

The town had credit with the United States Government for the following named volunteer soldiers—most of them, but not all, residents of the town:

VOLUNTEERS FOR THREE YEARS, CREDITED PREVIOUS TO CALL FOR 300,000, OCTOBER 17, 1863.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Regt.</i>	<i>Co.</i>	<i>Age.</i>	<i>Enlisted.</i>	<i>Remarks.</i>
Bonville, Adolphus	7	C	81	Jan. 7, 1862	Re-enlisted February 24, 1864.
Callagan, Jeremiah	11	C	29	July 25, "	Deserted May 20, 1863.
Cantine, George A.	7	C	21	Dec. 30, 1861	Sergeant. Discharged September 13, 1862.
Davis, Henry	cav	H	22	Oct. 7, "	Discharged June 13, '62.
Dowling, Samuel	cav	H	23	Sept. 30, "	
Gilbert, Edward	11	C	28	Aug. 11, '62	Transferred to invalid corps March 15, '64.
Lee, Moses F.	11	C	21	Aug. 9, "	{ Promoted corporal Oct. 10, 1863. Mustered out June 24, '65.
Lefevre, Eli	7	C	27	Jan. 8, "	Re-enlisted Feb. 15, '64.
Lefevre, John	7	C	21	Jan. 7, "	Re-enlisted Feb. 23, '64.
Lescarbeau, Joseph	11	C	37	Aug. 11, "	Deserted Sept. 5, '62.
Macomber, John H.	11	C	26	Aug. 12, "	Promoted 1st Lieut., Co. L., July 11, 1863.
Manchester, Geo. W.	1 ss	F	25	Sept. 11, '61	Discharged July 29, '62.
Mather, Asa F.	11	C	24	Aug. 9, '62	{ Corporal, promoted to Q. M. serg't, Dec. 28, '63—to 2d Lieut., Co. C, May 13, '65. 1st Lieut., July 6, '63.
Mather, Emmet	cav	H	21	Oct. 5, '61	
Nichols, Henry C.	1 ss	F	25	Sept. 11, "	Discharged October 31, '62.
Patch, David A.	2	B	26	June 1, "	{ Promoted corporal Oct. 22, '61. Discharged Sept. 14, '63.
Pelkey, David	11	C	33	Aug. 8, '62	Promoted corporal.
Pelkey, Joseph	7	C	20	Jan. 11, "	Re-enlisted Feb. 26, '64.
Pelkey, Lewis	11	C	21	Aug. 9, "	
Pocket, John	11	C	27	Aug. 11, "	
Proctor, Oscar C.	2 ss	E	19	Oct. 8, '61	Discharged March 22, '62.
Proctor, William H.	2 ss	E	21	Oct. 8, "	Ser. to invalid corps Dec. 31, '63.
Riley, Michael	7	C	25	Jan. 7, '62	Musician. Re-enlisted Feb. 23, '64.
Sheldon, Josephs	2	B	22	May 17, '61	Discharged April 24, '62.
Sutliff, Emmons H.	7	C	18	Dec. 30, "	Mustered out Aug. 30, '64.
Smith, Albert	11	C	18	Aug. 9, '62	
Williams, Griffith	2	B	23	May 12, '61	Deserted Oct. 24, '62.
Wood, Myron	11	C	18	Aug. 9, '62	Promoted corporal Aug. 2, '63—Serg't Dec. 28.
Wood, Zebedee	7	D	18	Dec. 11, '61	Died Dec. 19, '62.
Young, Moses	11	C	30	Aug. 8, '62	
CREDITS UNDER CALL OF OCTOBER 17, 1863, FOR 300,000, AND SUBSEQUENT CALLS.					
Bro, Peter	11	C	21	Dec. 12, 1863	{ To Co. B, June 24, '65. Mustered out Aug. 25, 1865.
Chase, Theodore	cav	H	21	Dec. 7, "	Saddler. To company B, June 21, '65.
Dempsey, Michael, Jr.	17	I	18	Mar. 28, '64	Died March 27, '65.
Dicklow, Joseph	11	C	25	July 19, "	{ Transferred to Co. B, June 24, '65. Mustered out Aug. 25, '65.
Dicklow, Medrick	11	C	18	" " "	{ Transferred to Co. B, June 24, '65. Mustered out June 29, '65.
Dicklow, Paul	11	C	19	" " "	{ Transferred to Co. B, June 24, '65. Mustered out Aug. 25, '65.
Duggan, James	9	B	29	Dec. 8, '63	Died Nov. 6, '64.
Foy, Patrick	11				
Forget, George	11	C	25	Dec. 7, "	
Gallipo, Joseph	11	C	21	Nov. 26, "	Wounded. In gen. hospital Aug. 31, '64.
Hogan, Michael	cav	D	19	Dec. 7, "	
Marks, Walter S.	17	I	18	April 27, '64	{ To veteran reserved corps Oct. 11, 1864. Mustered out July 14, '65.
Hawkins, William C.	11	C	18	Dec. 1, '63	{ Died of wounds received in action. July 14, 1864.
Hooker, Edward T.	8	A			
Hunter, Robert	11				
Kelley, Eugene A.	1 ss	F	20	July 5, '64	Died Aug. 17, '64.
Monroe, Joseph H.	11	K	28	Dec. 9, '63	Prisoner, June 28, '64.
Pelkey, Charles	7	I			
Plumtree, John	7	I			

<i>Names.</i>	<i>Regt. Co.</i>	<i>Age.</i>	<i>Enlisted</i>	<i>Remarks.</i>
Preston, Henry	11 C	21	Dec. 4, 1863	Sick in hospital, Aug. 31, 1864. Deserted.
Rudd, Thomas	9 B	25	Dec. 18, "	Died January 11, 1865.
Stewart, Charles W.	54 <i>ms</i>			
Woodward, Adrian T.	17 I	18	Mar. 25, "	Mustered out, June 6, '65.

VOLUNTEERS FOR ONE YEAR.

Brown, Robert	54 <i>ms</i>		Mar. 24, '65	
Calvert, G. D.	11 C			
Capen, Nathan S.	11 C	24		
Dolby, Cyrus	54 <i>ms</i>		Aug. 3, '64	Co. B. Mustered out June 24, 1865.
Granger, Nelson	7 C			
Hammerston, Henry	11 C			
Hunter, George	54 <i>ms</i>			
Hunter, Samuel	54 <i>ms</i>			
Manchester, Burr B.	11			
Murphy, James	7 D	18	Dec. 17, '64	Died March 29, 1864.
Ormsbee, Mansel A.	5			
Parret, Moses	7 C			
Sager, Charles W.	11 L			

VOLUNTEERS RE-ENLISTED, BELONGING TO THE 7TH REGIMENT, CO. C.

Adolphus Bonville,	Eli Lefevre,	John Lefevre,
Joseph Pelkey,	Michael Riley,	

PERSONS WHO FURNISHED SUBSTITUTES.

Charles Clark,	W. B. Esty,	Benjamin S. Nichols.
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NAVAL CREDITS.

Hiram Kilbourn,		Granville C. Willey.
Not credited by name.	Three men.	

VOLUNTEERS FOR NINE MONTHS.

Bosworth, Julius H.	Humphrey, John	Rafferty, James
Cowley, James B.	Humphrey, Patrick	Reardon, Daniel
Crowley, Cornelius	Lee, Benjamin E.	Roberts, William S.
Davey, Vincent C.	Lewis, Richard	Rowland, John
Foy, Patrick	Marnes, Andrew	Ware, Dallas N.
Grady, Michael	Maynard, English L.	Whitlock, Hiram E.
Hamilton, Joel W.	O'Brien, Patrick	Williams, John H.
Hamilton, William H.	Perkins, Charles	Williams, William E.
Harrison, Charles	Perkins, John F.	Wood, Leman.

This company was enlisted in the summer of 1862; encamped and drilled at Castleton; Joseph Jennings, captain. Julius H. Bosworth, 1st lieutenant and Charles A. Ran, 2d lieutenant—mustered into the U. S. service at Brattleboro, Oct. 21, as company F. of the 14th Reg. of Vt. Vols., and left the State Oct. 22. The regiment did service in the Army of the Potomac, in Virginia, during the winter, and took an active and honorable part in the battle of Gettysburg, in July, '63—1st lieutenant Bosworth receiving a severe wound in the leg from the fragments of a shell, and Wm. H. Hamilton, who was leading another company, being mortally wounded, and dying on the field.

The residue of the Fair Haven volunteers returned to their homes.

PERSONS WHO PAID COMMUTATION UNDER DRAFT.

James Donnelly, John W. Eddy, Edgar S. Ells, Robert W. Jones, Rollin M. Kidder, Wesley Lee, Oliver K. Ranney, John Ryan, C. Wesley Sutliff, Edward J. Stannard, Abraham S. Taber, John J. Williams.

VOLUNTEERS FOR ONE YEAR, REPORTED AFTER SEPTEMBER 30, 1864.

Homer Belden, Lewis Pickett, William W. Collius, William A. West, English L. B. Maynard; all belonging to 7th Reg't, Co. C, except Homer Belden, who belonged to the 5th Reg't.

PERSONS WHO SENT SUBSTITUTES.

Andrew N. Adams, Reuben T. Ellis, William Preston, Corril Reed, Abraham C. Wicker.

PERSONS ENLISTED BY DEWITT LEONARD, BELONGING TO FAIR HAVEN.

Nelson Allard, Fred H. Campbell, Richard Gleason, Robert Pugh, Emerson Tabor, Granville C. Willey, Lieut.: enlisted for the Harlan cavalry, at Fair Haven, in August and September, '61, and mustered in as Vermont Volunteers, at Albany, September 24th, whence they went on to Philadelphia, and were afterwards ordered to Washington, and attached to the Harris Light Cavalry, under Col. Davies; Gen. Kilpatrick being then Lieut. Col. of the regiment.

BOUNTIES PAID BY THE TOWN TO VOLUNTEERS AND SOLDIERS, IN THE WAR OF 1861-5, EXCLUSIVE OF DONATIONS MADE TO MEMBERS OF JAMES T. HYDE'S COMPANY.

To the 27 nine months' men and 5 others, who enlisted, \$60 each,	\$2,120.00
To volunteers under the call of October, 1863, as follows:	
18 received \$500 each,	\$9,000
2 " 300 each,	600
2 " 100 each,	200
1 "	700—10,500.00
To volunteers for one year, from \$300 to \$800 each, : total,	5,915.00
To substitutes,	1,333 33
To volunteers for one year, reported after September, 1864, \$400 each,	2,000.00
To volunteers re-enlisted, \$100 each,	500.00
To substitutes in 1865,	4,000.00
	\$36,368.33

Total, \$36,368.33

SCHOOL AFFAIRS.

Tilley Gilbert, who first came to Fair Haven in 1788, was employed by Col. Lyon as a teacher, and it is not improbable that the old plank school-house, the first in the village, was built by Col. Lyon about this time. It stood on the ground south of the old meeting-house.

John Brown, a young man of cultivation and refinement from Rhode Island, and a brother-in-law of Ethan Whipple, Esq., appears to have been employed as teacher in the village district, in 1793. Mr. Brown was a beautiful peuman, and made the records of the town for Dr. Witherell, who was town clerk for the year 1792, and was afterwards himself town clerk.

Of those who taught school in the village district at an early day, besides, we are told, one Bolles, an Irishman, who, besides teaching in Fair Haven, taught also, prior to 1803, one year near the old Episcopal church, on Hampton hill, and two years in Poultney—Rev. Dr. N. S. S. Beaman and Hon. Rollin C. Mallory attending his schools, and fitting for college under him. A man from Poultney by the name of Claudin is said to have taught here, and also Charles Hawkins, Jr., prior to the year 1805. Rev. Dr. Beaman taught in the old log school-house, south of the meeting-house. Ethan Whipple, clerk of the district, makes return in March, 1804, that there are 52 children in the district of sufficient age to attend school. Tilly Gilbert, clerk of the district, returned the number of 44 for the years 1799 and 1800.

Elias Hickok says he taught a school one winter in the old school-house on the Green, and had 97 scholars for 6 weeks. He also taught the first school in the new school-house, which was built in the summer of 1805.

Rev. Rufus S. Cushman says of this house: "The old yellow school-house I remember well, whose chief external attraction was the belfry, in which hung, for a long time, the only bell in town, and the steeple, whose weather-vane was a fish, the mark of many a snow-ball."

This house, made of wood, stood until 1842, and was the scene of many a large singing-school, scholars' exhibition and temperance and political rally. In the absence of any town hall it was used for meetings of every kind and name. Its place was supplied by a brick building, smaller on the ground, but of two stories in height, built a little to the eastward of the first, by Adams Dutton, Esq., in 1842, which, not answering the wants of the district, was removed in '61, and the present school building under the town hall was erected in the summer of '61—the building committee acting in conjunction with the town committee to build a town house.

ECCLESIASTICAL AFFAIRS.

The ecclesiastical action of the settlers of Fair Haven appears to have been begun in their capacity as a town organization, in the fall of 1786, when a town meeting was held at Samuel Stannard's, on the 5th of September, Col. M. Lyon being moderator: and it was voted "not to divide the town into two societies;" the "societies" having the character, no doubt, of "parishes"—such as existed at that day under the state laws in Massachusetts and Connecticut.

At another meeting, held at the same place, December 4th, Silas Safford, Esq., being moderator, it was voted "to hire a minister;" and Thomas Dickson was chosen a committee "to treat with Benson committee how they shall proceed." A tax of two pence on the pound, on the list of 1786, was voted, and Joel Hamilton was chosen collector.

Nearly two years later, Sept. 2, '88, Thomas Dickson, Dr. Simeon Smith and Isaac Cutler, were chosen to hire a minister to preach one half the time at Matthew Lyon's, and the other half at or near Eleazer Dndley's, and the committee were authorized to lay a tax to pay the minister. The March meeting of 1789 re-appointed the last year's committee to hire preaching.

In September, 1790, the same committee were appointed "to hire preaching for the year ensuing, to the amount of £60, to be paid in grain, beef, pork, or iron," and the selectmen directed "to make a rate for the purpose, to be collected by the town collector" Dec. 26, '91, it was voted "to dismiss the committee to hire preaching." We do not learn who was employed to preach to the inhabitants.

The first meeting-house in the town, the same building that now constitutes Dan Orms' dwelling-house, built, no doubt, mainly by Col. Lyon, though said to have been built by Deacon Daniel Munger, and which stood, at that time, in the public highway further south than now, must have been built in the year 1791, as the March meeting of '92 was the first which was held in the meeting-house. While used for a meeting-house, this building was never plastered or finished.

The first minister of whom we hear as hired to preach in this house, was the Rev. Mr. Farley, a young man whom Deacon Munger found in Poultney about 1803, or previously. He boarded with Maj. Tilly Gilbert, while he was resident in the Lyon house, which stood on the ground of the Vermont Hotel.

The Reverend Joseph Mills appears to have been employed during the early part of the year 1805; preaching alternately every other Sunday in West Haven and Fair Haven. He preached his farewell discourse in West Haven June 30th. On the 5th of July the church voted "that a call be given to Mr. Joseph Mills to take the pastoral charge of the church of Christ in Fair Haven and West Haven, and that Timothy Brainard and Asahel Munger be a committee to make out the call." But Mr. Mills did not choose to remain; and Rev. Silas Higley preached for a time in the last part of the year, and first part of 1806—the church voting, Jan. 2d, that it was "expedient to give Silas Higley a call to settle as a pastor over this church and people." Paul Scott and Asahel Munger were made a committee to present the call.

"The church of Christ, in Fair Haven and West Haven" was formed Nov. 15, 1803—Rev. Dan Kent of Benson being moderator, and Asahel Munger clerk. Another church was organized in West Haven, Dec. 23, 1816.

THE FIRST CONGREGATIONAL SOCIETY OF FAIR HAVEN

Was organized Jan. 2, 1806—the first meeting being held at the school-house—Asher Huggins, who resided in West Haven, moderator, and

Joel Hamilton, clerk; Curtis Kelsey, treasurer; Timothy Brainard, Paul Scott and Calvin Munger, committee, and Oren Kelsey collector. It was

"Voted to give Silas Higley a call to settle as minister of the society, provided \$300 can be raised for his salary; he to have the \$300 in six months after settlement, and hold it, provided he remain six years; if not, he to pay back \$50 each year he falls short, and this to go back to the subscribers."

Tilly Gilbert, Silas Safford and Roger Perkins were a committee to join the committee of the church in giving the call.

Mr. Higley did not remain, but the place was supplied by another candidate, Rufus Cushman, who had graduated from Williams College in 1805, and studied with Rev. Samuel Whitman, D. D. On the 18th December, '06, the society voted to give Mr. Cushman a call, "provided fifty pounds can be raised by subscription for his yearly salary, to preach one half the time, and the sum of \$200 as a settlement." Curtis Kelsey and Asahel Munger were appointed to extend the call on the part of the society. The church voted on the 19th to join in the call, and chose Asher Huggins, Timothy Brainard and Silas Safford a committee to act in its behalf. Mr. Cushman was ordained and installed Feb. 12, '07. The society voted, at a meeting held at Maj. Gilbert's house January 19, to raise \$20 to defray the expense, and to request Dr. Selah Gridley to write an ode for the occasion, and Mr. Doolittle to form a tune for the same, and to sing an anthem at the close, if agreeable to the council.

On the 19th of April, 1810, application was made to Joel Hamilton, society's clerk, by Joseph Sheldon, Lewis Stone and Tilly Gilbert, "to warn a meeting of the Congregational Society to consider the propriety of building a new meeting-house, and to sell the old one." A vote was taken May 2d, to build a meeting-house "for the use, benefit and accommodation of the first Congregational society in Fair Haven, to be denominated and known by the name of the First Congregational meeting-house in Fair Haven," and a committee was chosen to prepare a plan and report the expense, viz: Samuel Stannard, Tilly Gilbert, Thomas Wilmot, Jacob Davey, Moses Colton, Eleazer Claghorn and Curtis Kelsey, who reported at an adjourned meeting, May 14, that the cost of a house 53 by 40 feet, with 36 pews below, steeple, belfry, &c., similar to the Poultney Baptist meeting-house, would be \$2,400. The report was accepted, and the committee requested to "report at the

next meeting the proper place to set said house;" to prepare a plan, and put a valuation on the pews; and they were authorized to sell the pews at public auction.

At a meeting, May 21st, Tilly Gilbert, Samuel Stannard, Jacob Davey, Curtis Kelsey, Thomas Wilmot, Eleazer Claghorn, Joel Hamilton, Silas Sanford and Daniel Hunter, were chosen to superintend building, as soon as \$2,400 could be raised.

The meeting voted that if the pews should sell for more than enough to finish the house, the committee should be authorized to apply such excess to the purchase of a site, and to the purchase of a bell. There were sold 33 pews—the highest price paid being \$170, by Thomas Wilmot, and the lowest \$26, by Mr. Wilmot, and the total amount of sales \$2,792.

The house was raised on the 10th of May, 1811, and dedicated 18th of June, 1812—Rev. N. S. S. Beaman preaching the dedicatory sermon, which was published. There are many who remember this old meeting-house, with its high galleries, tall pulpit and square box pews, all made of the purest materials, and ornamented in the highest style of workmanship—Elisha Scott and Lewis Stone being the principal workmen.

The house stood as finished, with the exception of a new pulpit put up in 1837 or '38, until 1840, when some of the timbers in the spire becoming unsafe, the spire itself was taken down by Azel Willard, Jr., and the steeple finished with turrets above the belfry, in which shape it stood until about '51, when the whole house was remodeled by Charles Scott, son of Elisha Scott, and another steeple raised in the form in which it now stands.

Alexander Dunahue, who died in Castleton in August, 1814, bequeathed to the town of Fair Haven "a bell to weigh between 500 and 600 pounds."

The Rev. Mr. Cushman died Feb. 3, 1829. On the 22d day of April following, the church and society united in a call to Rev. Amos Drury of West Rutland, to supply the vacancy in the pastorate occasioned by Mr. Cushman's death, and Mr. Drury accepted the call on the same day, and was installed on the 6th of May, the sermon being preached by Rev. Beriah Green of Brandon, and the prayer of installation made by Rev. Josiah Hopkins of New Haven. Mr. Drury's ministry continued until May, '37.

On the 3d of August, '38, the society instructed the standing committee to give Rev.

Charles Doolittle a call to become pastor of the church and society, promising him a salary of \$450, and the use of a parsonage as good as the place occupied by Mr. A. Allen. Sept. 30, '39, the society voted to hire Mr. Doolittle, "if he can be obtained for the year ensuing."

Voted, Oct. 6, '40, to give Rev. Francis C. Woodworth a call to become the minister of the society, on a salary of \$400, and the use of the parsonage from June previous.

Mr. Woodworth was installed over the society Oct. 28, '40; dismissed on account of ill health, Sept. 22, '41; died June 5, '59, aged 45 years

A committee was chosen Feb. 10, '42, to hire Rev. Philo Canfield for 2 years, and Mr. Canfield preached in the town 2 or 3 years.

Aug. 19, '44, the committee were instructed to hire the Rev. Mr. Hine, "with or without a view to settlement."

Rev. J. B. Shaw of North Granville, N. Y., commenced supplying the pulpit in May, '46, and received a call to settle as pastor, on a salary of \$400 and the use of the parsonage, in January, '47. He was installed Feb. 16th—Rev. Charles Walker of Pittsford preaching the sermon. Mr. Shaw was dismissed from his pastorate on the 13th of Nov., '50, by a council called for the purpose.

The Rev. Mr. Wing preached as a candidate in '51. A call was given in April, '52, to Rev. Rufus S. Cushman of Orwell, to settle as pastor of the parish, which was declined. At the same meeting a vote was passed "to allow the church to be opened for preaching only by evangelical ministers."

A call was given to Rev. S. I. Herrick of Crown Point, in October, 1852, to settle over the church and society, and Mr. Herrick became "the stated supply" of the pulpit from August, '52, till October, '55, when he removed with his family to Grinnell, Iowa.

Rev. Dr. Edward W. Hooker commenced preaching with the society in April, '56, and was installed as pastor August 20th. It was voted May 17th, to give him a salary of \$500, and the use of the parsonage. He was dismissed from his charge Nov. 18, '62, and the pulpit was supplied from year to year by Rev. R. L. Herbert, of the Welch chapel, until the spring of '69—he preaching one sermon on Sunday forenoon, and occasionally a discourse on Sunday evening.

The subject of providing a parsonage was first agitated at a meeting held Oct. 7, 1838, and \$800 was afterward raised for that purpose.

METHODISM.

There were Methodists in the town at an early period. Some among the first settlers belonged to this persuasion—among whom we hear of the Ballards, Stephen Holt, and Jeshua Holt, his son. Mr. Holt is said to have been very devoted to his religious exercises; and on one occasion was praying very loud, on a dark night, under an appletree, when two persons, Solomon Cleveland and Wales Fuller, who were passing at the time, disturbed their devotions by throwing clubs into the tree.—Rev. Lorenzo Dow preached at Mr. Holt's house about 1796 or '97.

Beriah Rogers is said to have had Methodist preaching at his house. There probably were others who were favorable to some form of religion, and united with the Arminians of the time, who were then the liberal party as opposed to the Calvinists, by whom the Methodists were, for many years, deemed heretics outside the pale of Christian recognition.

In 1827 Fair Haven formed part of a circuit with Castleton. Meetings were held once in 2 weeks in the school-house, and the Rev. Mr. Hazleton was the preacher. He was succeeded by the Rev. Joseph Ayres, by Rev. C. R. Wilkins, and by Rev. Mr. Stewart.

Fair Haven was afterwards connected with East Whitehall, and was supplied for 2 years, about '38, by Rev. Albert Chaplain. Rev. Joel Squires supplied for 2 years, and a Rev. Mr. Cooper was supplying, assisted by Rev. Dr. Jesse T. Peek and others, from the seminary at Poultney, when the subscription was raised to build the church about '42 or '43.

The church was built in '43, and the ministers who were sent here by the Troy Conference were the Rev. Mr. Graves, Rev. Matthias Ludlum, Rev. Godfrey Saxe, Rev. J. E. Bowen, Rev. Thomas Pierson, Rev. John Hasselum, Rev. David Osgood, Rev. Mr. Griffith, Rev. H. Ford, Rev. P. H. Smith, Rev. John Thompson, Rev. Hannibal H. Smith, Rev. A. Viele, and Rev. R. Fox. Rev. M. Ludlum has been stationed with the society twice. The first settled ministers were young, unmarried men, and usually remained but one year. The later ones have been settled, most of them, 2 years each. Rev. H. H. Smith was here but one year. Rev. Mr. Fox has been with the society 3 years.

In '53 the society bought land and erected a parsonage north of their church—Rev. Mr. Ford being here at the time. In '67, under Mr. Fox's ministry, the church building was greatly en-

larged and improved, and is now the largest in the place.

The society has received many accessions from people who have moved into the town, and is in a flourishing condition.

WELSH RELIGIOUS MEETINGS.

Occasional religious services and preaching in the Welsh language took place in the town in the summer of 1851—Rev. Evan Griffiths of Utica, and Rev. Thomas R. Jones of Rome, N. Y., visiting the place during that season. Regular meetings were commenced at the school-house early in the year '53—Rev. Griffith Jones being the pastor. In '57, "The Welsh Protestant Society of Fair Haven" erected a brick church on the east side of Main Street—cost about \$3,500.

In the spring of '59 Rev. G. Jones was dismissed, and he removed to Cambria, Wisconsin. Soon after his departure a portion of the society left the church and built a new edifice on the opposite side of the street, and organized a society called "The Welsh Calvinistic Methodist." In January, '60, Rev. R. L. Herbert, then of Utica, N. Y., accepted a call from the Fair Haven Welsh Protestant Society, and has continued the pastor of the society to the present time, (1870.) The society is free from debt—has a membership of 95, an average attendance at its meetings of 170, and of 100 at the sabbath school. Its services are conducted in the Welsh language, except one service in English on Sunday afternoons.

Of the Welsh Presbyterians, or Calvinistic Methodists, the Rev. Daniel T. Rowland, who came hither from Wisconsin, was pastor about 10 months. Rev. John Jones, from Wales, preached in Fair Haven and Middle Granville, alternately, about 2 years. Rev. E. W. Brown came hither from Alleghany College, Meadville, Pa., in the fall of '65, and was pastor of the society about 3 years. He was succeeded in '69 by Rev. Robert V. Griffiths from Wales.

ST. LOUIS CATHOLIC CHURCH.

Rev. J. A. Boissonnault is now pastor of the church; supplying, also, the church at Orwell one Sunday in each month. This church was built in the fall of '69—about \$400 of the expense being raised from a fair holden at the town hall, and the balance by subscription.

THE BAPTIST CHURCH

Was organized Dec. 14, 1867, with 31 members, most of whom were from the church at Hydeville; Alenson Allen and I. N. Churchill deacons.

Meetings were first held in the chapel over

Mr. Adams' store, and afterward in the town hall. Preaching was supplied for a time by Revs. L. Howard and O. Cunningham of Rutland, and H. L. Grose, then of Ballston, N. Y. Rev. P. F. Jones became pastor in June, '68, and was dismissed after 10 months. Rev. D. Spencer became the pastor in September, '69. The corner stone of the new church on the S. side of the common was laid with religious ceremonies on the afternoon of June 2, 1870—addresses being delivered on the occasion by Revs. E. R. Sawyer, J. Freeman, W. W. Atwater, E. P. Hooker, J. Goadby, and by the pastor, Rev. D. Spencer.

The articles deposited in the corner-stone were: The articles of the Faith of the church; the constitution and by-laws of the church and society, with the names of the trustees and building committee; the name of the architect and builder; a list of the names of the subscribers towards the erection of this building; a history of the Sunday-school connected with the church, and the names of its officers; history of the Young Men's Christian Association of Fair Haven, with the names of its officers; History of Fair Haven, by A. N. Adams; Legislative Directory for 1867; Fair Haven *Journal*, Rutland *Herald*, New York *Tribune*, *Examiner and Chronicle*, *Watchman and Reflector*; collection of coins and stamps representing the currency of the country.

LETTER FROM REV. N. S. S. BEAMAN, D. D.

My Dear Sir: I taught a district school in Fair Haven in the winter of 1804, having a certificate of a freshman's standing in Williams College, intending soon to join Middlebury College. But my knowledge of your town did not commence with my school, as my childhood was spent within 3 miles of your village, and I was 17 years old just before I commenced teaching in that place. The early inhabitants of Fair Haven I knew, as most boys know their near or more remote neighbors—the families by sight and by name, and the young folks more intimately.

I have kept no record except that of memory, and, though blessed with a somewhat retentive and ready one, I can now give you only what may be reasonably expected from the hasty recollections of a man of 84 years of age.

I knew Col. Matthew Lyon; and when I was quite a small lad I was intimately acquainted with his family, especially with one of his sons, Chittenden,—named, I suppose, from governor Chittenden. We all familiarly called him "Chit." He was a bright boy, but inflamma-

ble and impulsive as a torpedo, or a witch-quill. I came very near becoming involved in an Irish row with him, because I modestly declined pledging him in a "brandy smash," in modern improved parlance—then called a "brandy-sling," which he had paid as one of the heads of opposite parties in a game of base ball.

Of the other children of Col. Lyon I knew less than of "Chit." because we were about of the same age—he being less than one year older than myself. The family removed to Kentucky, then known as "the new State." I well remember watching the emigrant wagons as they passed through Hampton, making a fine display of their imposing white canvass, proclaiming their departure to the great unknown South-west. It was a thing to be talked about and remembered.

Col. Lyon's wife was highly spoken of; and they had one daughter famed for personal beauty and many accomplishments. My impression is that she and others died soon after arriving in Kentucky. Col. L. was a member of Congress from Vermont, and was re-elected from his new residence. He was a native of the Green Isle of the ocean, and possessed all the qualities of his race. He had talents, but they were rough and unhewed from the quarry, and would have appeared more comely in the eyes of most men, if he had been subjected to the polish of the chisel.

As to Dr. Witherell, I knew him well for many years, as he was my father's family physician. He was a man of fine manly appearance, tall and well proportioned. In his profession he was considered among the first in the neighboring towns. He was agreeable in his manners, and inclined to be facetious in his visits to his patients, deeming a pleasant face one of the best potions he could possibly administer at his first visit. He was a man of considerable reading beyond his profession, and he had, as was said, several philosophical works of the French atheistical and deistical class, which were quite popular among certain politicians of that day. It has been asserted that Prophet Miller, of Hampton, was in the habit of dipping into these works about the time of Mr. Madison's war with England, and that he was the expounder of Voltair and other infidels before he engaged with Daniel and the other prophets. I record this from popular rumor and belief, and not from my own personal knowledge; but circumstances might be stated to confirm the position. That the future prophet was the pupil of the Doctor is well known.

I have said that Dr. W., while in Fair Haven, was inclined to facetiousness, and I may add to jocoseness or punning, for the purpose of confounding those who thought but little, or not at all. His associations were sometimes such as to puzzle a *philosopher* or a *fool*. I recollect he one morning came into my father's laughing heartily at the wonderment into which he had thrown a simple neighbor by saying to him: "Well, Mr. —, it is *muggy*, *hot*, and *chilly* this morning." In analyzing the adjectives the man remained silent, and the Doctor left him at his task. He sometimes greatly amused and sometimes equally vexed his patients. He was a man of influence in his town, and I believe honored his office in Michigan as a United States Judge.

As a teacher of his children I had no other acquaintance with him than may be supposed to exist between a dignified father and a youthful pedagogue. I "boarded round," as was the custom. I was more intimate in some other houses. In this family it was *dignity* in life holding converse with youthful diffidence and reserve. In this connection I might name the family of Maj. Tilly Gilbert, who occupied the mansion once owned by Col. Matthew Lyon. Some of his children were in my school; Franklin, of your village, and Jarvis, once in the Presbyterian ministry. I felt a special interest in these lads, because their father had long been a special friend of my father, and he had not a little influence in getting the place for me in the Fair Haven district school. He was the most perfect gentleman, and I believe without reproach in all respects. In his house I always felt at home. I often go back to those days with great pleasure.

In this connection, with my school, I may mention the state of things in the town respecting learning and religion. The school-house was just respectable, and hardly that; but it was far better than the meeting-house or the church. A traveler from another state is said to have asked a citizen "how far it was to the meeting-house," and to have received the following reply: "The Lord has no house in Fair Haven, only an old barn, which he intends to make do for the present winter." The reply was more pertinent than pious.

The school-house and church stood very near their present positions, and we, teacher and scholars, passed three months without any marked disturbance; without any signal acts of tyranny on the one hand, or of armed violence on the other.

The names of my scholars I cannot give to any great extent.

Among the patrons of my school I may mention Mr. Munger, and Mr. Dodge, a Baptist preacher, who seemed to maintain a kind of independent position in his relations. Two of his children, a son and a daughter, I well recollect. The girl was older than myself, and was the best scholar in the school, and the boy had a spice of his father's eccentricity. The lads made the fires by turns, and there had been some neglect on this subject, and we had suffered for several mornings in consequence. It was young Dodge's turn to make the fire in the morning. The preceding evening I gave strict orders to have the former nuisance abated, if the officer in charge had to sit up all night and burn up the entire woodpile at the door. In the morning the sanctum was warm as the tropics, and little Dodge sat demurely studying his lesson in the corner.

I have spoken of the peculiarities of the elder Dodge. One anecdote used to be related in Fair Haven in that day, which may be forgotten now. The messenger of peace worked six days for his daily bread, and dispensed the gospel on the seventh. He was employed as a bloomer, [rather nailer,] in the Fair Haven Iron Works. One day a dispute took place between Elder Dodge and a fellow-laborer, and, after the preacher had invoked all the patience he had to his aid in vain, he threw down his tongs and straightened himself up to his full height, threw off his black coat, and said: "*Lie there, divinity, till I do this man justice.*"

I heard the Elder preach once in the school-house, but never in the "Lord's barn," as it was then generally called; whether excluded by the elements or by church authority I am not able to say. He was a man of talents and wit. His son I met a few years since, in the town of Black Brook, in Essex county, N. Y. He is a respectable Baptist clergyman, and he very pleasantly reminded me of the incident of fire-making in the old school-house in Fair Haven, in 1804—65 years ago.

* * * * *

Of Mr. Cushman and his ministry I could say much; but you are no doubt well informed on these more recent events. Mr. Cushman was the much esteemed pastor of my first wife, She resided in West Haven, but was a member of the Fair Haven church. This settled minister accomplished a great and good work in your town.

Troy, N. Y. Oct 5, 1869.

THE CATHOLIC CHURCH IN FAIR HAVEN.

The present church on the Park, a plain brick building, was built by Very Rev. Zephuron Druon, in 1856. The Catholics of this town received regular visits from the Priests who resided at East and West Rutland, until 1866, when a resident pastor, the Rev. J. C. O'Dwyer was stationed amongst them, who has continued since to live in Fair Haven. The present edifice is much too small for the congregation which occupies it. The foundations for a larger church were laid on Washington street in 1868.

In 1870 another church was erected by Rev. Gagnier of East Rutland, for the use of the Canadians of Fair Haven. This building has been completed by Rev. J. A. Boissonnault, who also resides in the village, and is the present pastor. Annexed to this church there is a parsonage and school-house. The average attendance of scholars is 50.

L. DE GOESBRIAND,
Bp. of Burlington.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

SOLOMON, son of Enoch Cleveland, of Hampton, and cousin of Oliver Cleveland, of Fair Haven, and an intimate friend of Col. Matthew Lyon, was for a time resident in this town. He came from Canaan, Conn., to Hampton, then known as "Greenfield," and thought to be in Vermont, with others of his father's family, in the summer of 1777, before the battle of Hubbardton, and was one who went, at the call, to meet the English in the battle of Bennington.

He seems to have been in Fair Haven, and taken the Freeman's oath here in July, 1791. In August, 1796, he is said to be a resident of Hampton, when he buys of Col. Lyon one equal half of the saw-mill and grist-mill, on the lower falls, and 17 1-2 acres of land, and removes into town with his family.

He rebuilt the mills, Jonathan Orms working as his chief mill-wright, and put up a house. He sold his share of the mills and the land, in April, 1798, taking in exchange a farm in East Poultney, to which he removed.

He was married in Canaan, Ct., to Martha Rathbone—they had children, Almeda, Solomon, Enoch, Patty, Abigail, Samuel, Lydia and Fassett.

Of these, Samuel, born in 1792, and now residing with his daughter, Mrs. James T. Freeman of Hydeville, well remembers many of the incidents of his boyhood in Fair Haven, and to him the writer is indebted for several interesting facts.

Solomon Cleveland, Sen., died in Diana, Lewis county, N. Y., 1844, aged 89.

ISAAC RACE came from Nobletown, N. Y., to Hampton, in 1779, and afterwards moved into Fair Haven. He married Sarah, daughter of Oliver Cleveland; children, Sarah or Sally, m. Joseph Benjamin, Dec. 30, 1804; d. in Hampton, April 10, 1869, aged 93; Clarissa, m. Spencer Scott; Rhoda, m. Nathaniel Howard; Elijah, Russell; Peter was shot in the army at Plattsburg, N. Y.; Catherine, Samuel; Isaac Race died March, 1811.

JEREMIAH DURAND was the first settler on the hill farm now owned by Col. A. Allen. He came into town in company with Israel Trowbridge, from Derby, Ct., in the autumn of 1780. He married Hannah, dau. of Israel Trowbridge, Nov. 12, 1772. She died in 1777, leaving one infant child, Hannah, whom he committed to the care and keeping of his wife's sister, Abigail Trowbridge, and who afterwards became the wife of Olney Hawkins.

Upon his wife's demise he enlisted in the Revolutionary war, and probably remained in the army until 1780, when he came to Fair Haven. His 2d wife's name was Sarah Andrus. He died in 1798, and his widow was married to Lewis Wilkinson of Benson, June 22, 1806, by Isaac Cutler, Justice of the Peace. His 2d family were Sarah, Ira, Patty, Amy, Nancy and Rhoda.

COL. MATTHEW LYON. Most prominent among the early settlers of Fair Haven was Matthew Lyon, a native of Ireland, who came to this country a poor boy, at 13 years of age, and was bound out, in Connecticut, on his arrival to pay the cost of his passage; the indenture of his apprenticeship being afterwards transferred or sold to a second party for a yoke of steers; an incident which led to many a home-ly joke, as well as bitter taunt in after times, and furnished Lyon with his favorite oath: "by the bulls that bought me."

From Connecticut Lyon found his way to Vermont, then a new country without organization, lying in dispute between New Hampshire and New York. He had married for his wife a Miss Hosford, by whom he had four children, Anna, James, Pamela and Laurin. She dying, he married as a second wife the widow Beulah Galusha, a daughter of Col. Thomas Chittenden, afterwards Governor of Vermont, in whose employment he had been. By her he also had four children, Chittenden, Minerva, Matthew and Noah.

He is said to have begun his residence in Arlington, in company with Col. Chittenden and Capt. John Fassett, Jr., in the autumn after the battle of Bennington, each taking possession of the confiscated houses of tories; but Lyon was in the State at least the year before; for in the summer of 1776, when about 30 years of age, he held a lieutenant's commission in a company of soldiers stationed at Jericho, under the command of Capt. Fassett. The company refused to serve in view of their extreme and unsupported position, and Lyon was accused of influencing the soldiers to desert, but always denied it, and cast the blame on Fassett and the other officers, Lyon made the report to Gen. Gates at Ticonderoga, and with the other officers, was arrested, tried by court martial, and cashiered for cowardice.

Lyon was afterwards, in July, 1777, restored by Gen. Schuyler, and appointed a paymaster; and, although the affair damaged his military reputation, causing him to be nicknamed "the knight of the Wooden Sword," in his subsequent fierce political conflicts, yet as a civilian and political leader, it did not materially lessen his influence. He became a captain and a colonel in the State militia, and served the State in its contests with tories and "Yorkers."

He was deputy secretary to Gov. Chittenden and his council, and was even before this time, and until 1780, clerk of the court of confiscation, which had been set up at Arlington, after the battle of Bennington, by the Council of Safety, and through whose authority Chittenden, Fassett and Lyon had taken possession of the houses of the leading tories. This court had every thing its own way, and when, a few years afterward, Lyon was called upon to deliver up the record of its proceedings, he utterly refused to do so.

Lyon was chosen representative from Arlington, in 1779, and the succeeding years until '82, in which position he served the State on several important committees.

While in the General Assembly, convened at Manchester, in October, '79, he became one of the original proprietors, or grantees named in the charter for the township of Fair Haven. He must have visited the town himself the following year. See p. —.

In November, '82, he bought of Elijah Galusha, his step-son, whose name is also among the original proprietors of the town, the right to nearly 400 acres on Scotch Hill. This he sold in July, '83, while still a resident in Arlington,

to Charles McArthur of Nobel or Nobletown, N. Y., who had married a daughter of Gov. Chittenden, and sister to Col. Lyon's wife. He removed to Fair Haven, with his family, in the year 1783, having already established the saw-mill and grist-mill in the town.

He first resided near the north end of the bridge which crossed the river just above the grist-mill, subsequently building and residing on the site of the old tavern-stand on the hill, and at a later period, on the site of Mr. Knight's present tavern. He commenced the erection of the forge and iron-works in the summer of '85, and of the paper-mill not long after, thus making himself the father of the town, and causing it to be called and known far and wide, for many years, as "Lyon's Works."

In 1786, he was one of the assistant judges of the Rutland county court. He was one of the selectmen in 1788, '90 and '91, and appears to have given his attention principally to his own affairs and those of the town, until the admission of the State into the Union, in March, '91. From this time to the close of the century, he became politically prominent in the canvass of his district as a Republican or Democratic Representative to Congress, contending in every election as the "representative of the commercial, agricultural and manufacturing interests, in preference to any of their law characters."

At the first election in August, 1791, Lyon had 597 votes to Israel Smith 513, and Isaac Tichenor 473. On the second trial in September, Tichenor withdrew, and Smith was elected by a majority of 391 over Lyon. Another election took place in January, 1793, but no choice was made—Lyon receiving in Fair Haven and four adjoining towns, 355 of the 376 votes polled. Smith was reelected in March, and again in February, '95, Lyon and Smith being the only candidates, and receiving, the former 1,783, the latter 1,804, a majority of 21 for Smith.

In '96 Lyon succeeded in getting the election, and took his seat in Congress in November, '97. He began his career in Congress by a long speech against the custom then in vogue of replying to the President's Message, and asked to be excused from attendance upon the personal presentation of the reply by members of Congress. He was excused at the first session; but when he renewed the motion at the second session it was voted down. In January, '98, Lyon became involved in a personal fray with Hon. Roger Griswold of Connecticut, on the

floor of Congress. Griswold interrupted Lyon with an allusion to the wooden sword, which, it had been said, Lyon had received on the occasion of his being cashiered at Ticonderoga, and Lyon resented the insult by spitting in his face; whereupon Griswold drew up his fist, and proposed to take his satisfaction on the spot, but was prevented by his colleague, Mr. Dana.

This had occurred while the house was not in orderly session, and Lyon plead that he was unaware of having violated the rules; but a resolution to expel him therefor having been considered in committee, and pressed to a vote, in February, failed of the requisite two-thirds majority. Griswold, however, dissatisfied with the result, took up the matter on the 20th, after the fashion of Preston S. Brooks, in our own time, and the members were obliged to interfere and separate the combatants. A motion to expel them both was lost.

Alluding to the first part of this affray, in an address to his constituents, written on the 14th of February, Lyon says: "Perhaps some will say I did not take the right method with him. We do not always possess the power of judging calmly what is the best mode of resenting an unpardonable insult. Had I borne it patiently I should have been bandied about in all the newspapers on the continent, which are supported by British money and Federal patronage, as a mean poltroon. The district which sent me would have been scandalized."

Lyon was a violent hater of the Federalist administration party, and gave utterance to many a stinging diatribe against it; yet nothing more severe than has been uttered a thousand times with impunity in later years. But the famous "Alien and Sedition Law," as it was called, by which aliens might be banished and enemies punished, had just gone into effect, July, 1798, and under this law Lyon was accused, indicted and brought to trial at the October term of the U. S. Circuit Court, held at Rutland. The charge against him was that of using "scurrilous, scandalous, malicious and defamatory language" concerning the President, founded on these words published in the VERMONT JOURNAL, at Windsor, on the last of July, but written in June, fourteen days *before* the passage of the law:

"But, whenever I shall, on the part of the Executive, see every consideration of public welfare swallowed up in a continual grasp for power—in an unbounded thirst for ridiculous pomp, foolish adulation or selfish avarice; when I shall behold men of real merit daily turned out of office, for no other cause but independ-

ency of spirit; when I shall see men of firmness, merit, years, abilities and experience, discarded in their applications for office for fear they possess that independence, and men of meanness preferred, for the ease with which they take up and advocate opinions, the consequences of which they know but little of; when I shall see the sacred name of religion employed as a state engine to make mankind hate and persecute each other, I shall not be their humble advocate."

It was also alleged against him, that he had "maliciously" procured the publication of a letter from France which reflected somewhat severely on the government. Lyon plead his own case before the jury, but the charge of the judge was strongly against him, and he expected little mercy from the jury, who returned a verdict for the government. He was sentenced to four months imprisonment, and to pay a fine of \$1,000, with the costs of prosecution.

The marshal and his assistants were persons who were particularly unfriendly and obnoxious to him. He expected to be imprisoned in the jail at Rutland, but the marshal resided at Vergennes, and insisted that he should go to that place, parading through the most populous part of the town, as they passed to the jail.

He was there closely confined, and for some time was not allowed the means of writing to his friends. At length a stove was sent to him by his friends from Fair Haven, and he was made as comfortable as possible for the winter. Gen. Clark and another brother-in-law were admitted to see him.

He stated to the court, on the occasion of his trial, that his property had been estimated by him to be worth \$20,000; but he had made over the productive part of it to secure persons who were bound for him, and he did not think he could raise \$200 in cash.

In the election which had taken place in September, there was no choice; but at the second trial, about the time or soon after his imprisonment, Lyon was re-elected by 500 majority.

He was only saved from a re-arrest at the expiration of his term of imprisonment, February, '99, by immediately proclaiming himself on his way to Philadelphia as a member of Congress. He was escorted in great triumph by a procession of his friends, under the American flag, through many of the towns of the State, stopping at Bennington, where he was formally addressed and *feted*. An effort was made to expel him from Congress, but without success.

Upon the expiration of his second term in Congress, Lyon removed to Kentucky, where he engaged extensively in business, and again

became a member of Congress. He had a contract to furnish vessels for the Government, delivered at New Orleans, during the war of 1812, but failing to get them there in time, suffered loss, and was obliged to make an assignment of his property, his son Chittenden being the assignee, and himself advancing largely to pay his father's obligations.

Lyon petitioned Congress in 1820 for remuneration for his fine and imprisonment under the Sedition Laws. The committee reported in his favor, but Congress failed to pass the bill until as late as 1833 restitution was made to his heirs.

He obtained an appointment as government agent among the Indians in Arkansas in 1820, and, proceeding thither, was chosen the first delegate to Congress from Arkansas, but died before taking his seat, on Aug. 1, 1822, near Little Rock.

Of his family it is interesting to learn what we can, and the following letter written by his son, Chittenden, while a member of Congress, at Washington, April 5, 1828, and addressed to Hon. James Witherell, gives desirable information, and will be read by many persons with interest:

DEAR SIR: Your esteemed favor of the 17th ult was received this morning, and letter contained therein handed to Col. Watson.

It gives me great pleasure to receive this attention from the long and much valued friend of my lamented father, and brings to my mind the scenes of my childhood. I well recollect you and your family, and regret to learn that so many of them have, like my own connection, "gone the way of all flesh." You enquire after my mother. She is no more; she survived my father about 18 months, worn down with grief and affliction for the misfortune and death of her husband and two children in less than two years; but she found consolation and resignation in religion. She had been for the last twelve years of her somewhat eventful life an exemplary member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and died in full hope and faith of sleeping in the arms of her God. My eldest half-brother, James Lyon, died in South Carolina about four years since poor. My eldest half-sister, Ann Messenger, and her family, reside in Illinois, near Belleville. Her husband is in comfortable circumstances, and very respectable. Sister Pamela resides in the same State; her husband, Dr. Geo. Cadwell, died some two years since, leaving seven unmarried daughters, and no son, (his only one having died some years before him,) in moderate circumstances. My half-brother, Elijah G. Galusha, resides in Kentucky, near me. He married the daughter of Mr. Throop, and is a poor farmer. My eldest own sister, Minerva, resides in Beavertown, Penn. Her husband, Dr. Catlett, late surgeon in the U. S. Army, died a little more than three

years ago, in moderate circumstances. My sister, Aurelia, died about nine months before my father, leaving two orphan children. Her husband, Dr. H. Skinner, died about two years before her, and left a pretty little estate for their children. My brother Matthew lives within two miles of my residence, (Eddyville, Ky.,) and is doing very well; in fact getting rich, for he minds the main chance and dabbles but little in politics, but is a candidate for Elector on the Jackson ticket. My sister Eliza Ann, born in Kentucky, resides also in the State of Illinois. She married a worthy man, but poor, and moved to that State about one year ago. My youngest brother, Giles, also born in Kentucky, and who lived with my mother, died in the 20th year of his age, about five months before my mother.

Of those who went with or followed my father, besides our family, G. D. Cobb, who married Modena Clark, resides at Eddyville; has a large and respectable family, but is reduced in his circumstances in consequence of losing a valuable farm, which was taken by a prior claim after a long law suit, which he had highly improved. Capt. Throop has been dead many years; he died as he lived, poor. His wife, second daughter, and youngest son went to her brother, Samuel Vail, at Baton Rouge, La., and are all dead. His eldest son, John, resides at Eddyville, a vagabond. His daughter Betsey is a widow. Samuel C. Clark resides with G. D. Cobb; is poor, and has lost one leg, amputated close up to the body; and last, old General Whitehouse, who you no doubt recollect followed my father to Kentucky, and survived both my father and mother, and several of the younger branches of the family, died about eighteen months since, having been a charge on my hands for many years.

In answering your enquiries I have necessarily been led into a long, and to you, somewhat uninteresting letter, while a long speech was making upon the Tariff bill which is still under consideration in the House of Representatives.

I have had a severe indisposition since my arrival here, which confined me near a month, but I am now perfectly recovered. I have had the misfortune to lose my wife since I left home. She died on the 4th of February, and has left me a family of five young children, the eldest 10 years, the youngest 3 months and 4 days.

Please present my respects to your good lady.

Very respectfully your obedient servant,
CHITTENDEN LYON.

Hon. James Witherell.

Chittenden Lyon is said to have been a man of excellent capacity. He died in 1842, leaving a son named Matthew S., now a resident of Evansville, Ind., and another, Thompson A., of the firm of "Roe and Lyon," insurance agents at Louisville, Ky.; a daughter, who is the widow Mary O'Harn, of Eddyville, and another daughter who married W. B. Machen, of Eddyville, and died in 1852.

Matthew Lyon, Jr., died at Eddyville, in

1847, and left two sons, Gen. H. B. Lyon, and Matthew M. Lyon, together with one daughter, resident all of them at Eddyville. Mention is made of a daughter of Matthew Lyon, Sen., Eliza by name, who married John Roe, and removed to northern Illinois.

JAMES LYON has been mentioned as one of the publishers of *The Farmer's Library*, in 1793, and the publisher of the *Scourge of Aristocracy*. *The Farmer's Library* appeared to have been started by him at Rutland, in the spring of 1793, and afterwards to have been removed to Fair Haven and merged with the *Gazette*. As we learn from the letter of his brother, published above, James Lyon died in South Carolina, about 1824. (For James Lyon see page 697)

JOHN LYON was in town and worked in the iron works in the year 1808. He owned a share of the forge with Mr. Davey, in 1812, and bought land of Mr. Davey, in or near Cedar Swamp. He died in the village, where Col. Matthew Lyon had resided, February 3, 1813, aged 51 years; and his son Stephen and wife Jemima, sold off the property and removed to Hanover, N. Y., in the autumn of the same year.

SILAS SAFFORD was born in Norwich, Ct., Sept 11, 1757. He enlisted into the Continental army in '78, and was a sergeant. He was taken sick after 9 months, and went home on furlough. When convalescent he hired a German whom he met in the streets of Norwich to go as his substitute in the army. He married Clarinda Hawley of Arlington, Vt., December, 1780, and came to Fair Haven in '82,—being the first known settler in the present village. He was chosen the first justice of the peace of the town, and held the office 40 years; much of the time doing most of the justice business. He died May 12, 1832, aged 74 years. His wife died Aug. 17, '47, aged 82 years. Both are buried in town.

His family were: Olivia, Russell, d., Erwin, Clarinda, 1st; Clarinda; 2d, and Lydia, twins; Silas, Jr., educated at Middlebury and Yale Colleges—taught school here in 1810 or '11—was first Rector of the Episcopal Church in Middlebury—died of consumption, in New Jersey, on his way to the Southern States, in December, 1816; Charlotte, deceased; Aurilla, d.; Alonzo, living in Kalamazoo, Michigan; Harry, d.; Fanny, d.; Sidney, in Kalamazoo, and Frank, residing in Michigan.

ABEL HAWLEY, who came here with his son Ager and daughter Clarinda Safford, was the grandson of Samuel Hawley, who came from

England to Strafford, Ct., in 1666. His father, Ephraim, had ten sons and two daughters. Of these Abel, Gideon, Jehiel and Josiah settled in Arlington. Abel's children by his first wife were Peter, Mary, James, Ager and Abel—by his second wife, Bethiah, Curtis, Sarah, Esther, Prudence and Clarinda. Mr. Hawley was a familiar friend of Ethan Allen, and it is said the only person who could safely reprove him for profanity. He resided with Mrs. Safford, and died here Oct. 16, 1797, aged 77 years. His tomb-stone is yet standing, having been removed with Mr. Safford's to the new graveyard, on the north side of West street.

AGER HAWLEY, son of Abel, came with Silas Safford from Arlington, in the year 1782, and built the first grist-mill in '83. He died here in December, '84. His widow married Derrick Carner of Hampton, and removed to Underhill, Vt., where they both died. (See page —.)

His family were, Isaac, Asa, Silas (b. 1776) learned the tanner's trade in Granville, N. Y., removed to Auburn, and thence to Rochester, where he started the first pail-and-sash factory, and built the first Presbyterian church, and hired the first minister. He died in Rochester in 1857. Moses and Bethiah.

ETHAN WHIPPLE, SEN., son of Capt. Benjamin Whipple, was born in North Providence, R. I., Feb. 13, 1758. He served in the Continental army in Rhode Island, the summer he was 20 years old. After leaving the army he appears to have worked at carpenter work in Providence, and there married Miss Elizabeth Green, in April, '82. His wife died in Feb., '86, at 22 years of age, leaving one son, Joseph, and he removed to Fair Haven this same year, and in November married Abigail, daughter of Charles Hawkins for his second wife, who died Feb. 12, 1813, in her 49th year; and he married widow Lydia Church, Dec. 2, '15. By his three marriages he had 12 children, viz: Joseph by his first wife, Betsey, Anna, Sally Myra, Ethan, d., Mary, d.; and by his second wife, Mary, Newton, Caroline. Mr. Whipple died Dec. 18, '36, aged 89 years. He was one of the selectmen in '92, and continued such till '96; and was again chosen in 1802, '03 and '05, and town treasurer from 1795 to 1813, and town clerk from 1809 to '13.

LEVI TROWBRIDGE, b. in 1753, in Derby, Ct., m. Hannah Smith, daughter of Capt. Benjamin Smith of New Haven, Ct., Dec. 29, '82. He removed to Fair Haven sometime between January, '84, and June, '86, where he resided until 1810, when he migrated to Washington county,

Ohio; thence to Ames township, in '20. His wife died there in February, '32, aged 73 years. In June, '36, he removed to Swan Creek, where he died Dec. 14, '43, aged 90 years; being smart and active, and able to walk several miles in a day, until taken down with his last sickness, "typhoid pneumonia."

His family were:

1. Sarah, born in Woodbury, Ct. Jan. 15, '84; m. Caleb Wheeler. They came to Fair Haven, whence, after Mr. Wheeler's death, she removed to Athens county, Ohio, and there married Eliphalet Case. He died at Swan Creek, Gallia Co., about 1845, and she went to live with her daughter in Bethel, Michigan, where she died, about '64. Her children were, John Wheeler, now residing at Millersport, Lawrence county, Ohio; David H. Wheeler, a Methodist minister who was a Bible agent in Central America, and was killed there by the natives in '56; Israel Wheeler is a practicing physician in Michigan; Jerusha Wheeler m. a Mr. Warner—is now a widow residing with a son at Walnut Fork P. O., Jones county, Iowa; Irene Wheeler m. a Mr. Dean—is now a widow in Iowa; Sarah Case m. a Mr. Jones, and removed to Michigan, where she died.

2 David, b. in Fair Haven June 13, '86; removed to Ohio in December, 1810; m. Sophronia Howe of Washington county, Ohio, daughter of Peter Howe of Poultney, Vt. March 7, 1813; removed to Swan Creek, Ohio, in June, '36, where he died March 14, '63, in his 82d year. His wife is still living in her 80th year.

Their family, now living, consists of five sons and four daughters, who write their names "Trobridge," leaving out the *w*; A. V. Trobridge is a druggist and Postmaster at La Grange, Lucas county, Iowa; C. C. Trobridge is a farmer in Tyrone, Monroe county, Iowa; F. N. Trobridge is a house carpenter at Red Oak Station, Iowa—was three years in the 2d Iowa cavalry; R. M. Trobridge studied law at Cincinnati, and has a farm near La Grange, Iowa, where he practices his profession; David S. Trobridge, resident at Swan Creek, Ohio, who was a soldier in the late war, and to whom the writer is indebted for the information here given. With him resides a widowed sister, Mrs. John C. Wilson, whose husband belonged to the 2d Iowa cavalry, and was killed at Farmington, Miss, in the advance on Corinth.

3. Philo, b. in Fair Haven, July 6, '88; removed to Washington county, Ohio, in December, 1810; m. Martha Blake about the year '15, and moved to Swan Creek in '38. From there

he went to Moore's Prairie, Ill., where he died in March, '56, his wife having died before him. Only one son, Israel D. Trobridge, survives, at Chenoa, McLean county, Ill. He was three years in the war.

4. Jacob, b. in Fair Haven, Dec. 25, 1790. He was the first to migrate to Ohio, going there in 1806, with one Carver, a carpenter, and helped to build a large flouring-mill at Marietta. Thence he went to Cincinnati, about '12 or '13, and enlisted in the army. He was taken prisoner at Gen. Hull's surrender of Detroit. He married Miss Sarah Shepard at Cincinnati. She died in '22, and he married Polly Boomer, and took up his residence at Swan Creek, Gallia county, where he died, April 19, '67. He had two sons and two daughters by his first wife, the eldest son being three years in the Indian wars. By his last wife he had four sons and four daughters. Three of his sons, Isaac, John and F. M. Trobridge, reside in Ohio, and one, Lemuel Trobridge, resides at Paris, Ill. They were all in the last war.

5. Chauncey, b. in Fair Haven, March 21, '94. He is said to have removed to Ballstown, N. Y., about 1809, where he married a Miss Catherine Fish, and worked in a paper-mill. He had two daughters; the eldest, Annje E., married a Mr. Ogden, and resides at Pontiac, Livingston county, Ill. Starting to go to his daughter's, with his wife and younger daughter, he got only as far as Michigan, where he sickened and died, July 27, '69.

6. Archibald, b. in Fair Haven, Nov. 30, '96; went to Montreal, Canada, where he married a French lady,—afterwards removing to Mendota, Min., in '58, where he died, Nov. 24, '58. Alfred P. Trobridge, of St. Paul, Min., was one of his sons.

7. Anna, b. in Fair Haven, Dec. 7, '98, removed with her father to Ohio, and married Lemuel G. Brown. She lived in McArthur's town, Vinton county, Ohio, and died in the spring of '63. Her husband died a few hours before her, and they were both buried in the same grave. They had a son, Perley, who was captain of company B, 18th Ohio Vols., and a son, Lemuel, who was wounded at the battle of Chickamauga, and died of his wounds at Chattanooga, in December, '63.

8. Hannah P., b. in Fair Haven, July 6, '02; m., Dec. 10, '26, to A. T. Blake, who has a large farm at Swan Creek, Ohio. They have two sons living. Wm. D. Blake, who belonged to the 77th Illinois Infantry, and C. B. Blake,

who was Lieutenant in the 4th Virginia Vols., and is now a merchant at Crown City, Ohio.

RICHARD BEDDOW, a soldier from Gen. Burgoyne's army, and an early settler in the town, married widow Rebecca Hosford, of Poultney, whose maiden name was Pearce, and who had a son Ichabod Hosford.

GAMALIEL LEONARD, son of Gamaliel Leonard, was born in Raynham, Mass., May 31, 1757. He was a descendant of James Leonard, who landed in this country from the west part of England, about 20 years after the landing of the Pilgrims, and who erected the first forge in this country on the banks of the Taunton River.

He was a soldier in the Revolutionary War, being nine months at Boston on the first call, and afterwards went to the defence of Ticonderoga. He worked two years in the Lenox furnace, and from Lenox, or Pittsfield, removed in company with one Fuller to Greenfield, N. Y., now known as Hampton Hills, in '85, residing on what was at one time known as the Gould farm, for about a year; making a pitch, meantime, and erecting a saw-mill on the Fair Haven side of the Poultney river, on land which he bought of Heman Barlow, in January, '86. He removed into town in the spring of '86, and took up his residence where he so long remained and died, near the State Line. In company with Elias Stevens and Daniel Arnold of Hampton, he built a forge below his saw-mill, in '88, and is said to have been interested in a forge in New Haven or Salisbury. He was one of the board of selectmen in 1811. He was married to Anna Witherell, a cousin to Dr. James Witherell, in Norton, Mass., Feb. 17, '83. He died in Fair Haven, August 7, '27, and was buried in Low Hampton. His wife was born in Norton, Mass., Nov. 27, 1758. She died in Fair Haven, April 23, '30, and was buried in Low Hampton.

Family: Anna, Charles, b. in Fair Haven, June 1, '87, m. Betsey Colburn, a sister of John P. Colburn, Esq.; and at her decease another sister. He is said to have been engaged with Mr. Colburn for two or three years about 1810, in making scythes. He was a carpenter and joiner by trade. He was one who went out as a soldier in the war of '12 and '14, and is said to have received a bounty of \$100 for returning Andrew Race for desertion. He removed to Perry, Genessee county, N. Y., where he kept a hotel many years, and was in the woolen manufacturing business. He died in Portage, N. Y., Sept. 22, '54. He had three children; John, Catherine and Eugene, by his first wife, and one named Betsey by his second.

4. Ira, b. May 24, '89; m. Anna Haskell, in Blandford, Mass. He worked at the carpenter's trade in early life, and also made chairs at his father's place. In 1812 he was in Genessee county, N. Y., where he owned and cultivated some land for a year or two: after which he returned and purchased the old homestead, which he owned until his death, Nov. 2, '65. He represented the town in the Legislature for several years, and held other town offices. His wife was born in Blandford, Mass., Oct. 20, '95. She died in Fair Haven, May 20, 1856. Their children are David H., now residing in Hampton; De Witt, the publisher of the *Fair Haven Journal*; and Helen A., who married Welcom Manchester, and resides in Low Hampton.

5. Katy; 6. David H.; 7. Gibert, b. Jan. 20, '95; m. Terzah Ashley, daughter of Leonard Ashley of Hampton, N. Y. He is said to have carried on a small furnace near Mr. Davey's works, between 1812 and '20, and the woolen factory in Hampton, in company with Lyman Carpenter afterwards. Failing, in the business crisis of '37, he removed to Egg Harbor, N. J., where he died Feb. 23, '49, and his wife six days afterwards.

8. George d.; and 9. Joshua.

TIMOTHY BRAINARD, known as Dea. Brainard, was from East Hartford, Ct., in August, '87. He purchased land which Josiah Squiers of Greenfield had improved and been allowed by the proprietors to exempt, and lived on this place until about 1817. His wife Jemima was the first person in town who died of the epidemic of 1812, Dec. 5, in her 62d year. The Brainards are said to have raised the only seed-corn in town, in the cold summer of 1816. Deacon Brainard died in Elizabethtown, N. Y.

Children; Timothy, David, Jemima, Abigail, John, Lydia and Charles.

GEN. JONATHAN ORMS, a carpenter and millwright, came from Northampton, Mass., about '88, stopping a short time in Pittsfield, Vt., on his way. He was engaged for Dr. Simeon Smith in building a forge on the west side of the falls, which he afterwards owned, and on which he built the saw-mill and grist-mill, so long known as "Orms's Mills"

He worked for Solomon Cleveland on Lyon's mills in '96. He married Eunice Hines, at the house of Mr. Timothy Goodrich, about 1790, and settled in the West Haven part of the town, on the ground where Seth Hunt now resides. He afterward resided for a number of years on the south side of the highway, in Fair Haven, and was chosen to fill town offices in

1803 and '04. He built the two story dwelling now occupied by Mr. Hunt, in 1804, and removed into it in the fall.

He was General-in-chief of all the militia in Vermont, in the time of the last war with Great Britain, and had his headquarters at Burlington.

His wife, Eunice, died in West Haven, March 27, 1824, aged 55 years, and was buried in the cemetery just above and north of his house. He married again to widow Gaines, whose maiden name was Annah Doyle. She died Jan. 14, 1837, in her 67th year. He married for his third wife widow Lura Weston, a dau. of Ebenezer Lyman, and sister of Hiram and Eleazar Lyman. She survives him, and resides at the West.

He removed to Castleton Corners in '42, and died there Aug. 8, 1850, aged 86 years. He was buried beside his first wife in West Haven.

His family by his first wife were, Pamela, Allen, Stephen, Alanson, Betsey, Caroline, Dan, Jonathan and Cornelius.

BENJAMIN PARMENTER was one of the earliest settlers of the town, and built a house near the Cedar Swamp. He married Azubah, the second daughter of Oliver Cleveland. He is said to have resided at one time on the knoll east of the railroad depot, where Mr. Kittredge's dwelling now stands. He had a daughter Ann, who married a Plummer, and one, Polly, who died at Harvey Church's.

THE GILBERTS were the descendants of Thomas and Jemima Gilbert, of Brookfield, Mass.

Thomas was the son of Thomas and Martha Gilbert, and was born in Brookfield, in 1723.

His wife, Jemima, was the widow Cutler, of Brookfield, and had a family before she married Mr. Gilbert as follows:

Gen. John Cutler, who came to Fair Haven, and died here, Aug. 21, 1821, aged 70 years.

Isaac Cutler, Esq., a prominent early inhabitant of Fair Haven.

Abigail, who married Charles Rice, and died in West Haven, June 16, '20, in her 66th year, and Catherine, who married Dr. Simeon Smith, and afterward Christopher Minot, Esq., of Boston, and died in West Haven, in '33.

By Mr. Gilbert her family were:

1. Eliel, b. April 10, 1766; resided in Brookfield.

2. Tilly, b. Nov. 10, '71; came to Fair Haven.

3. Sally b. Jan. 23, '69; m. Nathaniel Dickinson and died in Fair Haven, Dec. 16, 1810, aged 41 years.

Upon Mr. Gilbert's decease, she came to Fair Haven and resided with her son Isaac. In Aug. 1807, she bought a farm of 42 acres, on Scotch Hill, of her son, John Cutler, and sold it to John Snell, in Jan., 1811; she residing in West Haven.

TILLY GILBERT, known in former days as "Major Gilbert," (see page —) though never enjoying the advantages of more than two months at school himself, was yet a very good scholar and competent teacher, and wrote finely and correctly, as the town records, kept by him for so many years, abundantly evince.

After studying medicine with Drs. Hull and Witherell, and taking the freeman's oath, in town, in the summer of 1791, he went into mercantile business in Benson, and then into the manufacturing of iron in Orwell.

Returning to Fair Haven, in 1799, he entered actively and extensively into business, opening a store of merchandise, and also supplying the inhabitants with their drugs and medicines from his house, where the Vermont Hotel now is. He owned a half interest with his brother, Eliel in the lower saw-mill until November, 1802, when he bought out his brother's share, together with the 264 acres of land Eliel had purchased of Col. Lyon. He bought the saw-mill, on the Upper Falls above the iron works, in the summer of 1806. He sold the lower mill to Jacob Davey, in December, 1813, and the upper mill, in December, '22.

He built the house in which his son, Benjamin F. now resides, in '14.

He was chosen town clerk in April, 1803, to fill the vacancy caused by the sudden death of Josiah Norton, and was re-elected to the office every year thereafter, while he remained in town, except the time from 1809, to '13, when Ethan Whipple was clerk.

He removed to West Haven—to the old Minot house, so-called, in 1832 or '33, where he remained retired from active duties till his death, at West Haven, Sep. 5, 1850, aged 79. Interesting anecdotes, illustrative of his life and character, are told of him, many of which will, no doubt, be made public by his son, Jarvis J.

He married Patty La Barron, in Benson, February 12, 1793. She died in West Haven, Nov. 28, 1852, aged 80 years. Their family were: Sally Maria, Benjamin Franklin, town clerk in 1832, and nearly every year till '59. No other person living remembers so well the early affairs and history of the town.

James Jarvis, b. March 13, 1800; m. Mary Ruggles; he married, 2d, Sarah C. Beach; chil-

dren; Mary R., Jarvis; Sarah E., B. Franklin, enlisted in the army at Flint, Mich., and died at Nashville Tenn.; Harriet A., Guy R., John Q. A., and Edward J.

He entered Middlebury College in 1816, but left after 2 years and went with his brother, Benjamin F., to Virginia as a teacher, returning after one year and studying theology with Rev. Amos Drury, then of West Rutland. He was licensed to preach as a Congregational minister by a council of ministers held in Fair Haven; preached for a time in Hartford, N. Y.; went thence to Chesterfield, N. Y., and was settled 9 or 10 years in Brumantown, N. Y. He preached in West Haven for 2 years, about 1841, and was afterwards settled in West Dorset and did missionary labor, also, in Sunderland and Arlington—returning to West Haven to reside, after his father's death; William S. d, Hamilton; Martha; Mary L. m. E. W. Andrus, a minister from Connecticut, and resides near Martinsburgh, Vt; Harriet Ashley drowned in January, '64, in Hoosic river.

DAN SMITH, b. Jan. 28, 1759, in Suffield, Ct.; came from Sharon, Ct., to West Haven, then Fair Haven, at an early day. He resided in close proximity to the town line, and was more or less intimately associated with the business and interests of the town for several years. He was a nephew of Dr. Simeon Smith, and must have come into town as early as the Doctor himself being chosen one of the listers here at the March meeting of 1788. In the summer of 1801, he leased the Iron works in our village, of Edward Douse, of Dedham Mass.; purchased them in July, 1781, and sold them to Jacob Davey, Oct. 1, 1807. He had a forge and nail-factory, also, on the falls in West Haven, built during the war of 1812 and 14, and made nails on the Fair Haven side of the road, opposite the old Smith tavern. He early—about 1804—built the house which is now owned and occupied by Wm. Preston; considered, in its day, one of the finest in the whole country.

Family: Betsey, Lucy, Loraine, Wm. Ward and L. J. Mr. S. removed to Pantou, where he died in February, 1853.

WILLIAM L. G., SMITH, son of Apollon, Jr., graduated at Middlebury College, and is now a practising lawyer in Buffalo, N. Y.

JAMES WITHERELL, late of Detroit, Michigan, formerly of Fair Haven, Vt., was born in Mansfield, Mass., June 16, A. D., 1759. His ancestors emigrated from England soon after the arrival of the Mayflower. When the roar of ar-

tillery on Bunker Hill started the Colonies to arms, he volunteered, June, 1775, with his townsmen to go to the siege of Boston. After the British had been compelled to evacuate Boston he served with the "grand army," as it was called, during the whole war until it was disbanded at Newburg, in 1783. He was at the battles of White Plains, (where he was severely wounded,) Rhode Island, Stillwater, Bemis' Heights, and at the surrender of Burgoyne at Saratoga. He was in camp at Valley Forge through the terrible winter of starvation and suffering, and in the following summer at the battle of Monmouth, and bore a part in many other actions of lesser note. During the latter part of his service he held a commission in the 11th Mass. Reg. on the Continental establishment. On the disbanding of the army in 1783, he found himself in the possession of \$70, in Continental money, the avails of eight years hard service. With this he treated a brother officer to a bowl of punch, and set out penniless to fight the battle of life. The world was all before him—where and what to choose; and he chose Connecticut, and the profession of medicine. Having acquired his profession he started north to what was then called "the new State," and by some "the future State"—Vermont. This must have been about the year 1788. He stayed a while with Samuel Beaman, Esq., in Hampton, and then came to Fair Haven, then a new and sparsely settled town.

He first located to practice his profession about a mile west of the "city," as it was then, and for many years afterwards, called. The late Major Tilly Gilbert studied medicine with him, and bore the title of Dr. Gilbert for years after. About 1789, the young Doctor married Amy, daughter of Charles Hawkins, Esq., and a lineal descendant of Roger Williams, who with his family, had then lately removed from Smithfield, Rhode Island, to Fair Haven.

Judge Witherell in early life held many offices; among others associate and chief justice of the county court of Rutland county, member of the Governor's Council, and of the Legislature.

In 1807 he was elected to Congress, and had the pleasure of voting for the act abolishing the slave trade, which was passed in 1808. While in Congress he was appointed by President Jefferson one of the judges of the supreme court of the Territory of Michigan, and soon after resigning his seat in Congress, started on his long journey to that almost *terra incognita*—Michigan. The territory was then a vast wilderness, its jurisdiction extending from the great lakes

to the Pacific ocean, and containing some 3000 white inhabitants, scattered along the margin of the lakes and mouths of the rivers. The duties of his office were arduous, the governor and judges constituted the legislature of the territory, and were required to act also as a land board in adjusting old land claims, and in laying out a new city—Detroit.

In 1812, the war with England was declared, and Judge Witherell, being, in the absence of Governor Hull, the only Revolutionary officer in the territory, was appointed to command the "Legion" ordered out to defend the territory. He was soon after appointed to command a battalion of volunteers.

On the surrender of Detroit, he refused to surrender his corps, but let them disperse wherever they chose. In 1810, Judge W. removed his family, consisting of his wife and 6 children, from Fair Haven to Detroit; but the hostilities of the savages, who were hovering about Detroit in vast numbers, induced Mrs. Witherell and the younger children to return on a visit to Vermont, in the autumn of 1811.

The surrender of Detroit made judge Witherell, his son James C. C. (who was an officer in the volunteer service,) and his son-in-law, Col. Joseph Watson, prisoners of war, and as such they were sent with the other prisoners to Kingston, C. W., and then paroled and rejoined their family, who had assembled in West Poultney, Vt. After being exchanged he immediately returned to his duties as judge, and continued in the same office 20 years: at the end of which time, he, with the consent of President Adams, exchanged the office of judge for that of the Secretary of the Territory.

The above was prepared for this work about six years ago, by Judge Witherell's youngest son, Benjamin F. H. Witherell, who was himself a judge in the circuit court of Michigan, and a highly respected and influential citizen of Detroit; but who has since, also, passed away.

Judge Witherell, Sen. died at his residence in Detroit, Jan. 9, 1838, and at a meeting of the bar of the supreme court of Michigan, held the following day, and presided over by Hon. Henry Chipman, resolutions of respect and mourning were adopted.

He studied medicine with Dr. Billings, of Mansfield, Mass.; came to Fair Haven in 1789, and married Amy Hawkins, November 11, 1790; having the following family born in town:

1. James Cullen C., b. July 14, 1791; entered, Middlebury College in 1808 or '09, but

left and removed to Detroit with his father's family in 1810; was there taken prisoner by the English at the surrender of the city; was paroled and went to Poultney, where he remained an invalid for about a year, and died Aug. 26, 1813.

2. Sarah Myra, b. Sept. 16, 1792; m. Col. Joseph Watson. She died in Poultney, March 22, 1818, in the 25th year of her age.

3. Betsey Matilda, b. in 1793; m. Dr. Ebenezer Hurd.

4. Mary Amy, b. Oct., 1795; m. Thomas Palmer. He died in Detroit, Aug. 3, 1868. Mrs. Palmer still lives, occasionally visiting her native town, and has contributed to the interest and value of this volume. She has two children living; Thomas W. Palmer, in Detroit, and Julia Elizabeth, who is married to Henry W. Hubbard, and resides in New York.

5. Benjamin F., b. in 1797; d. June 22, '67.

6. James B., b. May 12, '99; became a midshipman in the U. S. Navy, and died Oct. 20, '22, of a malignant fever, on the U. S. ship Peacock, during a passage from Havana to Hampton Roads.

7. Benjamin F. H., m. Mary Ann Sprague, of Poultney, in 1823. Family, Martha E., d.; James B., was lost at sea, in 1861; Harriet C., m. Friend Palmer; Julia A., m. Henry A. Lacy; and Charles I.

NATHANIEL DICKINSON came into town from Massachusetts, as early as 1790. He built a store near Dr. Witherell's on West street. In June '95, he was keeping Col. Lyon's tavern, and kept it for several years afterward. He was constable in 1802, and is said to have lived in a part of the old Hennessy house in '04, and to have been afflicted with paralysis. He resided in West Haven, near Dr. Smith's, in 1809, and died there in July '11. His funeral was held at the church on the 14th of July. His wife was Sally Gilbert, only sister of Tilly Gilbert. She died December, 1810, aged 42 years.

JAMES DOWNEY. "James Downe" took the freeman's oath September, 1791, and we hear that a man of this name lived where Cyrus C. Whipple now does, working for Col. Lyon in the forge, and that he had several sons, among them one Lysander "Downie," who drew a prize of \$10,000 in a lottery, went away and educated himself, and then purchased a military commission in the British army in Canada, and became commander of the English fleet that fought against Commodore McDonough in the war of 1812 and '14. We cannot verify the story and give it for what it is worth.

BENJAMIN WATSON took the freeman's oath here in July, '91, resided with Joshua Quinton at a later period, Mr. Quinton having married his daughter. He is said to have been drowned through the ice near the eastern shore of Castleton Pond—Lake Bomoseen—on a Christmas eve.

Col. JOSEPH WATSON m. the eldest daughter of Judge Witherell, and owned property and resided for a while in the town, as early as 1814. He died at Washington, D. C., and left two children.

JEREMIAH DWYER came to Fair Haven from Pomfret, Vt., through the influence of Col. Lyon, about 1793. In December, '95, he was post rider from the printing-office in Fair Haven, through Castleton, Hubbardton, Sudbury, Whiting and Cornwall to Middlebury Falls.

Family: Jeremiah Howard, Polly, James, Fanny, Hannah, John, Patrick and William.

Jeremiah H. was a Baptist minister, and removed to Whitehall, where he married a Miss Barlow. He is said to have been involved in the conspiracy to blow up Squire Cook's office in Poultreay, and to have fled the State in consequence. He had two sons who were ministers.

Polly, in 1827, named as "a sick person chargeable on the town."

JOSEPH SHELDON, son of Joseph Sheldon of Dorset, b. in 1776; came to Fair Haven in '93, he being then 22 years old. He married Diadama Preston of Poultreay, about the year 1800.

He engaged in farming and an extensive lumber business, and rearing his large family.

His wife died June 29, '46, and he married 2d, Rachel Preston, a sister of his first wife.

Family: Julia d.; Joseph, Harmon, Emeline, Asaph d., Betsey Eliza, John P. and Louisa L.

Capt. Joseph Sheldon ran a boat through the Champlain Canal from the time he was 21 years old until the year '36. For ten years afterward he ran his boat from Whitehall to New York, through the canal and river.

He engaged extensively, after '46, in farming and sheep raising, obtaining a large reputation for the value of his stock. He has also worked a valuable quarry of slate on his Scotch Hill farm. He has been for a number of years president of the First National Bank, of which his son-in-law, S. W. Bailey, is cashier.

JOSIAH NORTON, Esq., who is mentioned as having bought out the paper-mill and much of Col. Lyon's interests in the town in the year 1800,

was born October 12, 1747. He removed from Berlin, Ct., to Castleton, in '97, and died in Fair Haven March 26, 1803, aged 55 years. He was buried in Castleton. His first wife, Rebecca Cogswell, died Jan. 14, '97, aged 42 years. Children: Lucinda, Abigail, Salmon, Burke Eli, Rebecca, Erastus and Isaac. He married, 2d, widow Margaret Cole, who survived him, and afterward married Moses Sheldon of Rupert. Lucinda m. (2d) a Mr. Boland, who died in the war of '12 and '14. She died in Castleton, March 1, '48.

Rebecca married Alexander Dunahue, and afterwards Dr. A. Kendrick of East Poultreay. She died about '40. Erastus died in the war of '12 and '14. Isaac married Mrs. Adams of Hampton, N. Y. He died in Benson, about '53.

SALMON NORTON, Esq., eldest son of Josiah Norton, born in Berlin, Ct., in 1782; upon his father's death, in March, 1803, succeeded to the possession of the paper-mill and lands adjoining. He was chosen constable and collector in '05 and '06, and selectman in '09. He was chosen constable again in March, '12, but resigned his office in Sept., as he says "he is detached for a campaign in the war." He enlisted as adjutant under Gen. Orms, and went to Burlington, where he was stationed under Gen. Williams. His family were living at this time in the house formerly owned by his father, east from the church. He came home on a visit in the winter, was taken suddenly sick. Dr. Hurd bled him, and he died Jan. 7, '13, in the 32d year of his age. He married, about 1802, Rebecca, a daughter of Michael Merritt. They had children: Josiah, d. Salmon C. d. Lucy Maria, Glorvina Emily and Josiah.

Mr. Norton's widow is said to have married John W. Robinson, a poor man called "long John."

DANIEL MUNGER came from Litchfield, Ct., in the summer of '83—settled on what is known as the "Munger road." He was a deacon in the church, and had the reputation of being very rigidly religious. He died Feb. 10, 1805, in his 80th year. He had a brother Eli.

Family: Asahel, Elizabeth, Hannah, Calvin, Phebe.

CALVIN MUNGER, son of Daniel, learned the shoemaker's trade of Stephen Rogers, and bought out Rogers' house, shop and tannery on the west side of the common, March 31, 1801. He died April 17, 1806, in his 31st year, and his wife removed to Shoreham. They had two sons: one of them, Sendol Barnes Munger, born here October 5, 1802, was educated

at Middlebury College, and went to India as a Missionary in '34.

GORDON JOHNSON, originally from Guilford, Ct., came into Fair Haven from Granville, N. Y., about 1802. He was a fuller and clothier and had a fulling-mill near the river, south of Gen. Orms's saw-mill. He was driven out of his house by the great freshet of July, 1811, and removed his residence.

To an account against Enoch Wright for dressing cloth, beginning in April, 1805, and dated at Fair Haven, March 19, 1806, he appends these amusing lines :

"The above account, if you will pay in wheat,
I and my family will eat;
But if you do n't, I'll tell you what,
I and my family must go to pot:
But if you pay in wheat at large,
I and my family will you discharge."

He died in '1812. His family were: Clarissa F., Gurdon C., Vacton, Esther, Brainard and Statyria.

ESTHER ——— was a poetess, and stories were told in former years of her hermit-like haunt in one of the ancient "pot-holes" at the foot of the Dry Falls, whither she was accustomed to retire to indulge the visitations of the Muses. She married Corril White, and removed to Skaneateles, N. Y., and is said to reside now in the town of Aurora, N. Y.

PAUL GUILFORD, Sen., came to Fair Haven from Conway, Mass., in the fall of '98. One tradition is, that while in Massachusetts his wife left him and went to reside among the Quakers; while, according to another account, he came away from Conway to get rid of her. He married Deborah Bundy, in Fair Haven, and is said to have dropped down dead in the corn-field.

JONATHAN CADY, born May 19, 1760, is said to have resided at one time on Hampton hills. He was school committee in South district in 1807. He was a soldier in the war of the Revolution; was stationed for a time at Fort Ticonderoga, and was present at the surrender of Gen. Burgoyne. He lived to be 92 years old, walking to the village of Westport, 5 miles and back, only a few days before his death, which occurred in Westport September 20, '52.

JOHN CADY, born June 7, 1762, came from Reading to Fair Haven in 1803—remaining here until '13. He is said to have built a house in the woods, east of where John Moore lives, but sold the place to Maj. Tilly Gilbert as early as '07, and removed into the grist-mill house, where he lived in '08. He left Fair Haven in

'13, and died in Wirt, N. Y., in '45, in his 83d year. He married first a Clark, and afterwards a Sherwin. He had children: Benjamin; Adin, who was fife-major in the 11th Regiment in the war of '12, and died in the army. He is said to have been wounded in the battle of Lundy's Lane, and brought into Buffalo, where the physician pronounced him in a fair way to recover; but upon the removal of the hospital patients from the city at the threatened attack of the British, he was exposed, took cold and died in the hospital—children: Lucinda, d.; Hannah, b. '95—is still living in Illinois; Lewis—now resides in Whalonsburg, N. Y.; Clark C., who resides in Middlebury, Vt.; Eliza and Zeruah, who died and were buried in Fair Haven, and Eliza, the youngest, who now resides in Alleghany county, N. Y.

OLIVER CADY b. September 20, '81, came into town from Reading in 1803, and took the freeman's oath here at the freeman's meeting in September of that year. He is mentioned as leader of the choir of the Congregational society in 1804. He married, Oct. 12, '05, Abigail Brainard, a daughter of Deacon Timothy Brainard. Both were very fond of music, and communicated the musical talent to their children. They are said to have lived over the river in Mr. Richard's neighborhood, in 1811. They resided in Orwell in '13; and either while there or previously, he went out as drum-major with a company which started to join the American army at Plattsburgh; (probably the company from Fair Haven) but too late to take part in the battle. From Orwell they seem to have gone to West Rutland to reside in 1815. From West Rutland they removed to Westport N. Y., in the fall of '19, where Mr. Cady died, April 30, '41. She lived until April of the present year, when she died at 82 years of age, at Plato, Ill. She was a woman of great energy and executive talent—"active and playful as a child up to the very day of her death, and "talked of her death as cheerfully as if it were only a pleasant journey."

Mr. Cady suffered from poor health the last years of his life, so that while "honest and thoroughly upright," "despising a mean act," he lost his property and left his family in debt. This indebtedness was paid by his widow, with the help of her youngest son, Chauncey M., who worked out on a farm at \$10 per month, for two seasons after the father's demise. Of such stuff was his family made.

Children: Clara, Charlotte, Calvin Bramard, born July 11, 1809, at Fair Haven; a gradu-

ate of Middlebury College, and Congregational minister at Alburgh Spa, Vt.

Charles Thomas, b. May 18, 1811, at Fair Haven; now in Detroit, and former member of the Michigan Legislature.

Cornelius Sidney, b. in Orwell, Feb. 28, '13, is a graduate of Oberlin College and Theological Seminary, and a Congregational minister at Evanston, Ill., near Chicago.

Chester Oliver, b. in West Rutland, '17; died at Cooperstown, N. Y., '44.

Chauncey Marvin, b. in Westport, N. Y., May 16, '24; fitted for college at Oberlin; engaged in a clerkship in Michigan; taught music and assisted to found Olivet College in Michigan; and, graduating from Michigan University in '51, went to New York and engaged with W. B. Bradbury in musical labors, being editor of the *New York Musical Review* until, in '56, he removed to Chicago, and has been engaged with George F. Root, in the publication and sale of music, under the firm name of Root & Cady, since December, '58.

Caroline Matilda, b. in Bridport, Vt.; d. at Elizabethtown, N. Y., in '32.

ELIJAH COLEMAN, a nephew of Dr. James Witherell, took the freeman's oath here in September, 1803—studied medicine with Dr. Witherell, and went away in 1808.

AMOS CLARK of Whitehall, in December, '04, came and lived on Scotch Hill. He worked at coaling for Jacob Davey, until June, '13, when he purchased 20 acres of land, and thereon built and resided for some years. His wife's name was Betsey. He had also a daughter Betsey, and a son Joseph who taught singing, and afterward became an Episcopal clergyman; is said to have removed to Skaneateles, N. Y., and to have died in the West.

ELDER JORDAN DODGE was a Baptist preacher, resident here in 1804, and is said to have been really the first settled minister of the town. He preached in the school-house and in private houses, and a portion of the time at the church in Hampton. In common with many others, and in keeping with the custom of the day, he was warned out of town, with his family, in May, 1804. He lived at one time on the south side of West street, beyond the old burying-ground; at another and perhaps a later period, on the north side of the street running past the iron works, then called "Johnny-cake Lane;" having a shop on the rocks above the iron-works, where he is said to have worked at his trade of nail-making. Dr. Beaman represents him as a bloomer, working in the forge during

the week, and preaching on Sunday. He was a man of excitable temper, excentric; naturally talented and witty. Numerous anecdotes and stories are told concerning him, all similarly characteristic.

It is related that, as he had some trouble in the church—the church taking him to discipline for some violence on his part, he felt himself persecuted, and remarked that an apple-tree which held many clubs in its branches was clubbed on account of the superior quality of its fruit: when one hearing it replied, that sometimes trees were clubbed because of great hornet's nests contained in them.

Dr. Beaman refers to two of his children, and relates another anecdote quite in keeping with the above.*

The following epitaph is handed down by tradition as written by Elder Dodge:

"Here lies old Dodge, who dodged all good,
But never dodged evil;
He dodged all he could,
But never dodged the Devil."

JACOB DAVEY, for many years the most prominent and active business man of Fair Haven, was born in Boonton, N. J., Nov. 12, 1771. His family, consisting of his mother and sister, afterwards resided in Morristown, N. J.—married Miss Phebe Dey, December 8, '95, and resided in Dover, N. J., where their first three children were born, and where the second died.

In the spring of 1800 he removed with his family to Vergennes, Vt., where Lucy, afterwards Mrs. Colburn, was born in October, 1801. Delia, now Mrs. Stowe, was born in Ferrisburgh, in March, 1803, and Mr. Davey is said to have spent one year in Bridport.

He came to Fair Haven in the spring of 1804 to superintend the iron works for Dan Smith, and brought his family hither in the fall. He first resided for several years in the house at the foot of the hill, where Cyrus C. Whipple now resides, and had an office or store on the hill above the house. He bought the works of Mr. Smith, together with about 6 acres of land extending along the river westward to the turnpike, and covering the spot on which he afterward built, (in October, '07.) and where the family has so long resided; at the same time taking a lease for 7 years, with the privilege of purchasing, of the three hundred acres of land owned by Mr. Smith in connection with

* See Rev. Dr. Beaman's letter, after history of the Baptist church.—Ed.

the works, lying on the east and south, beyond the river, which he purchased in June, 1812.

Mr. Davey's business transactions were extensive, and prove him to have been a man of remarkable capacity and enterprise. Besides carrying on his forge and rolling-mill, he was engaged with Messrs. Parsons & Foster in fulling and finishing cloths during the time of the war of '12—was one of the building committee of the new meeting-house; he erected his own new and large dwelling-house in 1815—moving into it in October; and when his works were burned in November, he at once re-built them, and erected numerous other dwelling-houses for the use of his men. He owned and ran the saw-mill on the Lower Falls, and afterward bought the saw-mill on the rocks above his works, together with a house near the bridge which had been occupied by Salem Ryder just previous to '22. He dealt extensively in real estate, and was one of the selectmen of the town in '13, '14 and '15. Though not a member of the church, he was an active member of the Congregational society, and contributed liberally to the support of public institutions—was a Federalist in his politics, and in the time of the war belonged to the Washingtonian Benevolent Society, a political organization supported by the Federalists.

He was behindhand with none in merry wit and the humorous joke. Instances are remembered and related of his quickness in *repartee*. He appreciated the benefits of education, and gave his children more than common facilities for culture. He died at his home, Oct. 15, '43; his wife Jan. 19, '56.

His family were: Mary Ann, James Dey, Albert Vincent, Lucy, Delia H., Caroline, Jane Eliza, Phebe Loraine, John Jacob, said to have been a portrait painter in Spain, several years since.

Israel, born in Fair Haven May 28, 1813; married Harriet Kilborn, daughter of Alphonso Kilborn, then of Hydeville, Nov. 12, '56; was engaged some years in the mercantile business with Mr. James Adams of Castleton; at his father's decease came to Fair Haven as administrator of the estates, and remained in the town as proprietor of the iron-works until his death, Aug. 14, 1869.

Christopher M, b. in Fair Haven Aug. 1, '15; m. Narcissa B., daughter of Hon. Myron Clark, late of Manchester, in June, '44; was a graduate of the University of Vermont, in the class of '41; engaged in trade in Burlington a number of years; was a short time connected with

the Western Vermont Railroad as receiver; died very suddenly at his residence in Rutland, on the evening of April 8, '70, having but just returned from Fair Haven, whither he had been during the day, and where he had been for several years previously, engaged in the slate-quarrying business. His family were, Jane Eliza, the wife of Henry W. Cheney of Rutland, and Henry Clark, who graduated at Williams College in '69.

Chalon F., b. in Fair Haven, Aug. 28, 1817; was married to Georgiana H. Vernon, Dec. 23, '43; resided several years in Burlington, where he was liberally educated at the University, and has latterly been associated with the life insurance business in New York city.

BENJAMIN HICKOK was born in Castleton; resided in Hubbardton at the time of the battle in September, 1777, and was taken prisoner by a party of Indians and Tories on Sunday morning while at breakfast. He removed to Fair Haven in the spring of 1804, buying a farm of 52 acres; was a surveyor of highways in 1805, and one of the selectmen in '06. He died March 21, 1825, aged 83. Family: Matthew, Benjamin, Nancy, Elias, Elias 2d and Mary.

ANDREW McFARLAND, known as "Capt. McFarland," came to Fair Haven from Hampton, N. Y., and had a store of goods in the old Boyle and White store, about 1804; succeeding Mr. Gilbert in the office of postmaster, also, about the same time. Failing in business, his uncle, Joshua Quinton, took charge of his goods and debts, in 1806.

He was "deputy custom-house officer" in '09 and '10, and is reported to have made a noted seizure of some \$2000 worth of smuggled dry goods at Granville, N. Y.; the goods having been purchased with butter, in Canada, for Elisha Parkhill, and being at the time *in transitu* for the South—Joel Hamilton and Eleazer Claghorn conveying them in a clandestine manner in their wagons, and pretending they had wheat.

From Fair Haven Mr. McFarland went into the army in 1812, and was stationed at Sackett's Harbor as captain of a company of cavalry; moved his family to Sackett's Harbor in '16, and was there keeping a large public house in '18; afterwards removing to Ohio. He married Sally Bronson of Granville, N. Y.; had a son Quinton, and a daughter Eliza Ann.

CHRISTOPHER MINOT, cashier of a bank in Boston, married for his second wife Catherine Cutler, widow of Dr. Simeon Smith of West Haven, about 1805, and came to West Haven

to reside; buying in October, '05, a strip of land where Ira C. Allen's new marble dwelling-house now stands—added to it by two further purchases, and erected the large building thereon which was for many years, and recently, the home of Judge Kittredge. The building was constructed for a place of resort and musical entertainment, and made use of as such.

On the completion of the new school-house in Fair Haven, in '06, Mr. Minot presented the town, or district, with a bell for the same, and the bell still swings in the belfry of the town hall and village school-house, bearing the inscription: "1806. G. Holbrook, Brookfield. Presented by C. Minot, Fair Haven."

Mr. M. died in West Haven, Aug. 22, '24, in his 71st year, and his widow March 30, '33, aged 72 years. His family were, by his first wife, Sarah, Elizabeth, Mehitable, George and Frank.

JOEL BEAMAN, a brother of Luke Beaman, came to this town from Leominster, Mass., in the spring of 1805, and engaged with John Herring and Moses Colton in the paper-making business—hiring the papermill which was then owned by Alexander Dunahue of Castleton, and running it until the March following, when it was burned.

Buying out Mr. Dunahue after the fire, they immediately set to work to erect a new mill, which was run by them in company till April, 1811. Mr. B. then sold to his partners, having removed to Poultney, and there opened a public house at the West village.

Mr Beaman married in 1808, Lydia, daughter of John Brown, Esq. He died in Poultney, March 20, '46, leaving children: George H., formerly editor of the RUTLAND HERALD, now residing at Centre Rutland; Mary L., deceased; Minerva L., m. Rollin C. Mallary; Mary, Joel D., John B., lawyer in Poultney; Jeneks, graduated at West Point, and died in '46, on his way home from the Mexican war; Cullen C., keeps a public house in Poultney; Caroline L.; Charles H., Jane and Frances H.

JOHN BEAMAN, originally from Massachusetts, came hither from Rutland, where he had married Sally Russel—was a silversmith by trade, and owned and occupied a shop standing near where the office built by Col. Allen now stands, in 1817, after Mr. Wilmot's death. He is said to have had a shop, at a later period, near where Richard W. Sutliff's tailor shop now is. It was a new shop in 1811. He was keeping the tavern house of Mrs. Lucy Wilmot in '16 and '17, and in the cold summer of '16 he raised 30 bush-

els of potatoes from a peck of seed planted by him in the garden, then west of the hotel barns; a harvest which was considered note worthy for the year.

It is said that James Olds, who worked for Beaman, and one Clark, were taken up for stealing silver ware from Beaman's shop. Olds got clear, but Clark went to State's Prison.

In '19 and '20 Beaman kept a public house in Bridport, and in August, '20, bought a farm in this town, and moved on to it.

He was constable in '23 and '24, and kept the Dennis tavern after Mr. Dennis' departure from town in '23. He removed to West Troy, where he died.

LUKE BEAMAN, a brother to Joel, and 10 years younger, came from Leominster, Mass., to Putney in the fall of '16, bringing Betsey Gibson, in the winter, and marrying her in Chester, on the way, Jan. 17, '17. He was engaged for about 20 years in manufacturing combs in the building which was long used for a depot, and lately removed. In '34 he bought the store and dwelling of Worcester Morse, in Fair Haven, and removed here in the following spring, carrying on the mercantile business at the old stand recently removed to give place to the new bank building, and remodeling the house in which Dr. Wakefield now lives into a hotel, in 1836.

Mrs. Beaman died Aug. 17, '44: he removed to Port Kent, N. Y., in '47, and afterwards resided at Mooer's Junction.

JOHN HERRING came from Sutton, Mass., in 1805, and engaged, as has been seen, with Messrs. Colton & Beaman in paper-making. He married Sally Brevort of West Haven, and had three children in the public school of 1812. He removed to West Rutland and kept a public house for a time, and then went to Marcellus, N. Y., where he is said to have built a paper-mill. He had a brother Absalom who worked with him while here.

MOSES COLTON came here from Sutton, Mass., in 1805, and hired the paper-mill in company with Joel Beaman and John Herring, of Alexander Dunahue, for one year. [See Beaman.]

In March, '13, Mr. Colton bought Herring's half interest in the same—they together having previously bought out Beaman's interest, in April, 1811. Mr. C. retained an interest in the business till '26.

He was constable and collector in March, '06; one of the selectmen in '09; captain of the militia in '14, and afterwards colonel.

Col. Colton leased the Lyon tavern house for

5 years; and at the expiration of this lease in '34, he removed with his family to Lafayette, Ind., where he resided as lately as '51, when last heard from.

He first married Miss Betsey Waters, from Massachusetts, who died June 10, '24, in her 42d year, leaving two children: Cullen C. W., born Nov. 11, 1809—became a clerk with Peter Myers of Whitehall, N. Y.; removed to Lafayette, Indiana, and is President of the Wabash Land Company. Elizabeth Adeline married Elkinah Mason of Castleton.

Col. Colton married, 2d, his first wife's sister, Lydia A. Waters.

JACOB BARNES, a soldier for 7 years in the Revolutionary War, and drawing an annual pension of \$96.00 while he lived, came from Woodbury, Ct., in the spring of 1806, spending the summer with his son-in-law, Noah Tuttle, of Castleton. He came into town in the autumn, and resided during the winter with his son-in-law, Samuel Smith, who, in April, 1807, deeded him 15 acres, on which he built a house, and resided there till he died, Jan. 27, '21, aged 76 years.

Mr. Barnes' wife, Rebecca Crowell, was born on the ocean. They were married in Milford, Ct. She died in town in the summer of '22, aged 77 years; and both were buried in the old village burial-ground, which is now caved off into the river.

Their family, born in Connecticut, were, Hannah, Mary, Rebecca, Sarah, Lydia, Clarissa and Eli Y.

JOSIAH QUINTON, SEN., originally of New Hampshire, came hither from Whitehall, N. Y., now Hampton—where his brother John resided, and his sister, who had married a McFarland—about 1806, bringing with him a famous horse. He was subsequently the owner of the grist-mill—died March 2, '29, leaving two sons, Joshua, Jr., and George. Joshua, Jr., came to town at the close of the war in '15, then about 19 years of age, and wearing his sailor's dress which he had worn in the privateering service during the war. He married Sally Watson, a daughter of Benjamin Watson, March 29, 1818, and had a son John, who learned the shoemaker's trade of Joseph Adams, and moved away to Perry, N. Y., prior to '40. A younger son and daughter went away with him to Walpole, N. H., in '46. George Quinton married Ann Bush, of West Haven, and was engaged in trade at that place.

REV. RUFUS CUSHMAN, the first settled minister in Fair Haven, was born in Goshen, Mass.,

Sept. 18, 1777. He graduated at Williams College in 1805, and studied theology with Rev. Samuel Whitman, D. D.; was ordained and installed as pastor of the Congregational church and society in Fair Haven, Feb. 12, '07. He purchased of Paul Scott, '08, a little more than 20 acres of land, and in '26, 50 acres more, and here made his permanent home while he lived.

Oct. 12, '13, the town voted to quitclaim to him and to his heirs the first settled minister's right, and then voted that "if the Rev. Mr. Cushman shall think proper to give the town the sum of \$500.00 as compensation for the minister's lands, the town do agree to take a mortgage of his farm, where he now lives, as security for the payment of the said sum of \$500, to be paid at the time when he ceases to be the minister of Fair Haven, without any interest for the same."

At another meeting, held Nov. 1, the town voted "to accept a clear deed of Rev. Mr. Cushman's farm as a consideration for the minister's lands, instead of a mortgage, as previously voted; and furthermore, to lease the farm to the Rev. Mr. Cushman, his heirs and assigns, for the term of 999 years, free of rent during the time that he continues his ministry in Fair Haven, and from and after that time, he to pay a yearly rent of \$30, to be laid out for the support of the Gospel, under the direction of the inhabitants."

But in 1820 the selectmen were directed to deed the farm to Mr. Cushman, free of all incumbrance, except that he should covenant and agree to continue his ministerial labors in said town, as heretofore, during the full term of 20 years from and after his first settlement, for the consideration of his being hereafter paid an annual salary of \$300, and provided, in case of his removal by death, that the farm is to be deeded to his heirs the same as though it had been deeded free of incumbrance.

Owing to the smallness of his salary, Mr. Cushman used to take students into his family. He fitted several for college. The people used to turn out and help him gather in his hay and draw his wood.

He married Theodosia Stone, who was also born in Goshen, and is said to have assisted him with means to complete his studies for the ministry. She died at her son Artemas's, in Fair Haven, June 10, '44, aged 65 years.

Their children: Artemas S., born Dec. 28, 1807, m. Phebe S., dau. of Jacob Davey, Nov. 10, '36, and now lives in Jackson, Mich., whither he removed in '54. He was for several years

a teacher in town, and afterwards associated with Israel Davey in the iron business.

Wealthy S. born June 23, '13, married Rev. William C. Dennison of Castleton, Oct. 16, '32; died at Dexter, Mich., Oct. 12, '44.

Rufus Spalding, born Aug. 31, '15; m. Sarah F. Gibson of Sandy Hill, N. Y., Aug. 10, '45; has 3 children—graduated at Middlebury College in August, '37; was installed as pastor of the Congregational church in Orwell, in December, '43, and resigned his charge and removed to Manchester in May, '62, where he now resides as pastor of the Congregational church.

Electa Lyman, born May 2, 1817; m. Amasa W. Flagg of Hubbardton, September, '42. She died August, '55, at Castleton.

Jerusha Almira, b. October, '23; m. Pliny F. Cheever of Castleton, September, '51.

Mr. Cushman died Feb. 3, '29. His successor, Rev. Amos Drury, writes: "He lived greatly beloved by the people of his charge, and in the high esteem of all who knew him" His son Rufus, describing his character for the Cushman genealogy, says of him: "He was a good, plain Puritan man, distinguished for solid rather than brilliant qualities. He was sedate, firm, persevering in his labors; not remarkable for force or energy, or power of imagination. He was a worker, and was willing to work on in the cause of his Master, whose service he loved, and whose life he aimed to imitate. His theology was of the old Pilgrim stamp; his life was pure, kind, peaceful. He did what he could to bring sinners to repentance, and to embrace the truth as it is in Jesus—to promote and diffuse love to God and man."

"He was temperate in all his habits; never used tobacco nor alcoholic spirits; was one of the first ministers in the region to favor the temperance reformation. His last sickness was a malignant epidemic fever. He was prostrated by apoplexy. His last words were: 'Lord Jesus, receive my spirit.' He was fond of music; was a fine base singer; could read and sing any ordinary tune at sight."

THOMAS DIBBLE, a noted horse farrier and cattle doctor, came from Nobletown, N. Y., and married Rhoda, dau. of Oliver Cleveland. He resided west of the cedar Swamp, previous to 1807. In 1817, he sold, and removed to West Haven.

THOMAS CHRISTIE was born on the St. John's river, in New Brunswick, March 11, 1773; learned the trade of ship-carpenter, and when

about 35 years of age took up his residence in Fair Haven, Vt. entering into partnership with his uncle, John Quinton, in a store and scythe factory, about 1808.

He was elected to several town offices, and the *Vermont Register* for 1817 contains his name as Representative in the State Legislature, or Assembly, for Rutland county, [Fair Haven.] His politics were of the Jeffersonian school, and he continued all his life a conservative member of the Democratic party. His health failing, he was obliged to close out his business in Fair Haven, about the year 1822, and seek a change of climate. After spending a winter in Georgia he purchased a farm in the town of Batavia, N. Y. After remaining some twenty years on this farm, he sold out and removed to Darien, Genesee county, N. Y., having purchased another farm, in the spring of 1843, where he remained until his death, which occurred August 7, 1848. He had suffered most of his life from weak lungs, but the disease which proved fatal was erysipelas.

His reputation as a man of strict integrity and high-toned morality was unexcelled, and few men better deserved the name of "gentleman" in its most liberal sense. He was never known to have an enemy.

His remains were subsequently removed from their resting place in Darien, to the beautiful cemetery of Elmwood, near Detroit, to which latter place his widow and two sons removed in 1849, and where they still remain. He was married in 1823, to Mary Kendrick, of Hanover, N. H., a sister of Dr. Kendrick, of Poultney, who survives him at the age of 77. The eldest son, James A. Christie, is book-keeper and clerk in the boiler works of Desotell & Hutton. The youngest, Thos. S. Christie, is one of the firm of Hodge & Christie, iron founders and machinists.

JOHN PEABODY COLBURN, b. in St. John, N. B., Nov. 25, 1787; came with his father's family from Frederickton, N. B., to Vermont, in July, 1808.

The family settled at first in West Castleton, where the father was engaged with Joshua Quinton in a saw-mill. John P. settled in Fair Haven. The family afterward resided in Benson and in Fair Haven. They removed to Pery, Wyoming county, N. Y.

Mr. Colburn worked at his trade as a blacksmith. At the time of the battle of Plattsburg he is said to have been one of the military company from Fair Haven and vicinity, that went out, but returned without reaching the scene of war.

He was a lister and constable and collector of the town, in March, 1816, and continued in the latter office several years. In the spring of 1817, he bought of Thomas Christie one-half of the scythe-factory, standing on the ground of the Union Slate Works, and in company with John Quinton, carried on the factory and the blacksmith shop for a time. In March, 1822, he purchased of Jacob Davey a piece of land south of the paper-mill and built thereon the elegant brick dwelling-house, now standing near the railroad. He entered into a plan with Jacob Davey and James Y. Watson, about 1825, to erect a furnace at the head of East Bay, and went so far as to build the stack just below Carver's Falls. In 1829, he was interested in the business of grinding manganese at Mr. Davey's works.

He was an active member of the Masonic fraternity, and had the symbols of the order wrought into his dwelling house, as may be seen to this day. In politics he was an active Republican, and came to be an assistant judge in the county court, which post he held at the time of his death, Dec. 8, 1831.

He first married Betsey, asister of Royal Dennis, of Hardwick, Mass., in 1818, who died September 9, 1822, leaving him two children, Moses and Betsey.

He married Lucy Davey, in July, 1824. Mrs. Colburn is still living, and a resident of this town. They had children:

Moses, a graduate of the University of Vermont and of Andover Theological Seminary, was for some years a settled minister in South Dedham, Mass. He is now preaching in Waukegan, Ill.; Betsey Dennis, John P., b in 1826; studied law in Burlington, Vt; removed to Iowa City, where he was admitted to the bar, and immediately afterward died, Dec. 10, '53.

Susan, m. Rev. A. H. Bailey, and resides in Sheldon, Vt.

Rufus C., resides in Fair Haven,

Albert Vincent, b. July 8, 1830. He entered the Military Academy at West Point, in June, '51, was graduated and appointed 2d lieutenant in the 1st U. S. Cavalry, under Col. Sumner, in '55. He was first stationed at Jefferson Barracks, Mo, and afterwards at Leavenworth, and on the Plains.

He was promoted 1st lieutenant of his regiment in the early part of 1861. The same year he was promoted captain, and again to be major in the Adjutant General's Department, U. S. Army, and finally was appointed to be lieutenant-colonel and aide-de-camp in the U. S.

volunteer service, which position he held at the time of his death June 17, '63. His remains were brought from St. Louis to Fair Haven, and were buried in the village burying ground from the residence of his uncle, Israel Davey, Esq.

Lucy married C. T. Jenkins, of Bayport, Fla., where she now resides.

WILLIAM B. COLBURN was born in Frederickton, N. B., Oct. 20, 1803; and came with the family to Vermont, in 1808. He was clerk in the store of Colton, Warren & Sproat, about '25 and '27; he went into the mercantile business, in the old red store on the east side of the Common. He afterward removed to Castleton and held the office of deputy sheriff for several years. He also represented the town of Castleton in the General Assembly 2 years. He kept the public house at the "Corners," a number of years previous to 1854, when he removed to Grant county, Wisconsin. During the civil war he was military store keeper at St. Louis. After the war he removed to Detroit, Mich., where he resided with his children, and died Sept. 20, 1869, aged 66 years, having suffered much for two years previously from what was supposed to be a cancer in the stomach.

He married Miss Betsey Hawkins, daughter of Charles Hawkins, 2d, about 1825, and his family are: George, Cullen, Mason, Charles, Henry and Elizabeth.

JAMES HARRINGTON, a judge of the county court, came hither from Ira, and bought the farm of Judge Witherell, on West street, in August, 1808. His brother, Theophilus, was famous for his decision in the case of the slave brought before him for return to slavery, demanding a bill of sale from the Almighty as authority for such rendition. Judge Harrington sold and returned to Ira.

THOMAS BLANCHARD, from Sutton, Mass., took the freeman's oath here in September, 1809. He is said to have worked for Mr. Davey in the iron works, and for John P. Colburn in the scythe-factory, as an apprentice with Blanchard in making axes and hoes. It is related that while he worked for Mr. Davey, he invented a nail-machine. He started an imperfect model, and a great number of people went to see its operation. Returning to Massachusetts, he afterwards sent Mr. Davey the model of a machine, on which he obtained a patent. At a later period, he worked in the armory of the U. S., at Springfield, Mass., and invented a machine for turning gun-stocks.

DR. EBENEZER HURD came hither from Sandgate, in 1809, buying of Dr. Witherell, in July,

his home place in the village, on the present site of the Vermont Hotel, making it his home and practicing his profession for 10 years. He had a brother, Gildersleeves, and a sister, Azubah, who died here; married Maria Betsey Witherell, daughter of Dr. Witherell, at her father's in Poultney, in 1814. He removed to Detroit in '19, where he had a very extensive and successful practice. He died in Chicago and was buried in Detroit in 1869.

CAPT. DAVID ROOD, came from Salem, N. Y. to Hampton, in the year 1806. In February, '09, he came to Fair Haven. In February, '13, he purchased of Daniel Hunter the old Dr. Witherell farm and removed to the same. His sons David and Cyrus, were in the military company here in June, 1813, and he is mentioned as one of the grand jurors and highway surveyors in March, '15; removed soon after September, 1816, to Weathersfield, N. Y., where he died in 1830. He married Sarah Rogers, and had a family of seven children.

RUFUS GUILFORD, a physician, purchased a place here in February, 1809; is said to have removed to North Granville, N. Y., and there practiced medicine, and died, leaving some of the family residing there.

BENJAMIN HASKINS came hither from Sandgate about 1811, and bought a farm on Scotch Hill in December, '12. He was in the Revolutionary war 8 years; then married his cousin, Molly Haskins of Rochester, Mass, and settled there, where three of his children were born. Removing thence to Conway, Mass., about 1790, where four more of his children were born; he remained there till 1799, when he went to Arlington and lived five years, and from there to Sandgate, and thence to Fair Haven. From Fair Haven he went to Trenton, N. Y., where he died. His wife died Sept. 8, 1859, aged 96 years. Their family were: Sylvia, David, Phineas, Lydia, Polly, Benjamin, Jeremiah B. Lyman, Fanny and Betsey.

SIMEON BULLOCK married Rebecca Littlefield. He resided, in 1811, where Otis Eddy does—had a horse and was pressed into the service, with his team, in the war of '12 and '14; died in Concord, Mich., in '64: children, Sibel, Jedediah L., Christopher M., Dudley, Simeon, Jane, Caroline and John.

DR. ISRAEL PUTNAM, b. March 25, 1785, was a son of Eleazer P. and Rebecca Putnam, of Corinth, Vt., and was a practicing physician and surgeon in town as early as '11. In May of this year, on the 20th inst., he married Charlotte, daughter of Silas Safford, Esq.; and in

March following resided where Dr. Thomas E. Wakefield now does, and also purchased the place of Elisha Parkhill. At the close of the war he re-built the store on Anna Wells' lot adjoining his own, and opened a store of goods, but sold his place soon after, in August, 1816, to his brother-in-law, Erwin Safford, and removed to Hartford, N. Y., in '17. He died Dec. 10, '35.

His family were: Betsey S., Israel S., Charlotte S., Silas S., 1st, Harriet N., Lafayette, Silas S., 2d, Samuel P. and Fannie Loraine.

He had a brother, Smith Putnam, who kept a store for a time where the old blacksmith shop now stands, opposite Knight's hotel.

Silas Safford Putnam, 2d, b. May 31, '22, in Hartford, N. Y. and Fannie L., b. May 12, '25, are the only living children of Dr. Putnam. Silas S. is the inventor of the celebrated curtain fixture which bears his name, and of the "Patent Forged Horse Nails." He resides in Neponset, Mass. Fannie Loraine married J. B. Stockman, and resides in Roxbury, Boston.

JOHN MANNING was here in March, 1812, and had three children in the public school. He manufactured wooden ware and dishes in a factory on the rocks over the iron-works, as late as '16, and afterwards went West.

WILLIAM CATON was a surgeon in the U. S. Navy, and attached to commodore McDonough's fleet on Lake Champlain, in the time of the war of '12 and '14. The fleet was stationed at Whitehall during one winter, and Dr. Caton boarded at Thomas Ranney's, who kept a public house in North Whitehall, whence he came to reside on Scotch Hill in Fair Haven.

He drew a pension of \$25.00 per year, and boarded at Daniel McArthur's, where he died about 1820.

NATHAN RANNEY—NATHAN, JR., enlisted in the war of 1812, at 16 years of age, and did efficient service, refusing offered promotion. He went to St. Louis, Mo., where he married Amelia Jane Shackford, and is one of the leading and highly respected citizens of St. Louis. His children are, Jane, Julia, Maria, Anna, Ella, Howard and Gertrude.

CHAUNCEY, son of Barnard Ward, born in Poultney Jan. 12, 1790, came hither about 1812. He removed to Athens, Ohio, in '20; was a Methodist minister, and preached in Gallipolis, O.: married Perley L., daughter of Paul Scott, Sept. 12, '11, and had three children born in Fair Haven: Paul Scott, Samuel Newell and Delia Delight. His wife died in Athens, Ohio, Aug. 8, '25, and he married Hannah T. Brown,

who died July 29, '28; when he married again to Patty Haywood of Gallipolis, O., and now resides in Amesville, Athens county, O.

OLIVER KIDDER came from Weathersfield in March, '13, stopping at first for a few months on the Hampton side of the river. He purchased land on the Fair Haven bank of the Poultney river. He died April 27, '57, aged 84 years.

Mr. Kidder was married in Weathersfield, to Phebe Hulett, a sister of Mason Hulett, Esq., from Belchertown, Mass. She died in Fair Haven, Oct. 22, '57, also aged 84 years.

Their children were: Eliza, Mark H., Pluma, Lavonia, George M., Sophia, Cumela, d.; Philena, d.; and Asahel H.

GEORGE WARREN, associated with the business of the town as a paper manufacturer, from 1813 to '27, came from Millbury, Mass., about 1812; was a musician; was captain of the militia; held the post-office in the town, and was W. M. of Morning Star Lodge, F. & A. M., in '24, '25 and '25: he had two brothers, Jarvis and Oliver, and a son, George, who is now in the music business in New York. He went from Fair Haven to Albany, and engaged there in the hardware trade, dying of paralysis about 1845 or '46.

RUSSELL MILLER, eldest and only son of Russell, Sen., went to Georgia in 1840, and there gained a reputation in law; but died of consumption in '40.

DR. WILLIAM BIGELOW was born in Middletown, November 9, 1791: studied medicine with Dr. Ezra Clark of Middletown, and received an honorary degree from Castleton Medical College. He married Miss Dorinda Brewster of Middletown, in October, 1815, and came to Fair Haven to reside. In December, '23, he purchased of Maj. Gilbert the old meeting-house, which had been transformed into a dwelling-house and cabinet-shop by Joseph Brown, and made it his home till the fall of '28, when he removed to Bennington, and sold his place to Dr. Edward Lewis, his successor.

He resided in Bennington until '58, when his health gave out, obliging him to abandon the practice of his profession. He was State Senator from Bennington county one term. Removing to Springfield, Mass., in '58, he remained there with his son Edmund until his death, April 20, '63. His widow still survives him.

They had 7 children.

THE WILLARDS of Fair Haven came from West Windsor. There were six brothers, all

masons by trade, and all, or all but one, came here, to wit; Oliver, Azel, Jacob, Simeon, Hosea and Dennison.

REV. SEPTIMIUS ROBINSON. Rev. Rufus S. Cushman says: "The first male school teacher I can recollect was Septimius Robinson, who studied theology with my father." We find that he taught school in the town in 1819 and '20, giving Tilly Gilbert a receipt in full for his two years' service.

In the spring of 1819 he purchased of Jacob Davey, in company with John W. and Eliab Robinson, the saw-mill adjoining the grist-mill in the town, and they resided where Cyrus C. Whipple now does. After studying theology with Rev. Mr. Cushman, and being licensed to preach, he went to Underhill. [See biography in the history of Morristown, Vol. II. of this work.—ED.]

A son, William Albert, is pastor of the Congregational church at Barton, Vt.

HARRY BRONSON, a lawyer from Richmond, studied with Judge Daniel Chipman of Middlebury, and came here about 1822, residing about two years, and practicing his profession. He married a daughter of Squire Coleman of West Haven.

WILLIAM C. KITTREDGE, son of Dr. Abel Kittredge and Eunice Chamberlain, was born in Dalton, Mass., Feb. 23, 1800: graduated at Williams College in '21, and studied law with Hons. E. H. Mills and Lewis Strong, of Northampton. He went to Kentucky and resided a year, where he was admitted to the bar in '23; afterwards spending 6 months in the office of Hon. Jona. Sloan of Ravenna, Ohio.

He came to Fair Haven in the fall of '24, and was admitted to the Rutland county bar in December.

He owned for many years a large farm where the railroad and depot now are. In January, '66, he sold his home-place on the west side of the park, and in the summer following built the house now occupied by his family. He died ere he had fully completed his new residence, at Rutland, June 11, '69, being on his way to Bennington in the discharge of his official duties as U. S. Assessor of Internal Revenue, which office he held at the time of his death. He had been thrown from his sleigh the winter preceding, and received a fracture of one of his limbs, from which he had suffered much, and was but just recovering.

Judge Kittredge was a man widely known and respected in the community and the State, being a lawyer of ability and prominence, and

always before the public. For 8 years he represented the town in the Legislature, and was county senator 2 years; was 2 years speaker of the House of Representatives, 5 years State's attorney, 6 years judge of the county court, 1 year judge of the circuit court, 1 year lieutenant governor and president of the senate, and for nearly seven years assessor of internal revenue. He filled these places with honor and to the acceptance of his fellow-men, because his eminent abilities and high moral and religious character fitted him to be thus called of his fellow-men, without any obtrusive officiousness, or office-seeking on his part. He was active in the cause of temperance, filling several prominent offices in this work, and was at one time lecturer on medical jurisprudence in Castleton Medical College.

Says one who knew him: "In politics Judge Kittredge was a Whig; in religion a Congregationalist; in manners elaborately polite and courteous; in conversation affluent, affable and animated; in stature tall and stately: he was ever the advocate of the conservative and moral."

On the 30th of May, 1866, he wrote to a friend:

"I relinquished the practice of law nearly four years since, having outlived a whole generation of my brethren of the bar in this county, many of whom were my very kind friends, and whose memory I cherish with sincere, and I may say affectionate regard. I now recall to mind the names of thirty lawyers, members of the bar of Rutland county, who have deceased since I had the honor of being admitted to its privileges—many of whom were strong men, able lawyers, and eloquent orators—kind, intelligent associates. Their course is finished, their race is run, and I am one of a few, very few, lingering upon the verge, almost, of the vast ocean, which I, as they have done, must pass—soon pass, from the present to the great life to come."

Judge Kittredge was married three times: the first time in October, 1827, soon after purchasing the place which he made his home in Fair Haven, to Sally Maria Hatch, daughter of Jonathan Hatch, Esq. of Troy, N. Y.; the 2d in September, '31, to Harriet Newell Adams, daughter of James Adams, Esq. of Castleton; and in '38, to Mrs. Charlotte Button, daughter of Daniel Pomeroy, and widow of Nathan Button of Brandon. She survives, together with Mr. Kittredge's children: Frances, Harriet, Elizabeth, Charlotte Pomeroy and William C. Six other children died under two years of age, and one, Mary Chamberlain, died July 8, 1856, aged 10 years and 11 mos. William C. occupies

the home-place with his mother, and is assistant assessor of internal Revenue.

OLIVER KITTRIDGE, a physician, who died in Salem, Mass., married Mary Hamilton, a sister of Hiram and Otis Hamilton, and she, being over 80 years old, is now a resident of Fair Haven, living with her daughter, Mrs. Caleb B. Ranney.

DR. CHARLES BACKUS studied medicine with Dr. Theodore Woodward, and graduated in 1821: came to Fair Haven and opened a store in the west end of the old Quinton house, about '24; William Dennis, now of Cambridge, Mass., being his clerk

He removed from Fair Haven to West Troy, N. Y., taking with him a store ready framed. He left Troy and practiced medicine for a time in Rochester, N. Y., but removed thence to Granville Corners, N. Y., in '39, where he followed his profession.

In 1842 he came back to Fair Haven, and occupied the old Quinton house, his four daughters keeping house for him, and had his office in a room in the old Dennis hotel, after it had undergone transmutation at the hands of John Jacob Davey. Dr. Backus removed to Hydeville, in '46, and died at Castleton Corners in the fall of '52; being buried at Castleton by the Masonic Fraternity, of which he was a member.

He married a Miss Smith of Sudbury, who died in 1841, at Granville, N. Y. The daughters were: Frances, Mary, Charlotte and Ann, of whom Frances only survives, and resides in St. Paul, Min.

JOSEPH ADAMS, born in Londonderry, N. H., Feb. 1, 1802: his ancestors were Scotch, and came to this country from the north of Ireland with the Scotch-Irish colony that settled in Londonderry in 1721, and immigrated with his parents in the fall of 1806 to Whitehall, N. Y. He married Stella Miller, a daughter of William Miller, Esq., of Hampton, N. Y., Nov. 6, '23, and came to reside here in January, '25.

Mr. Adams carried on his business of manufacturing boots and shoes for a number of years, having several men and apprentices in his employment. In '31 he built the brick store in the village, adjoining the present postoffice—then one story in height, and afterwards raised to two.

He carried on a large wholesale and retail business in manufacturing ladies' shoes, supplying most of the country merchants, from Massachusetts to Canada line, for a number of years.

In 1843 he removed to Racine, Wis., but re-

turned to Fair Haven in the spring of 1845, spending the preceding winter in Hampton, and entering into arrangements with Alonson Allen and William C. Kittredge for the introduction of the marble business into the town. To this business he gave his whole time and attention from the day of its inception, in felling the timber for the mill, for more than 20 years. For a number of years after its commencement the business proved unremunerative, and seemed likely, in consequence of the great amount of unsound and worthless marble, and the many and large losses from bad debts, to break down in failure; but perseverance and energy have carried it through every financial crisis and strain.

In May, 1853, he purchased the old Lyon tavern-house on the corner, and all the land south and west, where his own house and those of his son and daughter stand; and he built his marble residence in 1860 and '61.

His son's dwelling-house was built in the summer of 1861, and that of his daughter partly in '62, and partly in '65: children:

1. Edwin R., born Sept. 22, 1824; died June 25, 1832.

2. Oscar F., b. March 14, '26; d. July 19, '26.

3. Ira M., b. May 13, '27; d. June 9, '33.

4. Andrew N., b. Jan. 6, '30; m. Angie M. Phelps, Aug. 1, '55; graduated at Cambridge Divinity School in Harvard University, July 17, '55; settled as pastor of the First Congregational church in Needham, Mass., in September, '55; resigned in June, '57; became pastor of the First Universalist Society in Franklin, Mass., June 1, '58; resigned and removed to Fair Haven in the summer of '60. Children: Alice A., Ada M., Annie E. and Stella A.

5. Edwin S., b. Nov. 29, '32; d. June 18, '33.

6. Helen M., b. June 16, '34; m. David B. Colton, Aug. 16, '52. Children: Joseph E. and David B.

7. John J. b. April 27, '40; drowned in the flume at the marble mill, Oct. 1, '45.

8. Joseph J., b. Nov. 30, '45; d. Sept. 25, 1846.

CYRUS GRAVES, b. in Spencertown, Mass., in 1768, m. Roxana Rose, of Rhode Island, and removed to Rupert, Vt., about 1790. He removed to Fair Haven from Rupert, in 1825, with his wife and their four unmarried children: Orpah and Ruth, Eli and Joel, leaving Nathan and Abram on the old homestead in Rupert, and Allen, the elder brother, in India.

Mrs. Graves died of consumption, July 2, 1825, aged 57. Mr. G. married 2d to Mrs. Mehitable

Alden, of Dorset; died March 10, '44, aged 76 years. Mrs. Graves still lives and resides in Sandwich, Ill.

The eldest son of the family, Nathan, was born in Rupert, where he has lived to a good old age, (84 at the present time, 1870) on the same place where he was born—an unusual thing in this time of change. He has four children.

Allen was born in Rupert; m. Mary Lee; was educated at Middlebury College, studied theology at Andover, Mass., and was sent as a missionary to the Mahrattas, by the Am. B. C. F. M., in the year, 1817, where he lived and labored thirty years. He effected a translation of the whole Bible into the Mahratta language, which is the version now used. His widow outlived him about twenty years, remaining with the people among whom her husband had labored to promulgate the Gospel. In '33. Allen and wife visited America. On their return to India, Orpah accompanied them as a teacher. She was there married to the Rev. D. O. Allen. She only survived the climate one year.

Abram, born in Rupert, Vt., July 15, 1797; married Zilpha Rose of Milford, N. Y., 1823; remained in Rupert 10 years; moved to Fair Haven in '33; resided here 19 years; represented the town in the State Legislature 4 years; moved to Warrensburg, N. Y., in '52; resided there 5 years; moved to Greenfield, Ga., in '57; resided there 2 years.

Eli was born in Rupert in 1803; married Naomi Whedon of N. Y., in '29; studied theology at Auburn, N. Y., and was licensed and ordained by the Rutland Association as an evangelist, Aug. 27, 1837. He labored as stated supply for various churches in Southern Georgia and Florida. He had two children, Samuel and Mary Ruth, who are both married, and living in Southern Georgia. He died July 16, '66, of typhoid fever, at Quitman, Brooks county, Ga., aged 63. Naomi died in March, '69, of heart disease, at the same place aged 61.

Ruth was born in Rupert, in 1807. Although a cripple from childhood, she obtained a good education, and always employed herself for the good of those about her, particularly the children and youth—always an example of every thing that was lovely and of good report. She spent several years of the latter part of her life at the South, and died in Lee county, Ga., Sept. 15, '68, aged 61.

Joel S. was educated at Middlebury College, graduated, and went first to Florida, as a minister; afterward settled in Georgia—married Eunice —, and has 7 children. He was a

unionist in the time of the late war, and fled with his family from the rebels, who had threatened several times to hang him. Overtaken by them he was robbed of all he had, but succeeded in reaching New York, and went thence to Illinois, where he remained till the fall of '63, and then returned to St. Mary's, Ga., where he now preaches every Sabbath, when he is able, to a small congregation.

DR. EDWARD LEWIS, son of Edward Lewis of Hampton, N. Y., commenced the practice of medicine in Benson; married Caroline, daughter of Jacob Davey, Esq., of this town, Dec. 16, 1825, and came here to reside in '29. In '34 he went to Jackson, Michigan, where he died Jan. 1, 1867—his wife died Oct. 6, '48. Children: Edward P., d.; Mary, d.; Willard C. Caroline, Lucy D., Edward C., d.; Charles and Israel, d.

JOHN JONES, the first Welshman whom we hear of in town, came hither from Poultney, about 1826, and entered into the mercantile business where the Bank now is, in company with Worcester Morse. He married Huldah Miller or Millard, of Ballston, N. Y.; sold out to Mr. Morse, and removed to Rochester, N. Y., where he died.

STEPHEN H. JUDKINS had a wagon shop about 1829 and '30, where Harris Whipple's house now stands; and was in partnership for a time with James Greenough.

THE ALLENS of this town are the children of Timothy Allen, Jr., whose father came from Woodbury, Ct., to Pawlet, Vt., in 1768. He, himself was an early settler of Bristol, but removed to Hartford, N. Y., in 1814—family: Rufus, father of George; Richard, the father of Ira C.; Anna, who married James Miller, and settled in this town; Timothy, Abigail, Ira; Barna, a Baptist minister of Whiting and Hubbardton; Alonzo and Justus. Ira came into town in '17 or '18; was a tanner and shoemaker, and was engaged two or three years with Elias Goodrich and others in the lumber business. He married Cornelia A. Smith, and bought in the village in 1839 or 40, and died here in '62, leaving 3 children: Lucy L., Simeon, (now engaged in the slate-works) and Elizabeth M.

ALONSON ALLEN, born in Bristol, Aug. 22, 1800; removed to Hartford, N. Y., with his father, in January, '14. When 23 years of age he kept a grocery store one year in Whitehall. Returning to Hartford in '24, he was employed as a clerk for Joseph Harris until the spring of '28, when he entered into copartnership with

Mr. Harris for 4 years, and conducted the business alone the last 2 years. He was engaged for a time in business with Mr. E. B. Doane, to whom he sold out, and purchased a house and store in Conesus, whither he went in October, '35, with a stock of merchandise; but at the end of three months sold out house, store and goods, and returning to Hartford, came in March, '36, to this town, where he purchased of Luke Beaman the store of goods which Beaman had in the old store building where the new bank now stands.

Bringing his family in April, and taking up his residence on the place where Griffith Williams resides; purchasing the place in December, '38, of Nathan B. Haswell of Burlington, and exchanging it with Dennison Willard in February, '39, for the house which he now occupies.

He kept the store and postoffice at the old stand many years. In January, '38, he leased the iron works of J. Davey for 5 years, and carried them on until they were burned down in '42. He removed his store into the old Dennis house in '38, and there also kept the postoffice about 8 years.

He continued in the mercantile business under various changes, in company with his nephew, Ira C. Allen, with Joseph Adams, and again with his son Edward, until 1861, and took an interest in the development of the marble and slate business. He was State senator in 1842, '43, '54 '55, and assistant judge in the county court in '60, '61 and '62.

He served the town with efficiency as selectman in raising the town's quota of soldiers in the late civil war, and has since acted 2 years as assistant or deputy assessor of internal revenue.

Col. Allen was a proficient as a military officer, rising rapidly from the rank of a sergeant to be captain, major, lieutenant colonel and colonel of the 175th regiment of the 10th division of the New York State militia—a regiment composed of four companies from Hartford, two from Hebron, and one from Granville; he commanding it as colonel in '33 and 34, when he resigned.

He first married Juliza H. Higby of Hartford, July 19, '29, by whom he had children:

Cornelia M.; Edward L., the inventor and manufacturer of "Allen's Kerosene Oil Safe;" Harriet E. Douglas A. and Juliza.

Mrs. Allen died here April 5, 1841, and was buried in Hartford. Mr. Allen married 2d, January, 1842, to Miss Jane G. Read, in Gran-

ville, N. Y., a sister of Rev. William M. Everts of Chicago, Ill. and widow of Rev. Alonson Reed, with whom she went to Siam as a missionary, in '35, and where he died in '37. She returned to America and made her home, until she was married, with her brother, Rev. Jeremiah Everts, in Elbridge, N. Y. She died Jan. 27, '57, and was buried in the village burying-ground.

Col. Allen married 3d, Dec. 7, 1859, to Mrs. Mary E. Hurd of Rochester.

IRA C., son of Richard ALLEN, was born in Bristol, Vt., in 1816. He came to Fair Haven in May, '36, and was engaged as clerk in the store of his uncle, Alonson, a number of years. He resided a short time in Whitehall in '40, and in New York in '44 and '45. Returning here, he entered into copartnership with his uncle in the store, in the spring of '46, and became a partner in the firm of Allen, Adams & Co, in the marble business, in '52. He purchased the old Minot place, on the west side of the park, and erected his marble dwelling-house in the summer of '67.

He has been a representative of the town, and a senator of the county; married Miss Mary E. Richardson of Geneva, N. Y., and has 4 children.

JONATHAN CHANDLER, a physician in copartnership with Dr. Lewis, in 1830, and '31, was from Massachusetts, and returned thither.

ADAMS DUTTON, b. in 1793; carried on a brick-yard in Rutland at an early day; married Salome Bixby of Mt. Holly, and resided in Castleton in '31, whence came to this town in the spring and commenced the manufacture of brick. In '44 he engaged in the manufacture of slate-pencils by new and original machinery, and also in quarrying slate in company with Royal Bullock, on Cedar Point in Castleton, until the summer of '51. He still resides here.

DR. SPENCER WARD, b. January 7, 1806, in Poultney; studied medicine with Dr. Theodore Woodward of Castleton, and came here in '33 to practice his profession. While here he married widow Ann Rice, the daughter of Mrs. Lucy Wilmot. In July, '34, he took a lease from Mrs. Wilmot of the Lyontavern, at a yearly rental of \$150 for five years. In the fall of '36 he went away to Silver Creek, N. Y. His first child, Martha R. was born here in July, '37, and the family removed to Silver Creek in September, '37. Mrs. W. died in May, '53.

DR. LUCIUS SMITH, m. a daughter of John Conant, Esq., of Brandon, and came to Fair Haven in October, '34; practicing medicine in

town till '42, when he returned to Brandon, where he died about a year afterward. His wife, who was sickly while a resident here, recovered, and became the wife of a Baptist clergyman now in California.

REV. CHARLES DOOLITTLE was settled as pastor over the Congregational society of Fair Haven, in August, 1838, but remained only one or two years; removing hence to Middle Granville, N. Y., where he remained and preached several years. He received the degree of M. A. from Middlebury College in 1841.

SETH J. HITCHCOCK, b. in Farmington, Ct., April 15, 1784; m. Hepsy Blinn of Great Barrington, Mass.; came to Fair Haven on the 1st of April, 1841, having previously resided in West Haven. He was a teacher for many years and a music master—died on his place north of the village—now John Allard's—Feb. 27, '52. His wife died two days before, and both were buried at the same time. Their children were: William A., a physician who settled in Shoreham, and there died, and Jane J.

DR. THOMAS E. WAKEFIELD, b. in Manchester, March 15, 1821; spent his youth in Granville, N. Y.; studied medicine with Dr. Charles Backus; attended lectures at Pittsfield, Mass., and Castleton, Vt., and came to Fair Haven in October, '42; since which time he has been the leading physician in town. He married Miss Mary F. Fuller, from West Needham, Mass.

WILLIAM MILLER, son of James, married Mary Shaw, in Bradford, Vt., and after her death, Mary Foster of Chelsea, Vt. He died of consumption at Austin, Minnesota, Jan. 5, '69, and was buried in Chicago. His children, by his second wife, are Willie and Lulu.

Mr. Miller was the senior partner in the firm of Miller, Allen & Dobbin, in which Ira Allen and David Dobbin were associated with him in tanning and currying leather, and manufacturing boots and shoes. They were also for a time in the lumber business. In February, '24, they purchased of Chauncey Goodrich 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres of land, with privilege of dam to raise water for a bark-mill. Mr. Miller went into the business of boating on the Champlain canal, also, with Elizur Goodrich. They ran a line of passenger day-boats between Troy and Whitehall, in '35 and '36; but the enterprise miscarried and was given up.

CULLEN W. HAWKINS married Lydia H. Fish, and had four children: Warren, Farnham, William C. and Sarah; was a wheelwright in town, and owned the saw-mill in the village, where he was killed by the saw, June 11, '53.

William C. was a member of company C, 1st Artillery Vt. Vols.; was wounded near Petersburg, Va., June 23, 1864, and died at Willett's Point Hospital, Long Island, July 14, 64, aged 17 years. His remains were afterwards brought to Fair Haven, and interred in the village cemetery.

REV. AMOS DRURY was born in Pittsford, Vt., Dec. 18, 1792. He was the eldest of 9 children of Deacon Calvin and Azubah (Harwood) Drury. His father, Calvin, was born in Temple, Mass., May 8, 1765, and was the son of Ebenezer, born in Shrewsbury Mass., January 19, 1734. His mother was the daughter of Rev. E. Harwood, the first pastor of the Congregational church Pittsford, Vt.,

While a child he was hopefully converted, and united with the church in his native town when only 8 years of age. He had no literary education except from the common school and academy; worked on his father's farm till of age. Then to gratify his father's choice, studied medicine with the physician of his native town, and attended one course of lectures at the Medical Institute, Castleton, Vt. His own desire had been to become a minister, and before completing his medical studies he changed his purpose in that direction. Studied theology with Rev. E. H. Dorman, of Georgia, Vt. and Rev. Josiah Hopkins, D. D., of New Haven, Vt., teaching district and singing schools at intervals to defray his expenses. He was licensed to preach in the fall of 1818, by the Addison Association, and first settled as pastor of the Congregational church in West Rutland, Vt. as successor of Rev. Lemuel Haynes, (the colored minister,) June 4, '19, Rev. Josiah Hopkins, D. D., preaching the sermon. Here he continued until after the breaking out of the anti-Masonic excitement occasioned by the murder of Morgan. Being himself a Free Mason, his connection with the order was attacked, and he was dismissed at his own request, April 22, '29. Without a Sabbath's interval he went to Fair Haven, where he was installed pastor, May 6, '29. Rev. Beriah Green, of Brandon, preaching the sermon. From Fair Haven he was dismissed in May, '37, and again without a Sabbath's interval, began preaching at Westhampton, Mass., having declined a call to Windsor, Vt. He was installed pastor of the Congregational church, at Westhampton, June 29, '37, Rev. Harley Goodwin, of New Haven, Conn., preaching the sermon. He died while on a visit to friends at Pittsford, Vt., July 22, '41, in his 49th year. His disease was pronounced by Dr. Perkins, of

Castleton Medical Institute, to be yellow fever, as nearly as the climate would admit of. His farewell sermon, at West Rutland, was published; also one or two sermons, or addresses, delivered before the order of Free Masons. He received the degree of M. A. from Middlebury College, in 1824; Feb. 7, '20, he was married to Sarah P. Swift of Fairfax, Vt., who survived him 23 years—children: Amos K., George B., Sarah A., Horace and Henry (twins, b. April 27, 1828; d. Sept. 8, and 9, '28,) Horace Henry, (b. Sept. 25, '29; d. April 19, '33, and 3 children that died in infancy.)

Rev. Willard Child, D. D., preached his funeral sermon, at Pittsford, from Matt. 25, 23: "His Lord said unto him, well done," &c. The last sermon he wrote he did not live to preach. It was prepared for the Communion Sabbath after he should return from his visit to Vermont. It was read to his people by Rev. Mr. Wiley, at the first communion service after his death. The last benediction which he pronounced to his own people, was Num. 6, 24 to 26: "The Lord bless thee, and keep thee," &c.

Mr. Drury is characterized as "not a great sermouizer, but an impressive preacher;" a man of "very solemn deportment in the pulpit, and more than usually gifted in prayer; of deep feelings and warm attachments; faithful and self-sacrificing." A man "of more than ordinary ability and success; possessing great knowledge of human nature, and a large stock of common sense; of jovial disposition, generous nature; always governed by Christian principle; firm in family government; could not tolerate trifling or duplicity; a good pastor, who knew familiarly every one; a good nurse in the sick room," and these traits constantly tested, for his wife was always an invalid. His salary was small, and he was always pecuniarily embarrassed until the last two years of his life.

ALEXANDER DUNAHUE, whose parents came originally from Ireland, and died in Castleton, was a peddler, and acquired considerable property. He married in Fair Haven, sometime prior to 1804, Miss Rebecca Norton, youngest daughter of Josiah Norton, Esq., and resided on the plain a little eastward from Hydeville, where he died, August 19, '14, aged 43 years. He was an eccentric person, and requested that he might be buried under an apple-tree, nigh his house, so that his ghost might appear to Mr. Loveland's boys, who had troubled him by stealing his apples. He was at first buried on his place, but afterward was removed to the old burial ground

in Fair Haven, where a large flat tablet has for many years stood over his grave.

He owned, for a short time, in the spring of 1804 the two south fires in the forge, which Lyon had sold to Wm. Hennessy. He bought the paper-mill of his brother-in-law, Salmon Norton, in July, 1804, selling it in March, '06.

In April, 1807, he bought the old Meacham store and land adjoining, which he sold in '09 and which Mr. Dennis constructed into a tavern.

In October, 1813, he purchased of John Her ring the house and the lot of 6 acres, lying toward the river, where the marble mill now is. These were afterward deeded to the town by Dr. Adin Kendrick and wife, of Poultney. (Mr. Dunahue's widow having married Dr. Kendrick,) in consideration of a clause in Mr. Dunahue's will, giving to the Congregational society in Fair Haven a bell.

Shortly before his death, he deeded to the town 60 rods of ground, "to be used for a public green only, which is expressly understood in this contract."

It is told of Mr. Dunahue that he was quite given to sharp retorts, and that shortly previous to his last sickness he was sitting by the stove in Mr. Dennis' bar-room with his boots off, to warm his feet, when the Rev. Mr. Cushman entered, and perceiving signs of illness in Mr. Dunahue's face, said to him: "Friend, you look as though you were not going to stay with us long." "No," he replied, "I am not—only long enough to warm my feet." The incivility of the remark troubled his conscience, and in his last sickness he sent for Mr. Cushman to come and see him, and in his will bequeathed a bell to Mr. Cushman's church, which, alas, Mr. Cushman did not live to see. The bell was, however, at last obtained, about the year '31.

He was in the Revolutionary War, and at Ticonderoga with the American forces when Gen. Burgoyne came up the lake.

ROYAL DENNIS, born in Hardwick, Mass.; came to Fair Haven in 1807; married Susan Watson, a sister of James Y. Watson, who was born in Brookfield, Mass., and died in Rockland, Me. Mr. Dennis kept the old Lyon tavern, owned by Cutler, one year, and in May, 1809, bought the old Hennessy store, building an addition eastward, over the old highway, putting on a new front with balconies on the west, facing the new highway, converted it into a large and commodious hotel, which was kept by him, and widely known throughout the country as the Dennis Tavern.

He became involved by signing for Dr. Ebenezer Hurd, and was obliged to make over his place, March 15, '22, to his brother, Samuel Dennis, of Boston, by whom it was sold to Lucy Wilmot, in August, 1829.

Mr. Dennis removed from Fair Haven to Hartford, N. Y., in '23, and there died in '30. He was captain of the militia in '19, and went in a subordinate office, within a few miles of Plattsburgh, at the time of the war in 1812.

REPRESENTATIVES OF THE TOWN IN THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

- Matthew Lyon, 1783, '84, '87, '88, '90, '91, '93, 1794, '95, '96.
 * Simeon Smith, 1789, '92, '97.
 James Witherell, 1798, '99, 1800, '01, '02.
 * Oliver Church, 1803, '06, '07, '10, '11, '19.
 Isaac Cutler, 1804, '05.
 Salmon Norton, 1808, '09.
 Tilly Gilbert, 1812, '14, '32.
 Ethan Whipple, 1813.
 * James W. Rosman, 1815.
 Thomas Christie, 1816.
 Moses Colton, 1817.
 * Erastus Coleman, 1818.
 John P. Colburn, 1820, '21, '23, '24, 25, 27.
 * Artemas Wyman, 1822.
 George Warren, 1826.
 Ira Leonard, 1828, '29, 34, 39.
 John Jones, 1830.
 William C. Kittredge, 1831, '33, 37, '47, '48, '49, '56.
 Barnabas Ellis, 1835, '36, '42.
 Adams Dutton, 1838.
 Joseph Sheldon, Jr., 1840, 41.
 Asahel H. Kidder, 1843, '44.
 Jonathan Capen, 1845, 46.
 Abram Graves, 1850, '51.
 Artemas S. Cushman, 1852, '53.
 Joseph Adams, 1854, '55.
 Hiram Hamilton, 1857, '58.
 Samuel Wood, 1859, '60.
 Ira C. Allen, 1861, 62.
 Corril Reed, 1863, '64.
 Joel W. Hamilton, 1865, '66.
 Horace G. Wood, 1867, '68, 69, 70.

TOWN CLERKS.

- Eleazer Dudley, 1783, '84.
 Michael Merritt, 1785, '86.
 Silas Safford, 1787, '88.
 Stephen Hall, 1789.
 Frederick Hill, 1790, '91.

* Belonged in West Haven.

James Witherell, Dec. 26, 1791, '92.
 John Brown, 1793 to Feb., 1801.
 Josiah Norton, 1801, '02.
 Tilly Gilbert, 1803 to '03; 1814 to '32.
 Ethan Whipple, 1809 to '13.
 Benjamin F. Gilbert, 1833 to '54; 1856 to '58.
 Jonathan Capen, 1855.
 Corril Reed, 1859 to '70.

DELEGATES TO THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTIONS.

Simeon Smith, 1771.
 Matthew Lyon, 1793.
 Ethan Whipple, 1814.
 John P. Colburn, 1821.
 Moses Colton, 1828.
 William C. Kittredge, 1836.
 Abram Graves, 1843 and '50.
 E. H. Phelps, 1870.

STATISTICS OF THE CENSUS.

Number of inhabitants in 1860,	-	1378
" " 1870,	- -	2208
" dwellings,	- - -	391
" families,	- - -	452

Total value of productions of the town
 for the year ending June 1, 1870, \$425,050

HUBBARDTON.

BY AMOS CHURCHILL.

Prepared and arranged by E. H. St. John.

In offering the historical and miscellaneous papers of our venerable author, Mr. Amos Churchill, as a contribution to the HISTORICAL MAGAZINE, I would present them rather as a souvenir of the past. These sketches, written by him in the serene evening of his prolonged life for the amusement of his leisure, were afterward published in book-form for the gratification of his friends and relatives, to whom they were presented as a farewell token of remembrance from one who in the course of nature must soon be gathered to his kindred dust.

Hoping that these pages upon which the past, with its manners and customs, is, as it were, daguerrotyped from the memory, with no unskilful hand; written in a style alike free from garrulity and affectation, with the simplicity peculiar to old age, will prove acceptable to the public, I have, as far as possible, preserved the original form of the work, without marring the proportions or erasing the beauties engraved on this little monument reared by his genius, and by which he may be fairly entitled "the father of our history."

Only where it seemed necessarily appropriate have I made any alterations; and for such additions as I have introduced, I hold myself responsible only to an indulgent public; from

whom, as I claim but little credit for the performance, I neither challenge criticism nor invite praise—being content, if the pictures presented in the progress of the work of the frugality and industry of the past should abash, however slightly, the effeminate folly of the present, I hasten to introduce the unpretending old man, who, when having played an active and laborious part in the drama of humble life, with his hand unnerved by 80 years, became our historian; and who now, in the commencement of his 88th year, retaining some of his old habits, and a few of his peculiarities, stands almost alone among your contributors, as an aged hemlock of the forest bared with time, trembling before its fall—one of the few relics of a generation which has passed away, and to which the present is deeply indebted for its manifold blessings.

EZEKIEL H. ST. JOHN.

Hubbardton, Nov. 18, 1861.

Hubbardton was chartered by the governor of N. H., June 15, 1764, to Thomas Hubbard,* Samuel Hubbard, Isaac Searis, Wm. and Giles Alexander, Isaac Wandel, John Miller, and John Miller, Jr., John, Daniel and Samuel Hall, Andrew Wiggins, etc. The Allens were also large proprietors, and made many surveys in the town; hence, in an early day, hunters and others, when traveling in the woods often saw trees marked Z. I. A., meaning Zimri and Ira Allen which mark they put on to the corners of the lots they surveyed. The town was chartered 6 miles square; but in consequence of prior charters and surveys, some of the north part was held by Sudbury, a small part by Castleton, and a gore by Pittsford; so that, instead of 23,040 acres, it contained only about 1800 acres. This, together with the many ponds, reduced the available land down from 300 acres to only about 200 acres to a right. Hubbardton was the 11th town chartered in a direct line north from the S. W. corner of the State. Each charter gave each town 6 miles on the line north and south; and beginning at the south with their surveys, and running large measures for each town, Hubbardton was crowded to the north on to a rough broken tract with many mountains, ponds and marshes. Had each town taken only its strict charter limits, Hubbardton would have fallen where Castleton now is, and Dunbar would have a location where Hubbardton now is. The first surveys were made by the Allens. They commenced at the south line, near the S. E. corner of the town.

* Mr. H. becoming a large Proprietor, gave the town his name.

and laid out two tiers of lots, 1 mile long each and 52 1-2 rods wide, allowing 5 acres for highway. So they continued on north in this regular style, until they had laid out 26 lots; then they became more irregular in their proceedings. Their lots were all numbered and marked. Other surveys about the town were very irregular; most of them were made where they could find the best land; many lots were very irregular in shape, and many gores were left on high hills and ragged promontories, which many years after were picked up at a cheap rate, and sold to the inhabitants. So that now every crag and peak has its owner. The first surveys were made large, so that many of the original proprietors fell much short of their expected complement of land. And there have been many attempts to obtain a resurvey of the town by non-resident proprietors, but, hitherto, they have all failed. In one instance there was a great display of notifying in the public prints of a proprietors' meeting, to be held on a certain day in Hubbardton, to see if they could agree to have a resurvey of the town. Jonathan Parker and others came on with their attorneys—proprietors assembled in large numbers, so that they had a respectable meeting. It was organized by choosing their chairman and secretary. The business of the meeting was stated and a call for remarks on the subject, when it was moved and promptly seconded that the meeting be adjourned without day, which was carried by a strong vote, and each man retired. This was the last attempt.

Soon after the war of the Revolution had closed, and the settlers had returned to their homes, flattering themselves that now they might enjoy their possessions, what little they had left, and which they had so dearly bought, in peace and safety, they were annoyed by a set of land claimants, almost as destructive of the peace and happiness of the settlers as were the Indians and Tories in the time of the war. Ejectments were served upon the people without much discrimination. For many years they were kept in a state of agitation, embarrassment and suspense; spending their time and money (of which they had very little to spare) looking up their titles, collecting witnesses, seeing lawyers, attending courts, paying costs, making possession fences, buying new titles, etc., etc. Every minute of time, and every penny, were imperatively demanded in making improvements on their land, and the support of their families. As a specimen of the whole I will confine myself to one single case.

Mr. Samuel Churchill having a large family, wished (as is very natural) to settle them around him. He sold his farm in Sheffield, Mass., estimated at \$3000, and took a deed of 3000 acres of land in the town of Hubbardton, Rutland County, State of Vermont. Not suspecting any fraud he came on with his surveyor and all the means necessary to locate his land. His claim as it now stood covered one-sixth of the town. He went on without any interruption, built his cabins and located his 3000 acres of land in different parts of the town, chose his place of residence, cleared a place and built a log-house; this took him with all his hands, being five in number, the whole season. The next Spring, in the year 1775, he moved his family into his log-house, and considered himself settled for life. The expense of this did not fall at less than \$1000. He was of a peaceful, retiring disposition, wishing to be free from the bustle and contentions of the world, and for that reason he took no very active part in the contentions that were rife in those days, either with respect to York claims or British tyranny; yet he was a staunch friend to the cause of both his country and State. He went on in his peaceable way, clearing and making improvements on his farm, flattering himself that he was now, after all the fatigues, hindrances, and embarrassments incident in settling a new country, was mainly over, he might settle down in peace and retirement the remainder of his days with his family in prosperity around him. Here he had lived in peaceable possession a little more than 2 years, and he was still attending to his business, when he was warned of danger.

Soon after the close of the war, and he had again just got agoing on in his retired, peaceful way, without interruption, he was notified that his title to his land might be somewhat precarious, by the serving of an ejectment upon him, covering every acre of his claim. Now what could he do? He had sold some of his land in order to help him to live, and partially reclaim his losses, and to again get into tolerable circumstances to live; he had no barn to shelter his crops or cattle; his log-house was becoming very poor; he never had a lawsuit in his life—knew nothing about the law or lawsuits; had no money to spend in them; knew not what course to take to ascertain the strength of his title; no money to fee an attorney, and now could not sell it at any rate. To give it up and not try to defend it would be wrong, and would strip him of every thing; and to try to defend it, even if he failed, could do no more.

Upon this conclusion he engaged an attorney to look after his title, and to try to defend it. He next went to work making possession fence around every lot, and clearing a piece. This business took him with his boys most of the time for two seasons. After a long suspense he obtained a decision of the court: "All lots which had had work done on them by way of clearing, and possession kept up 15 years, might be holden by possession: all others could be held by any previous title.

On examination it was found that there were 10 lots which could be held by pcssession; 6 he bought the second time; the rest were given up, being 14, for which he had paid \$1400, besides all the expense of surveying, the use of his money, fencing, etc. Those 6 lots which he bought the second time, cost him another \$600 which he was ill able to pay. So that the whole of his loss in consequence of his buying a bad title swallowed up the whole of his farm that he sold in Sheffield. After the land business was settled in the manner and form above described, he gave each of his children 100 acres, nine of whom settled near him; and he, by strict economy, prudence and industry, obtained a competence. Worn out by misfortune and hard labor he retired from the business and bustle of the world, and lived a number of years. He died in January, 1801, at the advanced age of 80, in the presence of many of his children and grand children. His wife died the following September, aged 80 years.

I am not aware that the titles to land obtained from the Allens were ever challenged, but most other titles failed. The town generally, for many a year, was annoyed by the presence of land claimants or their agents, and embarrassed by lawsuits, etc., as described above. Frequent resorts to the town and proprietors' records were made, until, finally, it was reported that they were stolen. A vigorous search was made for them, but I believe they were never found, or at least not for many years. Those lots on which improvements had been made for a term less than 15 years, had betterments assessed, generally very high, which some of the settlers preferred taking to that of buying the land the second time, which were left to the claimant or his agent. A case like this happened, when a man by the name of David Hogg took possession of a farm so given up. He was an Irishman, and naturally a smart man, but given to intemperance, very dogmatical and overbearing, disagreeable in his manners, and obnoxious to the people. Another

man by the name of James Whelpley had become an inhabitant of the town; he was friendly to the settlers and espoused their cause, and was often employed by them in their defense. He was a great hunter, and not only aided in the defense of their lands, but destroyed depredators on their other property. In those days there were frequent gatherings of men for sociality, and friendly exchange of views and sentiments. Those meetings were generally conducted in a spirit of harmony and kind brotherly feelings, closed and separated with a feeling of love, union and esteem. But when General Hogg (as he was called) was present, the harmony of the meeting was apt to be somewhat marred by his overbearing deportment, and the parting was not so very pleasant. At one of these meetings, he being somewhat excited with the "ardent," uttered some expressions which raised the ire of Squire Whelpley, who, in an unguarded moment, entered into a contest of fisticuff, which was the occasion of the following effusion of some brain, which found a place in the Rutland Herald of those days:

LINES ON A CONTEST BETWIXT WHELP AND HOG.

A whelp and hog that rang'd the wood
In quest of prey and shack for food,
Soon entered into warm contest
To prove whose title was the best.

Each claimed the prior right his fee,
For hog and whelp seldom agree,
Meeting with swinish, dogish zeal,
Began to growl and grunt and squeal.

Says hog "You have my shack devoured,"
Says whelp "'Tis false, and you 're a coward,
You scared my game, and made it shy."
Says hog "You tell a cursed lie."

Then whelp, like a presumptuous dog,
Made sudden thrust upon the hog;
But as he miss'd to grab the ear,
He made a plunge among the hair.

Then Hogg, as hogs are wont to do,
Turn'd wrathfully upon his foe,
With snout and tusk, and trighful squeal,
Whelp fell with a terrific yell!

And then such snarling, growling, squealing,
Grunting, gnashing, frothing, squealing;
'Twas most terrific and astounding,
The stoutest hearts and nerves confounding!

The hog, no doubt, would kill'd the whelp,
Had not some curs come to his help,
And, pulling by the tail and ears,
Relieved poor whelp from many fears.

The whelp then rose with piteous yelling,
The hog a-grunting, chaumping, squealing,
Were sent, each one, off in a hurry,
And thus broke up the row and flurry.

The whelp went growling to his lair;
The hog did to his sty repair;

There each to whine and squeal it out,
And muse on what they 'd been about.

The whelp had been an honor'd dog,
Much more than ever was the hog,
In killing deer, and wolf and bear,
And taking them into his lair.

The hog had done the town much harm,
Had rooted one man from his farm,
And took his house for him a sty,
Where he, with all his gruntlings, lie.

A whelp, you know, may run at large,
Of house and fold may take the charge;
Are watching while their masters sleep,
Tho' sometimes he may take a sheep.

But hogs, you know, should be confined;
To mischief they are much inclined;
If loose, unto the pound they bring 'em,
Unless their masters yoke and ring 'em.

The embarrassments, losses and distress of the first settlers, and this confusion of claims, were occasioned by the original proprietors selling out and quitting their claim to others, all their right and title to lands in the town, more or less, without specifying the quantity, —the buyers making their estimation upon the charter limits, 6 miles square. The town falling short in its dimensions, and the speculators selling by the quantity, and not very nice as to that the lands in the whole town might be sold two or three times over; the first sales being recorded in the records in New Hampshire, the others in that of the town, some lost, and none very intelligible. The prior sales were sought for among all this confusion, and the decisions of the courts were made up upon these principles, according to the best light which they could obtain. For many years those who settled in the town were harrassed and distressed by ejectments and lawsuits; no man would buy a farm in town without a warrantee deed, and no one had confidence enough in his title to give one; so that the settlement of the town was much retarded. These times continued until Judge Harrington came to the bench. He was a friend to the settlers. His sentiment was that the earth was made for the use of man; that each man had a natural and just right to all that he could use and needed for his use and comfort, and no more; that any man had a just and natural right to all that he, by his exertions and labor, made a piece of land more valuable and productive, it *was his*. And taking into consideration the fatigues, deprivations and expense of getting on to their lands, making a beginning, and getting it in a way that they might obtain a support from it, together with the money they had paid, with its use,

the betterments, which must be paid in money began to be assessed very high. These decisions together with the uncertainty of establishing their legal rights, caused ejectments, after a while, to become less frequent, and finally they were wholly suspended, and claimants sought redress in a re-survey of the town, as has been before related.

SUFFERINGS DURING THE REVOLUTIONARY WAR.

In the year 1777 there were 9 families in the town, occupying as many log-houses, all in the southeasterly part of the town. These 9 constituted the whole population. They were Benjamin and Uriah Hickok, William Trowbridge, Samuel and Jesse Churchill, John Sellick, Abdiel Webster, Benajah Boardman and William Spaulding.

On the 6th of July, General St. Clair evacuated Ticonderoga. On the same day a party of Indians, and Tories painted like Indians, directed by a Captain Sherwood, came into town and made prisoners of Benjamin and Uriah Hickok, and two young men by the names of Henry Keeler and Elijah Kellogg. Gen. St. Clair passed through the town the same day, and left colonels Warner, Francis and Hale with their regiments, as a rear guard. They encamped on the farm owned by John Sellick, a little north of where the Baptist meeting-house now stands. Sellick and his family had left the day before, and only one woman—Mrs. Boardman—and two small children were left in the house, who remained in the house during the whole time of the battle. And as there was no cellar to the house, she crept under the bed, there to shelter herself from the death-dealing bullets which were flying in every direction all round the house. After the battle was over she left, and with her children went on foot to Castleton. Benjamin Hickok, who was taken prisoner by Sherwood, was a very small man, and very spry; and while being conducted through the thick woods, gave them the slip, made his escape, and returned home. On the following night, he, with his own and his brother Uriah's family, left their homes—the women and children on foot, in order to escape from danger. When they arrived at the deserted house of J. Hickok in Castleton, they stopped for the remainder of the night, expecting to pursue their journey in company with Colonel Bellows' regiment, which was encamped there. The Colonel had just commenced his march, when, hearing firing at Hubbardton, he marched back, hoping to relieve his compan-

ions by granting them his assistance ; leaving these unfortunate families to pursue their flight unprotected and alone. But not arriving until the battle was decided, he marched back to Castleton. The other families who were south of where the battle was fought, fled the next day.

On the morning of the 7th of July, Warner sent a detachment of men to warn Mr. Samuel Churchill (who was north of his encampment) of his danger, and to assist them to escape. On receiving the information they fixed off as fast as possible. The women and children were mounted on three horses, and the men on foot. They had got but a little on their way when the firing commenced. They all pushed on as fast as possible, until they were among the slaughtering balls, and two of the horses on which the women rode were wounded. The old lady, when she saw her horse was wounded, jumped from his back, exclaiming, "I wish I had a gun, I would give them what they want." They all retreated back to their house, except John and Silas, who had their guns and entered into the engagement and fought bravely. Silas was taken prisoner, but John made his escape and went back to the house. On his way he hid his gun, cartridge-box and bayonet in a ledge of rocks, and could never find them afterwards. (More than 60 years after they were found, by a boy, very much decayed). At the house they were all surprised and taken prisoners by Sherwood and his party, who had been lurking on the hills east of the settlement during the battle, who, after plundering the house of all the provisions he could find, most of the clothing, and everything else that he could use, the barbarous wretch ordered the women and children to leave it, or he would burn the whole together, at any rate the house should be burnt. One of the young women, taking her bed in her arms, with a heavy heart, proceeded to the door, then let it fall, saying, "You have taken all our provisions, all our men prisoners, and now how can you be so cruel as to burn our house." Saying this she fainted and fell to the floor. This, with the cries and entreaties of the others, so softened his savage heart, that he left them their shelter, but deprived them of all their provisions, and much of their clothing. Samuel Churchill, the head of the family, was taken some distance from the house into the woods by the Indians, and tied to a tree, and dry brush piled up around him; they, often saying, "Tell us where your flour is, you old rebel;" Sherwood suspecting that he had some concealed

which they had not yet found. After keeping him bound to the tree three or four hours, questioning him about his flour, threatening and taunting him; and he constantly asserting that he had none, &c. And while in the act of setting fire to the brush, Sherwood came forward and ordered them to desist, being thoroughly convinced that he had none. His cattle and hogs were killed, and such parts as they could use were taken, and each one of them was ordered to take as much as he could carry. William was lame, having cut his foot a few days before, and could not travel; him they released and sent back. Ezekiel being a small boy they let go. The others they marched off to Ti. The prisoners, inhabitants of Hubbardton, were Samuel Churchill, the father, John and Silas his sons, Uriah Hickok, Henry Keeler and Elijah Kellogg. The women and children being left destitute of provisions, could not remain there. The British Tories and Indians being south, they feared to take a southern direction. No one of their acquaintances and friends left to consult with, and not knowing but all the country south was full of savages, they concluded to take an eastern direction. One of their horses being lame from his wound, could not travel. They, with what clothing was left them and some blankets, fixed off as well as they could with two horses. The company consisted of 4 women; 2 boys, one lame, 13 years old, and the other 11; two small children, one 3 years old, the other but a few months. Those who could not walk, were mounted on the two horses with what baggage they had. Thus equipped, this disconsolate family started off on their dreary and wearisome journey through the wilderness, for the place of their former residence in Sheffield, Mass. But instead of taking the most direct route, they took a round-about way, in order to avoid the enemy, and traversed the wilderness across the Green Mountain to Connecticut river at No. 4, now Charlestown N. H. Then again across the mountain to Sheffield, the place of their former residence, a distance, as they traveled, of not less than 350 miles. Much of the way there was not much road, and but few inhabitants. Their progress was slow and distressing. But the old lady, being a resolute, persevering character managed the expedition with much fortitude perseverance and economy.

The first night they put up at Capt. Benjamin Cooley's in Pittsford, who was very kind, and comforted them with the best their log-house afforded. The second day they arrived at the fort in Rutland. Here they were furnished with

some provisions to help them along. The third night they encamped in the woods on the mountain. The fourth day they arrived at Capt. Coffin's, in Cavendish. Here they stayed two days, and were the recipients of his hospitality. And so, from place to place, until, in about 3 weeks, they arrived safe among their friends at the place of their destination in Sheffield.

The men who were prisoners at Ti. were set to work in the day time where they could be with safety, and at night they were confined in cells. Mr. Churchill and Hickok were set boating wood across the lake. At first, for a while, a number of British soldiers would go with them: but they, working faithfully, and manifesting no discontent, were at length sent off with but one soldier: him they persuaded to go with them, and so, fastening the boat on the eastern shore of the lake, they all left. Mr. Churchill and Mr. Hickok left for their places of residence in Hubbardton. Here they found nothing but desolation, carnage and putrefaction. Not a live human being was to be found to gain any intelligence from, or condole with. In Mr. Hickok's house lay the putrid body of a dead man: this they buried, and then proceeded over the battle-ground. Here they could discover nothing but a promiscuous mass of scattered fragments of putrid carcases, clothing, fire-arms and direful desolation! Proceeding on, still, to the place of Mr. Churchill's house, where he had left his family and all he held most dear on earth, what a heart-sickening scene presented itself; nothing could they behold but death, desolation and destruction! Here, where a few weeks before was a happy family, all in health and prosperity; each one attending to his own domestic duties, and striving to render each other cheerful and happy, now nothing to comfort or console! no living creature to be found! the carcases and racks of his animals lay, here and there, in a state of putrefaction! There was the tree to which he had been bound, the brush lying round, and the fire-brand amongst it. His harvest had ripened and was perishing. Nothing was left but what was heart-sickening and disgusting to the sensitive feelings of the two escaped, hungry, weary, desponding searchers for consolation, but finding none. They left these dreary, heart-sickening scenes, for the whole town was deserted, and not a solitary being left to enquire of, and proceeded on to Castleton. Here Mr. Hickok was so fortunate as to find his family in health and safety. But Mr. Churchill not finding his family nor gaining any intelligence concerning them,

wended his weary way, on foot and alone, to the place from which he had formerly moved. Here, with a grateful heart, he found his family, which arrived some days before, safe and in good health. The other prisoners remained such until October, when they were retaken by Col. Brown.

In the fall, after the capture of Burgoyne, Mr. Churchill moved his family back to Castleton—10 miles from his home. He with his boys went to his place and worked. He saved some of his corn and potatoes; cut and laid up some poor hay for his horses, and in the winter moved his family into his house in Hubbardton. Mr. Spaulding and Uriah Hickok returned the next spring. No more of the inhabitants returned until the year 1780; and not many until '83, when a number of families moved into the town. In the spring of 1784 the inhabitants turned out and made a general search over the battle-ground and woods adjoining, gathering up what bones they could find, which had lain bleaching in the sun, wind and rain for 7 years (amounting to many bushels) and buried them. Since that time there have not been many found. But occasionally, when they have been discovered, they have been carefully taken care of and buried.

FIRST SETTLEMENT AND PROGRESS.

The first settlers, most of them, were very poor, and had about as much as they could do to pay for their land and get here. Those who first came looked out their place, cut and cleared their path to it; cleared a patch and laid up logs for a house, covering the roof and gable ends with elm bark, and for the floor split and hewed logs. After having done this they went for their families. The second reinforcement, most of them, brought their families with them, and camped with those who were here before, until they could build a shelter in the same fashion. There were no boards to be had short of 10 or 12 miles, and they were without the means of procuring them. In some instances families moved into their house before its roof was on, logs chinked, door hung, or any thing over head but the bare beams, even in the winter. Many of them furnished themselves with tables, bedsteads and chairs, with no other tools than an axe and auger. For a fire place a stone back was built up in one end of their house, and stones, such as they could get, were laid down for a hearth. The first year they could raise nothing to live upon; and what they failed of bringing with them (which could not

be much, for they had to clear roads, ford streams, and often partly unload, and carry their goods up hill on their backs; (the women and children walking most of the way,) they had to supply by any means they could invent—by fishing, hunting, or with roots and herbs, or by going where they could obtain it by work, and bring it home on their backs, etc. Joseph Churchill had an old continental horse, which was almost the only one in the vicinity. He took a pair of shoes which had been found by his oldest son, and started in pursuit of some grain. He found none that he could buy until he got to Manchester, more than 30 miles from home; got it ground at Fitch's mill in Pawlet, and paid for the toll in money out of his scanty supply to bear his expenses home.

Janna Churchill eked out his first year with clams, a large mud turtle, woodhucks, etc.; and the rest somewhat in the same way. The writer of this has seen a man with one half bushel of buckwheat in a bag, (at Castleton mill) hold on to it, and would not let go, until the miller agreed to take money for the toll.

Those who were here before the battle have been named. In the years 1783-4 new arrivals took place, so that by the summer of 1784 there were about 20 families in the town. The new recruits were: James Whelpley, Samuel Wood, Joseph Churchill, Ithamer Gregory, Janna and Josiah Churchill, Nathan Rumsey, Joseph, Daniel, Isaac, Hezekiah and John Rumsey, and may be others, who all settled in the woods in different parts of the town, in a manner and form as before described.

After the first year, when they had raised a little corn, beans, potatoes, wheat, etc., they fared much better. Some of them had a cow, which ran in the woods in summer, and browsed in the winter. This was a great help to them, and some of their neighbors. The early inhabitants had to go to the west part of Castleton to mill, 12 miles, through woods and upon a bad road. The mill had but one run of stones and ground slowly. In the winter they would go with an ox load, and be gone two or three days. But for a number of years, in the summer, it was done with one large continental horse which had served in the Revolutionary war, and was used to hard service, and one boy, the only one in the neighborhood whom they would venture, and it almost became his trade. The way they managed was to load the horse with 3 bushels of grain, well balanced and fastened on—then put the boy on top and send him off: he would go and leave that grist, (for he

could not wait to have it ground) and take another which he had left before, and come home. It would take him a whole day, and often a considerable part of the night. Of his night adventures, if he was so disposed, he might relate many stories. One of them he will so much indulge his vanity as to relate:

It was in the month of October—the road muddy, and the night very dark. He had got to within about a mile of home, passing through a thick piece of brush, very slowly, in the mud, and traveling along very demurely. All on a sudden a snort, and a tremendous snarl and thrashing among the brush: and, with the aid of a little imagination he could see glaring eyes, and hear gnashing of teeth. The old soldier, although he had been accustomed to the roaring of cannon, the flashing of firearms and the whistling of bullets, perhaps without being much moved, was in this case much frightened. He snorted, and even roared and splashed along as fast as possible with his load, the boy sticking close, and looking out on every side for pokers, which he imagined he could see and hear in every direction: but they finally both arrived safe at home, without any injury, except quite a fright. After this, in short days, when he saw he was like to be belated, he would put up about 4 miles back, where was a girl about his age, that was sometimes his companion on horseback to mill.

Their log-houses were apt to smoke, with only a back of stone laid up; so, after a while, they would build from the beam out with split sticks laid cob-house fashion, and plaster well with clay inside, which remedied this inconvenience. It was difficult to get their split log-floor level, so that their home-made table would be one side higher than the other, and their porridge-dish could not be full; this they remedied by putting a chip under the edge. For their winter fires they would cut a tree one and a half or two feet through, (the larger the better) cut it up 6 or 8 feet long, (there was plenty of wood, and the men and boys liked to chop it); after getting these logs to the door, and placing them on rollers, with an axe stuck fast into the end, the two largest boys would put shoulder to shoulder, with their hands hold of the axe-helve, and draw; and, perhaps, a boy or one or two girls pushing behind, all with ruddy, laughing countenances. Having drawn it before the fire-place, it is rolled on, and another, nearly as large, rolled on top, and a third is placed on long stones in front—the fire is now laid on, with dry kindlings and other small

wood, until, perhaps, one-fourth of a cord might be on at a time: thus they had a fire that with little attending to would last 24 hours in the coldest of weather. Asahel Wright practised drawing in his logs with a pair of little stags.

Fish, especially the sucker, was a great accommodation to the early settlers of this town. This kind was very plenty and large. In the month of May they would make their appearance at the mouth of the streams; when two or three young men, with a torch and seoop-net, would sometimes haul out a barrel of them in the course of a few hours. These being dressed, salted and smoked, might be kept good through the season. They would go well as they were, but much better broiled with a little butter. And even if they were kept well packed and salted in a barrel, they were at all times in season for boiling, frying or broiling. And should it happen that there might be a little pork with it, they were excellent with jonnycake and potatoes. The way they smoked them was to get a very limber bush-cut off the twigs, and then hang them on the limb, which being set in the large chimney might be smoked in large quantities at a time. Many a family has been preserved from hunger by this kind of food.

It was often very difficult to get grinding, even, after they had any thing to grind, on account of the badness of the roads and weather, and the distance and searcity of mills: and often whole families would live a long time on roast potatoes, boiled or pounded corn, which they pounded in large mortars made for that purpose, and even boiled wheat, which they called firmaty.

The children were generally healthy and robust with fresh and blooming countenances—cheerful and happy, even on such food. Roast potatoes, especially, were a prominent article for food in the Fall and Winter. They were always at hand, and needed no grinding. Bean porridge, with a little jonnycake, was healthy and good for all.

When the town was new, and wolves and bears were plenty, the settlers did not keep many sheep; and what few they did keep were uniformly fetched up and shut in a pen near the house at night; and this special care did not at all times secure them; for, in some cases whole flocks were destroyed, even in their pens. Benjamin Hickok had 16 killed in one night in a pen adjoining his house, which was all he had. Samuel Churchill had 18 killed, and the wolf would have killed all, had he not

been driven off. In this case the wolf paid what his ears and skin was worth with his life. A few days after he came to eat mutton, but was taken in a trap and killed.

Shoes were very scarce and hard to be obtained; thus the children went barefoot in summer among the stubs, and many of them all winter. The writer, at 12 years old, wore all winter the flank of a hide gathered up moccasin-like; and the first pair of boots he ever had was in the winter after he was 20: short legs made from flanks of a skin.

The first roads in town were cut and cleared by the settlers as they needed them, and much labor and time were spent in their construction. The old Ti. road ran quartering through the town, and was very crooked, and was never of much use to the settlers. The first, except that, was cleared in a north and south direction through the east part of the town, and was a thoroughfare for emigrants going north, for many years.

The first tax that was assessed on the town was for making a road through north and south-west of the centre; but it did not succeed. The next move for the same road was the grant of a lottery. The plan was laid, the tickets sold, the money collected, the lottery drawn, and the chief manager absconded with the money; so that the old east street road was still the thoroughfare. The third move was for a turnpike, which succeeded, and a good road was made, which became a thoroughfare over which, previous to the opening of the Champlain canal, the more northern part of the country received its merchandize and transported its produce to Troy; from which place to Burlington the mail was carried at one time by stages, somewhat to the waste of horseflesh, every 24 hours:—all which was greatly to the injury of the east part of the town.

The first settlement commenced in the southeasterly part of the town; here the main business transactions were carried on for many years, and it got the appellation of Village. There were in the length of 2 miles about 30 dwelling-houses, with a good supply of stores, mechanic shops, etc. But on the turnpike road's coming into use, and travel and business being withdrawn from that street it ran down, and now it is not much but a neighborhood of decent farmers. The railroads, on every side, have destroyed the turnpike road.

The first frame-barn was built by Samuel Churchill in the year 1785. The boards were drawn 12½ miles, on an ox sled, and the nails

were picked up at Ti. fort after it was burnt. The town was organized on the first Tuesday of March, 1785. Soon after its organization the selectmen commenced a tirade of warning all out of town who had not lived in it one year and one day, which practice was followed for many years. There was no town tax assessed by vote of the town for more than 20 years after its organization. There had been some cases where a person had needed help: but it had always been obtained brotherlike by voluntary contributions.

The first meeting to organize the militia was on the first Tuesday of May, 1785, when Ithamer Gregory was chosen captain; David Hickok, Lieut., and Silas Churchill, ensign. From that time trainings were kept up as the law required. The Hubbardton band had no large gun, and could not make all the noise they wished, so they employed a blacksmith to make them one. But on a certain occasion they split their gun: soon after the following lines appeared in the Rutland Herald, of those days:

When men rejoiced, in days of yore,
That stamp act should appear no more, &c.*

When the people first began to die they were buried without much order as to place; but soon those who were living began to look out locations where they might bury their dead. As there was no convenient centre and the people were scattered, they purchased locations where they could be best convened. There are as many as four places where the dead are buried, and they are fast filling up.

There were once living in this town 14 families by the name of Churchill, now there are only 4 males of that name. Once there were 13 by the name of Rumsey, now only 3 males; 7 Hickok families, now none. These three names were once the majority of the town. The greatest mortality that has happened in the town was in the winter of 1812—'13. when, in the course of 2 months, about 40 were carried off, mostly men in the vigor of manhood, and of robust constitution. Query: Why did that great mortality pass over our country so generally at that time? Just at the commencement of the war? Why did it carry off that particular class of citizens? Was it because the people were too many? Did they feel too strong and confident in themselves? Was it not to lead them to a sense of their own frailty, and to a sense of their dependence? And to lead them to look to the God of armies

* For this effusion of Mr. C.'s see, somewhat altered, the Article on Monkton.

for aid and assistance? Was it not that they might not have occasion to boast, and say we have gained the victory by the strength of our own arms, and forget the Lord, who is their protector and shield, on whom all are dependent?

For many years the inhabitants of this town were considered very much on an equality, as to property and circumstances; none were very rich, and but few very poor; and no real paupers. If any were unfortunate and needed help, their neighbors were ready to give a helping hand, and so became mutual helpers to each other. But of late the property is getting more into the hands of a few. Some few men are buying out their neighbors, who take their money and carry it off out of the place, and their houses are converted into barns and sheep-hovels. Those who buy are on the strain to pay; and as fast as they pay, the money is carried off, and not many improvements are making.—School districts are thinning out, society becoming scarce and weak; highways not so well attended to, and a general disadvantage accrues to community.

Hubbardton has done much to build up the West, both with people and money; in some instances almost whole colonies have gone, and the population of the town has much diminished. In 1840 there had 7 persons died in the town between 90 and 100 years old; 18 between 80 and 90. There were then 27 between 70 and 80, and 10 between 80 and 90. Those who are alive that were 60 in 1840, are now 74. Those who were 70 then are 84 now, and two or three are now living between 90 and 100. Farmers, generally, are holding their own pretty well, except those who are selling out. Many are adding to their acres, and covering their hills with sheep."

In 1840 the town contained 2 mills for carding and dressing cloth, 2 grist-mills, 1 tavern, 9 saw-mills, and 1 triphammer shop: of these 1 grist-mill, with 1 tannery remains—beside 3 saw-mills, for which there is now little employment. In 1845 a woolen factory was established by C. P. Austin, on the mill-site first occupied by Nathian Rumsey. In the winter of '54-'55 it was burned, with the adjacent grist-mill. Neither having been re-built, the loss has been a serious inconvenience.

HORTONVILLE,

The only pretense of a village, and the centre of a small business, is on the outlet of Gregory's Pond. The first mills erected here were built

by Ithamer Gregory, toward the close of the last century. His title being involved in law, it partly by direct purchase, and by some adroit management, came into the hands of MAJOR GIDEON HORTON, from whom the place received its name, and of whom some curious stories are told. He was a man of much public spirit, the father of a numerous and wealthy family, from which the place received much of its social and religious character. He died in October, 1842, aged 73, and none of his descendants remain here. The place contains one store, and one of the three petty postoffices which the people of this town, for the want of any convenient centre or postal facilities, have established for their convenience.

About the year 1845 a mill was erected here by H. Hurlbut & J. P. Morgan for sawing marble quarried in Sudbury; but the expense of transportation rendering the business unprofitable, it was abandoned.

As regards education, little has been done by the public in this town, more than to give the 10 district schools within its limits an average of respectability; while the puerile provisions of a weak school-law seem to have diminished the number, without increasing the average qualifications of teachers.

The inhabitants, many years ago, established a considerable library of historical and miscellaneous books, which was a useful source of information and profitable amusement; but in time it became neglected, and the books were worn out or lost, and it no longer exists. Its place is now supplied by the newspapers and periodicals of the day, or by works of a more questionable character, which, if they do not enervate, seldom leave any useful and permanent impression on the mind. In this age of many books, too few are found of a truly useful character. To the people here, as elsewhere, not only the great authors of antiquity are unknown, but even the more familiar English classics are seldom seen. Although every man may be a sovereign ruler, too few are acquainted with the political and general history of the country in which they live, the welfare of which is entrusted to their care. The want of a higher literature than that which flows from a corrupt and corrupting press is now felt, and may eventually produce fatal effects in a country where little else is esteemed in learning or literature, save that which pampers a depraved taste, promotes the self-interest, or flattens the vanity of men.

SURFACE, SOIL, WATER, ROCKS, ETC.

The surface of this township is hilly, and, toward the east, mountainous. There are 12 ponds lying wholly or in part within its limits—some with, and others without, names. The Gregory's, lying in Hubbardton and Sudbury, is 2 miles long. Beebe's pond is rather more than a mile long, and about one mile wide.

The soil, once covered with a rich, vegetable mould, producing the finest wheat, is better adapted to pasturage than tillage, and the inhabitants have given their principal attention to sheep husbandry, as the principal source of their wealth. Of late, however, as in other parts of the State, the rearing of choice specimens has been a sort of speculative mania, on account of the extravagant prices which are given and received.

The town was once covered with a luxuriant growth of hard wood and hemlock, interspersed with the white pine, which often grew to a monstrous size. It has been said of the old Pagans, that they regarded their groves and forests with religious veneration and love, and that they were preserved by the terrors of superstition from the wasteful touch of vulgar hands. It is to be regretted that a more intelligent people had not adopted a wiser policy, by preserving part of the original forests of the country with those noble trees, almost any one of which would now be worth the average price of the land on which they stood. Seemingly created by a wise Providence to supply the wants and necessities of many generations, they were at first, in good part, ruthlessly destroyed; while the greed and necessities of man, aided by swarms of devouring insects which nature seems to have sent in revenge for the outrage, are fast completing the work of extermination, the evils of which, at some distant day, will, perhaps, be attempted to be stayed by futile legislative enactments.

Hubbardton had steadily increased in population until the year 1820, when it numbered 810; since which time, from a variety of causes, it has steadily declined, while it has increased in wealth.

The land was usually bought up in small lots of 100 acres each, by actual settlers, who generally had large families of children—their principal wealth—who, as they grew up, found ample employment in cutting down trees, and in the practice of domestic industry: but when the land was cleared and the country filled up,

as a certain judge remarked of his father's house, "the hive being small, and the swarm large, to emigrate was a necessity, if not a choice."

While the indefinable process by which the land of Western Vermont has too often passed from the hands of the small farmer, operates with injurious effect upon society—in many cases introducing a floating, half-pauper population to supply his place.

The population is now 606. Few years have recently been remarked for their fatality, if we except the year 1851, when several died: among those whose loss has been felt by the community, were Deacon Silas Whipple and Asahel Wright; and the year commencing in May, 1860, when about 1-24th part of the people died. There has seldom been a great disproportion of deaths. During that year the diphtheria was peculiarly fatal, while several died at an advanced age: among those to be remembered as having filled respectable positions in society, were David Barber, aged about 90 years, and Deborah, wife of Rufus Griswold.

In general there is nothing very peculiar about the rocks in this town, except that they are much thrown into ledges. Quartz is very abundant, but I believe no gold has yet been discovered in it. It is most common in cool and shaded places. It is often found in crystals and radiated. Black lead has been found inlaid in rocks, in small quantities. A small location of lead was once discovered, which contained a small portion of silver.

A ledge of pencils, and one of whetstones of a very superior quality, have been considerably wrought. Roofing slate has also been found. But the greatest curiosity in the geological department is a course of rocks which cross the town in an east and westerly direction, different from any other rock found in its vicinity. It is in detached blocks, resembling rock ore in shape and appearance, only it is not as heavy or dark colored. The earth in which it is embeded is reddish, and has the appearance of burnt earth. In many places it crosses ledges of other rock, overlying them and detached from them; in others it seems to have cut its way in a straight path, 6 or 8 feet wide, and not uniting with any other rock. It appears to have been broken up into different shapes and sizes, and some blocks are full of holes, while others show white spots where they are broken. It is easy to break, and breaks in very straight lines. The color of the inside is bluish.

There have been some articles of Indian construction found—arrows, in particular. At a short distance from the N. W. corner of the town there was an encampment, at no distant period. The numerous ponds abounding with fish must have made it one of the favorite haunts of the red man. Near the Marsh pond there is a large circular mound, some 6 rods in diameter, composed of gravel, and apparently of artificial formation.

There is a swamp in this town in which are found large sound pine logs and stumps directly under others of a larger growth, many feet deep in the earth.

Small blocks of iron have often been picked up, and a very little silver: but by far the largest quantity of the latter has been found by cultivating the soil, raising cattle, horses and sheep, and by practising domestic economy.

The streams in Hubbardton are all quite small, and the water good. The springs are excellent: however, there is a peculiar one in the S. W. part of the town. It is chalybeate, and also impregnated with carbonate of lime. It is supposed to contain some medicinal qualities, and to have cured salt rheum in some cases of scrofula: calcareous tufa is found about it. But this spring is so small, and so situated, that it can never become noted.

Hubbardton is a small, ragged, poor town (as is well known)—no convenient centre—almost all edge and corners, so that its trade and business transactions go into the trading towns by which it is surrounded—helping to build up and enrich them. This, by some who are the most candid, is acknowledged; and further, that it is one of their best paying customers. It being small, poor, and hardly thought of in these times of improvement, and since railroads have taken away the travel that once went through it; it became necessary, in order to keep up the remembrance of it, that it speak out for itself, and tell something about itself, in order to preserve its name and place among the very thriving towns around. And in order to do that, it must say much about what it has been, who has been here, and what singular, curious, or important things are in, and has taken place in it—the most of which have been named in former articles, yet some remain not yet named. And not much has yet been said about individual persons. Now as my hand is in, if I may be indulged, I would say of Hubbardton, that there have been born, and have resided here men who, after they have left, have become men of some note and usefulness, viz.

2 members of Congress, 1 lieutenant governor, 4 judges of courts, 2 land commissioners, 1 surveyor general, 2 brigadier and 1 major general, 4 colonels, 1 minister to a foreign court, 1 high sheriff, a number of ministers of the gospel, 1 a missionary to Burmah, and 1 to Diabekir in Turkey. Most of these were raised in town, small and poor as it is.

It is a common remark that the town has produced some very good minds, but the place was not large enough for the length and breadth of their talent and enterprise. It was here cramped and could not expand; so they left that they might find room to act.

There were a few men who were somewhat noted and useful while they remained in the town, viz.: Nathan Rumsey was instrumental of bringing many settlers into the town—was the first merchant, built the first grist-mill, represented the town, was justice of the peace and captain of the militia many years, and was a soldier in the war of the Revolution. His mill being burnt, he re-built it; but on the death of his wife, and meeting with other reverses, he left the town, and was absent a number of years, during which he went to the West, and accompanied Lewis and Clark in their expedition over the Rocky Mountains. After his return, he wrote a journal of his travels and adventures. On the commencement of the war of 1812, he joined the army, was taken a prisoner in September, 1814, and died a prisoner at Halifax in March, 1815.

James Whelpley, Esq., came into this town in the year 1787. He was most of the time in the American service during the Revolution, and served as commissary, in which business he lost considerable property. His health failing, he left the service and engaged in the mercantile business; but not succeeding in that, he left and came to Hubbardton. He represented the town a number of years; a number of times was a member of the Convention, and served as a justice of the peace until age admonished him to decline. He was the county surveyor for a number of years—was a great hunter and trapper, and killed many deer, wolves, bears, foxes, wild cats, &c. Once when he was on a hunting excursion he supposed he saw a deer, and was on the point of firing when he discovered it to be a man. This so affected him that he hunted no more that season. He out-lived all his children, and died January 6, 1838, aged 90 years.

Doctor Theophilus Flagg came into this town in the year 1791, and was the first physician in

the town. He came here in low circumstances; but by his economy, industry and prudence, and strict attention to his calling, for his own and the benefit of the people, he had become possessed of a good property, and initiated himself into the hearts of the people, and at last fell a sacrifice to his persevering efforts for the benefit of the sick and afflicted, in the midst of his usefulness, very much regretted. He served a number of years as deacon of the church; a number of years he represented the town. He was a skilful physician, a kind and tender nurse, very humane in his feelings toward the afflicted. He had a mare which he commonly rode on his visits, that became so attached to him that she would never leave him, although he commonly turned her loose in the road when he called to visit a patient. One dark night, after having rode her all day, he stopped to call on a patient, and let her loose as usual. When he came to look for her, she was not to be found; and, supposing she had started for home, he started off on foot. He had not gone far when he heard her neigh, and on stopping a short time she came up to him. After his death she was sold and taken off into another town; but she was uneasy and came back, and was found in the burying-yard, near his grave, where she had usually been kept.

Joseph Churchill came into this town in the winter of 1783—was the father of 12 children—7 sons and 5 daughters, all of whom lived to be men and women, and there was not a death in the family until most of them were settled in the world. The youngest that died was 24 years old. His fourth son was killed by the Indians on the last day of the year 1813, at Black Rock.

Mr. Churchill served as justice of the peace and as selectman many years. He was a very strong man and a great mower, in his prime: as an instance of his great strength it is known that he once carried two strong young men up three steps, through a door, in spite of their strenuous efforts at resistance. He died of a cancer, March 21, 1821, aged 71. His descendants are scattered over six different States—his oldest son, only, remaining in Vermont.

There was formerly in this town a garden owned and cultivated by Mrs. Churchill, the wife of Samuel Churchill, one of the first settlers. It was very much admired for its size, beauty and the excellent order in which it was kept, and was much esteemed for its variety of useful roots and plants, which were cultivated for their medicinal qualities, as well as for food. There

were two kinds of Solomon's seal, two of couch, ginseng, potatoes, the tea shrub, &c. It was in this garden that Lieut. Campbell of Rutland, an old soldier and hunter, shot a humming-bird with his rifle, 5 rods off, while it was tossing about a bed of balm-flowers. He took its bill off close to the eyes.

There was once a bald eagle killed in this town which measured from wing to wing 9 feet and 4 inches. He was taken in a trap 8 miles from the place where he was found—had carried the trap 3 weeks—it was a common fox-trap), and although he could rise with it, he could not fly much.

Many bears have been killed in this town, which were of a considerable size: one weighed 400 pounds when dressed. There were once found two bucks fastened together by the horns, and dead.

REV. ITHAMER HIBBARD,

The first settled pastor of the Congregational church, was a bold, athletic man, full of the spirit of '76, and quite limited in his education. He had served as a chaplain in the Revolutionary war, in which capacity he styled himself a "recruiting officer;" and he was not only faithful in the cause of his country, as an officer in her army, and as a true patriot, but he was also faithful to his Heavenly King, and very successful in enlisting soldiers under His banner.

He first came to Poultney in 1780, where he was instrumental in establishing a society composed of Congregationalists and Baptists. He remained there until about the year 1796, when some began to think he was not sufficiently refined for Poultney, and finally succeeded in getting a vote to dismiss him. This almost broke the poor old man's heart—he having labored with his people so long, and with very little support; for he could almost say with Paul, "These hands have ministered to my necessities; I have not been chargeable to any of you." Poor and disconsolate, he preached a few years to destitute churches in the vicinity, and was "gathered to his fathers." * * * "He came to Hubbardton in the year 1798. Soon after a revival commenced, and many were added to the church. He was very useful in towns adjoining, and was often present at funerals and councils. He possessed a poetical genius, and composed many hymns which have been published.* He was the father of twenty children, by two wives, many of whom became

* The Hymns, or writings of Ithamer Hibbard are no longer extant; at least to my knowledge.

ministers of the gospel. He died in this town March 2, 1802, much regretted."

"Peace to his ashes."

To furnish a sketch of this man's life might be claimed as a right, both by the compiler of Poultney and Hubbardton history. Of his early life I know nothing, but considered, as the good people of Poultney closed the church doors upon him, and as he received a *welcome* in this less pretentious town, that it properly belonged to me.

RUFUS WILMOT GRISWOLD,

The well known compiler of American literature, spent the greater part of his boyhood in this town, where his only surviving parent still lives, at a very advanced age. He was descended, on the paternal side, from an old Connecticut farmer: one of his maternal ancestors was Thomas Mahew, the first governor of Martha's Vineyard. Casting himself adrift on the world at an early age, he traveled over most parts of his own country and in Europe. Of an active mind which was somewhat erratic in its operations, he studied divinity; then took to editing. About 1837 he published a paper in Vergennes for a short time; but soon went to New York, where he associated himself with Horace Greeley in editing the *New Yorker*.—He afterward became connected with several eminent journals: and in 1842 and '43 with *Graham's Magazine*, which, under his management received an amount of patronage and public favor it had never before attained. He shortly afterward established his reputation as a man of letters, by publishing his "Poets and Poetry of America:" and afterward of England, with his "Prose Writers of America." His writings were widely diffused through the periodicals of the day. A few years before his death he produced his "Republican Court," the merits of which posterity will appreciate.

As a man he had his foibles and peculiarities, yet was warm, generous and impulsive in his friendships, and of deep research and extensive literary acquirements. No person was more opposed than he to national cant and depreciation. To the imputation of DeTocqueville that America had never produced any great historian nor poet, (before the names of Prescott and Bancroft, or Hildreth had adorned our annals) and who argued from her historical, political and social circumstances, the improbability of any great genius ever arising in either of those walks, Mr. G. said:

"There is connected with this country no

lack of subjects for poetry and romance. The perilous voyages of the old Norsemen, the sublime heroism of Columbus—his triumphs and his sufferings; the fall of the Mexican and Peruvian empires; the vast ruins, indicating where annihilated nations once had their capitals; the colonization of New England by the Puritans; the persecutions of the Quakers and Baptists; the wars of Philip of Mount Hope; the rise and fall of the French dominion in Canada; the extinction of the great confederacy of the Five Nations; the settlement of the several States by persons of the most varied and picturesque characters; the sublime and poetical mythology of the aborigines; and that grand Revolution, resulting in their political independence, and the establishment of the democratic principle which forms, for the present, a barrier between the traditionary past and our own time, too familiar to be moulded by the hand of fiction:—all abound with themes for the poet.

“Turning from subjects for heroic to those of descriptive poetry, we have a variety not less extensive and interesting. The mountains of New England and the West; the great inland seas between the Placea and the St. Lawrence, with their ten thousand Islands, and the lesser lakes; the majestic rivers and their cataracts; the old and limitless forests; the sea-like prairies; the caves, in which whole cities might be laid; the pure and beautiful climate of the North—

“That threads

Her clear, warm heaven at noon; the mist,
Her twilight hills, her cool and starry eyes;
The glorious splendor of her sunset clouds;
The rainbow beauty of her forest leaves
That greet his eye, in solitude and clouds,
Where 'er his web of song her poet weaves
Her Autumn scenery;

and surpassing in gorgeous magnificence all sights in the transatlantic world, and all the varieties of land, lake, river, air and sky, which lie between the Bay of Hudson and the Straits of Panama, afford an unbounded diversity of subjects and illustrations for the poet of nature.”

The latter days of Mr. Griswold were unhappy. Worn with study and toil; unfortunate in his domestic relations, he passed from youth to a premature old age. In the summer of 1857 he perceived that his life was drawing to an end, and sought the humble and perhaps almost forgotten home of his youth to die, but which he never reached; having proceeded as far as Cambridge, it was deemed advisable to return to New York city, where he died soon after, in the 43d year of his age.

Much of our country's traditionary lore perished with him. His private library, carefully selected, was the most extensive and valuable in the United States.

BATTLE OF HUBBARDTON.

Before day-break, July 6, 1777, St. Clair reluctantly evacuated Ticonderoga, and retreated toward Castleton. The enemy perceiving the movement, revealed by the accidental burning of a log-house, dispatched General Frazer, with nearly 1200 men—light infantry and grenadiers served with artillery, soon followed by Reidsel with part of the Brunswick regiment in pursuit. On the morning of the 7th they came up with the American rear guard, composed of the regiments of Cols. Warner, Francis and Hale, which were placed under Warner's command by St. Clair, who had imprudently pushed on to Castleton, 6 miles beyond. His force, as stated by the enemy, amounted in the aggregate to not less than 1500 men; but as he was encumbered with the refuse of the army, and some of his own men unfit for duty, it did not probably number more than 800 or 1000 which were brought into action: these last, however, were chosen troops, in good part “Green Mountain Boys.” At an early hour the belligerents drew up their forces in line of battle, but did not presently engage, (as each awaited the arrival of reinforcements,) until Warner made a fierce onslaught, throwing the enemy into confusion, who, rallying again, advanced upon the Americans, but were brought to a stand. The action had now become general, and Francis was killed at the head of his regiment, which was then driven to the woods at the point of the bayonet. At this critical juncture Reidsel's reinforcement arrived. The Americans, supposing the whole German force was at hand, were seized with a panic, and gave way; when Warner's regiment, which had fought with invincible courage, began to break. The sturdy and intrepid Colonel, throwing himself down on a log, poured forth a torrent of curses and execrations on the flying troops; but when perceiving the day was lost, he sprang to his feet, and in the coolest possible manner ordered the regiment to assemble at Manchester, which those who heard him obeyed to the number of about 200; the others joining the remains of Francis' regiment, repaired to the main army at Fort Edward.—Hale's regiment was not brought into action, but was, in part, surrendered to the enemy without striking a blow. That officer's conduct, although severely censured by some high in authority, has been by others excused. The English loss in this battle, as stated by their official returns, in killed and wounded was 183—including among the former 20 officers; of whom was

a major Grant. I believe the American loss is unknown: as stated by the enemy, in round numbers, it was 200 killed—as many prisoners, beside a large number wounded, most of whom perished miserably in the woods.* [See History of Reign of King George III.] Ethan Allen, in his off-hand, decisive manner, states: "our loss at 30 killed†—the enemy's at 300." His figures I consider somewhat apocryphal. Those who have given the subject particular attention, have estimated the American loss at 324 killed, wounded and prisoners. [See *Thompson's Vermont.*]

This battle, the only considerable one ever fought in Vermont, was lost by the indiscretion of St. Clair, who, having left his rear-guard at such a distance from his advance, as to render any support useless in case of victory, and perhaps adding ruin to misfortune, in event of defeat [See Chipman's Life of Allen and Warner.]

Hubbardton battle-field is one of those beautiful and picturesque spots so often met with among the hills and valleys of Vermont. Many points celebrated in history and romance are easily recognized. Mount Zion on the south, over which the troops of Warner passed on their way to Manchester, is said to have received its name from Allen, who, usually more forcible than appropriate in his application of Scripture, surveyed from its summit the "land of promise," as he looked over into old Ti., when on his memorable expedition thither. Toward the south the road taken by St. Clair is plain.

On the 7th of July, 1859, an appropriate monument of marble was erected on this ground, near the spot where Francis was killed, "By the citizens of Hubbardton and vicinity, To the Memory of those men who here laid down their lives in the defence of their country's rights and liberties,"‡ after the place had lain neglected and almost forgotten for 82 years. An historical address was delivered by Henry Clark, and an oration by E. P. Walton of Montpelier.

That anniversary will not soon be forgotten. Over the thousands there assembled from their

* History has generally stated the British loss in killed at 140.

† Did not Allen refer to the loss of Vermont troops

‡ In June, 1777, Congress adopted the present Flag of the nation by an act which was not published until the August following: but it seems to have been previously used in the army, and probably for the first time at Hubbardton. This was of rather primitive material, and made by the officers at Ticonderoga from their own clothes; one of them giving a coat for the blue field of the Stars.—I make this statement mainly on the authority of Mr. B. F. Winslow of Pittsford.

peaceful and quiet homes in the counties of Rutland and Addison, to look upon the humble pageant, the sky was perhaps as blue, and the sun as bright, as when, on that day of mortal strife the wilderness resounded with the echo of the deep-mouthed cannon, and the rattle of musquetry, intermingled with many a death-moan, as the armed men of two kindred nations bathed the soil in their fraternal blood. How changed was all else beside! There, as stated by tradition, the "Stars and Stripes," the flag of our nation, were first unfurled before the gaze of the dread Lion of England. Now serenely waving its ample folds in the summer air, while on their azure field were clustered the emblems of more than thirty united States—springing into existence (as it were) but yesterday: a nation like Pallas from the brain of Jove, spreading over a boundless continent, the mighty rivers of which were but the paths of their commerce. They seemed likely to present in their future progress a spectacle of human greatness superior to any which the ancients ever knew—a nation on which has been lavished the spoils of time—receiving in its right hand, with the emigration, the arts, the sciences and the literature, of the old world.

As on that day, from reviewing the past we contemplate the future, who did not say "it is good to be here"? Who then heard the still, small voice of the dead answering back from the silent earth: "With our life's blood we bought that freedom you so much affect to honor—the duties of which are here neglected, and then forgotten; and the privileges of which are esteemed but as they are subservient to base utility."

Among that living throng were none who acted a part in the scenes of that day; and but one was known to be living.* Who that was present, either in the pride and strength of manhood, or the opening bloom of youth, will stand beside that monument four-score years from then?

SOMETHING CONCERNING THE GENERAL CUSTOMS OF THE PEOPLE 60, 50, AND AS LATE AS 40 YEARS AGO.

The trees were plenty, and the dwellings of man were built with logs; some of the houses were hewed inside and some were not; the floors were mostly made of split logs, hewed on one side. Their chimneys were made large,

* Benjamin Hickok spent the latter part of his life in West Haven, and died a year or two after the event here referred to.

high in the chimney was a pole laid crosswise to hang the trammel on. Each chimney had one or two long iron-trammels to hang the porridge-pot and dish-kettle on. The windows were of grained sheep-skin, or greased paper.

In these dwellings might be seen the matron carding wool or tow, with hand-cards, or spinning flax at the Dutch wheel; the oldest girl, at her great spinning-wheel, near the sheepskin or paper window, and the younger ones knitting. In the chimney-corner, in the evening, might be seen a boy reading, writing, cyphering, or teaching his younger brothers and sisters to read by the light of pine splinters which he had prepared for that purpose. Men might be seen out clearing their land, gathering in their crops, sowing, planting, browsing their cattle, or defending their rights against invaders, both human and beastly.

After a while their log-houses began to decay. Saw-mills coming into use, they began to build frame-houses, generally of one story with a chimney in the middle 10 or 12 feet square, with three fire-places and a large oven. The kitchen fire-place was a large one, with a heavy iron-crane with hooks to hang the pots and kettles upon: this crane was quite a convenience, for it swung out into the room.

Soon after the settling commenced, ministers of the gospel might be seen traversing the woods, and hunting up the scattered sheep in the wilderness. They would ride on horseback, or go on foot, as they might be able, with no other equipage than a bridle, saddle, and a pair of saddlebags containing a Bible, psalm-book, and a spare shirt or two, or, if on foot, with less baggage. Thus equipped they would travel through the woods, mud, and snow, preaching at the doors of log-houses, or in the forest, any where that was most convenient. And in some cases they have been overtaken in storms, lost their way and have lain out all night. Witness this in Elder Caleb Blood.

Women would ride on ox-sleds; men, boys and young women, would walk two or three miles through the woods, over hills, on a new road, or where there was no road to get to meeting.

The writer has seen a woman and her children riding on an ox-sled in a deep snow, while the man walked by the side of his team, with a shovel in one hand and a shamgar weapon in the other, going to meeting, with hay on his sled for his oxen to eat while he was worshipping, and a chain to fasten them to a stump.

Young women in those days were much in

the habit of exercising on their feet, both in walking abroad, and at the great-wheel. They appeared at meeting, or any where else, clad in garments of their own manufacture, with ruddy countenances, active and healthy bodies and limbs, and a cheerful and vigorous mind. How is it now?

In those early days children had but little chance for learning except what they could pick up at home by diligence. The writer of this article was but little over 8 years old when he came to Vermont; had no chance at school until the winter after he was 15, when he went to school 10 weeks in the back room of a log-house to a very ordinary teacher. He never studied any book at school but the New England primer and Dillworth's spelling-book; these he learnt by heart. In those books the spelling was like this: mix-ti-on, ques-ti-on, ex-haus-ti-on, bil-i-ous, fu-si-on, op-ti-on, de-fi-ci-ent, etc. In my first going to school, in reading where the article appeared, I was taught to say, a by itself, also of the pronoun I, or the interjection O, etc. He never had a sum given to him at school to work in arithmetic. He never was cloyed, or over-gorged with reading, as most children are now a-days on account of the deluge of books. The first newspaper he recollects of seeing was the Vermont Gazette, printed at Bennington by Haswell and Russel. It came into his hands in the evening, and did not go out until he had seen every word it contained, and he had looked it all over to find more. It is not those who are the most overgorged with books who are best informed. Few books are better for children than many. Where they have too many, they cannot learn them all, and they become disgusted with them.

After people began to build meeting-houses and to meet in them, there was no such thing as a stove thought of for warming them, for many years, except the women's foot-stoves. It was encouraging both to minister, and people in a cold day, to see a good supply of them come in well filled.

Formerly farmers calculated much on a good crop of flax. The seed was ready cash, and the fiber 9 pence per lb. The getting it out furnished the men with business in the winter, and the business was profitable, even taking it in the raw state. The writer has known a piece of ground of one and one-half acre sown, one acre with oats, and by its side the one-half acre sown with flax. The seed of the flax that grew on the one-half acre was sold for more money than the whole of the oats that grew on the one acre.

In each house might be seen a foot-wheel, or two, for spinning the flax, and as many large ones; a pair or two of hand-cards, for the tow; a hatchel, and as often as once in two or three families a loom. The women all, old and young, understood manufacturing it, and with their own fingers would furnish materials for their finest and best garments, and were their own mantua-makers. This was strong and substantial, good and wholly in use. They would make their own fine white diaper table-cloths and towels, their fine white under lining, their striped gowns, their check handkerchiefs and aprons, etc, clean and well ironed, and in which dress they were fitted out for any company, in any place. They would also manufacture their husband's, father's and brother's white summer shirts, frocks and trousers. Tow cloth had a ready market; brown 2s; whitened, 2s 3d; striped, 2s 6d.

Farmers did not keep many sheep. It was an object with each one to keep as many as would produce enough wool to clothe his family with their winter garments, or as much as the women could work up. Cards, wheels, looms, were almost always in motion. Butternut bark, sumack berries, &c., were in demand for dyeing. Black and white wool mixed was first-rate—often wove double, and warm enough for any weather. This cloth would stand the brush; the substance was not scratched away by the cloth dressing operation. As the danger from wolves grew less, sheep increased, cloth dressing came into vogue, and woollen cloth became an article in demand; but there was not enough to supply the demand until the Legislature took up the subject to encourage the growth of wool. Sheep had never been taxed; and about the year 1810 or so, the Legislature passed an act, freeing each man's poll from the list, who had that year, sheared 20 sheep. From that time sheep began to multiply until now the greatest share of farmers' stock is sheep.

In the early times in this country, and probably in others, when horses began to be more in use, and people to think more of using them as a locomotive, and somewhat to lose their dependence on their own feet, saddles began to be about as plenty as saddle horses. But they were inconvenient, and not safe for women to ride on; and, of course, each woman, especially each young woman (lest it so happened that some young man might give her an invitation to ride with him,) must have a pillion on which to ride to meetings, balls, and on other excursions, and even on long journeys. The saddles were pre-

pared for it with strong loops at each corner of the hind end. The gentleman would furnish himself with a horse and saddle, ride up to the door where his partner was and alight; she would then hand him her pillion; he would tie it on and mount, then ride up to the log on which she would be standing. She would jump on behind him, and away they would ride with much glee and merriment. Men and their wives were often seen coursing their way after this fashion.

This mode of travel was the occasion of a riddle, as follows:

My body is strange, apt subject to change.

With three heads do I often appear;

With two I converse, but one is perverse,

Not endowed with reason nor fear.

As to legs I have eight, some small and some great;—

Yet what will surprise you still more,

You plainly may see—on one side I've three,

On the other side half a half score.

Some pretend I've a tail; I'm female and male;

And to form me both sexes unite.

I'm smooth yet I'm rough, I'm tender yet tough;

I am fair—oft black and oft white.

I am very devout, I am known all about;

At church once a week I am found.

The markets I visit;—now tell me what is it

Does in such contradictions abound!

Soon after the towns in Rutland Co. began to be settled, militia companies were organized, and military trainings were kept up two whole days every year, with some half-days; and once in every two or three years a general training in some part of the regiment or brigade two or three days, which was very expensive, both for officers and men, and of no profit. In some they would have what they called "Indian fights," in which companies were divided—a part assuming the character of, and pretending to act like Indians, when not one in twenty ever saw an Indian. Those trainings were very demoralizing to the community. Often the burning of powder would commence at 12 o'clock the night previous by way of waking up officers and getting a treat. They would go from one to another, firing, drinking, halloing, swearing, until morning. New rum and whiskey must be plenty all day; many would not get over the effects of them for a number of days: and so at raisings which were frequent; at bees; and at almost all gatherings. Also at haying, harvesting, and almost every other kind of business, the liquid fire had to be a prominent article.

The first settlers were generally very careful to plant nurseries and to raise apple-trees. The consequence was that orchards and apples be-

came very plenty, and every neighborhood had a cider-mill. Cider was a prominent article in every family; it became an every day drink at meals, and at any time of the day,—especially for men in cold weather. Apples must not be wasted, most of them must be made into cider; and in the Spring most of what had not been drunk in the winter must be taken to the distillery, converted into cider brandy, and drunk in that shape. All tended to bring on diseases.

The writer is of opinion that some of his connections and many of his acquaintances who were about his age, who had large orchards, have shortened their days by relaxing from their business and making a free use of cider and cider brandy; not, however, that they drank to excess, but wasted their powers by moderate drinking. He also supposes that he has prolonged his time here on earth by diligent exercise, and by refraining wholly, for more than 30 years, from the use of intoxicating liquors, in any form whatever. The pure unmixed water is the natural and only healthy drink as a daily beverage. About 50 years ago, one John Merriam traded in Pittsford. The writer was at his store one Friday morning, when a man came in with his jug and asked for rum. Merriam said he was out, and added, "I have tapped a hogshead every Monday morning for 5 weeks, and shall not tap another until next Monday morning." What did the people do for rum those three days? This was the last of August.

In former times farmers were clearing their land and raising wheat for their money; this was carried to Troy and sold. It took 8 days to carry a load of 20 bushels by wagon and return with the same weight of loading, and even to accomplish this, the man must be diligent and go on foot up the hills to lighten the load. In clearing land the timber was all burnt on the ground, and the ashes were saved to pay store-debts. Contracts were made and notes given payable on the first of October in neat cattle; bulls, stags and old odd oxen excepted; or in grain on the first of January following. The first of October was a great day for paying debts; cattle all to go at the appraisal of men chosen for that purpose, and perhaps a few hundred dollars worth of cattle would pay as many thousands by passing through eight or ten hands from first to last, at one appraisal. A great number of men were assembled at such places, and of course much new rum drank.

At that period, the farmer, if he wanted a plow, would carry a triangular bar of iron to a blacksmith, of which to make a share. while he

would himself make the remainder of the plow of wood. The axes, hoes, scythes, pitchforks and other farming utensils were all of domestic manufacture; the neighborhood blacksmith forging the iron parts, while each one supplied the wood-work for himself.

In those days farmers raised their own bread-corn, even to the finest wheat.

In those days men wore cloth made in their own families, from materials raised on their own farms, and leggings were worn instead of boots.

In those days men raised flax, prepared it for the hatchel, and often in evening or stormy days hatched it.

In those days all made it a point to attend church with their families, every Sabbath, in some manner, preaching or no preaching.

In those days (must I say it?) men drank rum, brandy, whiskey, cider, punch, sling, egg-nog, toddy; must have it at raisings, haying, harvesting, as a daily beverage, to treat friends, at social parties, in cold weather and warm, in wet and dry, on all occasions, whether in sickness or in health, prosperity or adversity.

In those days women manufactured the cloth with which they and their families were clothed; knit the stockings for themselves, their husbands and sons, as well as the leggings for the latter, as boots were not known for boys; did their own housework and made up the clothing for their families.

The young women understood how to spin and weave wool, flax and tow. Every young lady who could procure it by her own labor, had one calico dress. A few years since, a matron lady was living in town, who when young worked at spinning and weaving for 50 cents a week, to enable her to purchase a calico dress at a dollar a yard. Thus it took the labor of two weeks to pay for one yard; and as 6 yards constituted a pattern, it required 12 weeks' work to pay for her dress, besides the making and trimming. When at length she had paid for it she knew its value, and of course took care of it.

Then women and girls knew how to, and actually did milk cows, feed pigs and poultry, make butter and cheese, carry wood and water, and sweep house with a broom made by their fathers or brothers, from ash or birch sticks, nor did they consider themselves degraded by it.

The boys of that period could chop down trees, clear land, split rails, make fence, reap, mow, thrash, get out flax, and if a book fell into their hands, it was carefully studied. Their progress in arithmetic was not measured by the number of pages run over, but by the amount of practi-

cal knowledge acquired. They were not over-gorged with books, and of the few to which they did have access, the contents were thoroughly digested. I have known and now know men whose early opportunities for education were very limited, yet who are able to teach young men who have had all the advantages of modern instruction. The former had to acquire their learning by their own efforts, and they retain it yet in their age.

After postoffices began to be established, and letters carried in the mail, the postage of a single letter, any distance less than 300 miles was 10 cents—over that distance 25 cents; and if it consisted of two pieces, ever so small, double those rates.

The writer knew an aged lady who was subjected to the necessity of paying 50 cents for a single half sheet, with a little scrap of calico, just to show the figure of a new dress her daughter-in-law had lately bought, and the main letter was on the subject of the dress. Her 50 cent piece would almost balance the whole. She felt herself injured, and would never have taken the letter from the office, if she could have got at its contents without sparing her hard earned half dollar—and so with hundreds of others; and many had to lie in the office—were refused, and treated as dead letters.

Formerly it was the custom for merchants, physicians, &c., to deal almost wholly upon trust, and not much matter who they trusted. Their maxim was—trust all, and charge the more, so that those who pay will make good those who do not. But this, with their extravagant way of living, occasioned many to fail, and drove them to the necessity of clearing out, or of taking the poor debtor's oath, and thus increasing the population of the county seat. There was much suing in those days and much cost made in trying to collect bad debts. Attorneys, justices and constables made it profitable; for, if there was nothing to be obtained of the debtor, it could be collected of the creditor. The debtor might go to jail and lie there 40 days and then swear that he was not worth five dollars more than what the law allowed to each family—which was their shelter, comfortable furniture and provisions for the family, one cow, one hog and 10 sheep. And it was said by some, that if the debtor was not possessed of those articles, the creditor must make them good: but this part of the subject was rarely, if ever, enforced. This paid the debt for the present. There was much going to jail, much ill blood among neighbors, and those who ought

to have been friends; much notifying of creditors (in the Herald) of the intention of debtors, and much swearing: and often the cost would amount to more than the debt, besides the loss of the time of 40 days which might have been employed in the payment of the debt, and perhaps earning something more.

They commonly (if they could get bail) got "the liberty of the yard," which was without limits at the east. They were not inclined to go that way, but remained mostly in idleness in the village; and some took up their residence there with their families, and became prominent characters in the place. This was the "city of refuge." So long as they remained there they could not be molested in person or property; and it has been said that those secured debtors constituted a large part of the population of the village of Rutland in those days—and it is thought by some, that Rutland must have been quite populous. The debtor might remain there as long as he pleased, without taking the poor man's oath in perfect security; but he must remain in this place of refuge, or he might be taken by the hawk.

Many of the early customs of this country, which have become obsolete, might have well been retained. It is well, however, that most of them have passed away; and it is to be hoped that they will never return again in any community. But it is well that the rising generations be reminded of the manners and ways of their ancestors, that they may avoid their mistakes, and imitate only their virtues.

HARD TIMES.

I am a farmer, and have for 60 years depended on farming for a living, and have always calculated on something of the different products of a farm to spare, and sell it for what it would fetch, trying to be satisfied, and make the best use of it I could, without whining. I never found it of any use to spend my time in complaining. But rather to be the more diligent and strive the harder, and economise the more; making retrenchments in needless things, and use my time and what I had with more prudence.

As to the sales of property, since I have been a farmer: 1st. Of horses I have raised and sold many, and the highest that I ever sold one for was \$70. 2nd. Of oxen the highest was \$75 a pair, and I have raised and sold many. I have sold cows for \$10, in the fall, 12 and 14 was doing well. I once sold 5 good cows in April for \$90. \$10, for two-year olds was doing well; I have sold for less. I have sold good wheat for 62 1-2c. per bushel; Rye at 42 1-2c. carried to

Whitehall 20 miles. In the winter of 1827-'28, I sold 100 bushels of good corn for \$ 45, carried 8 miles. Oats at 20c., carried 8 miles. I have sold good butter at 8c, cheese at 6c, carried 8 miles, etc., etc.

I have paid \$ 2.50 for a bushel of salt, 50 cents per yd. for calico, 22 cts. pr. lb. for shingle nails, and 17 cts. for nails of larger size.

Those times were called hard, and all times are complained of by uneasy, extravagant persons. After reading the foregoing, and comparing with the present times, I would ask my brother farmers, if they are not confounded, and perfectly ashamed of their ingratitude in complaining and whining about hard times?

Will you not make up your minds to say that we now live in the best times that we can have for our country? Medium times are always the best, surest and most reliable to venture business upon, and ought to be very satisfactory to all.

Brother farmers in Vermont, I congratulate you on the present good times, and hope that you will make up your minds to be satisfied with, and thankful for, such good times as we have, and try to enjoy them contentedly, and make the best use of them to do good to the needy, and never more complain of hard times. They may be harder for all branches of business before they are softer.

THE BIRDS—WHERE ARE THEY?

I have been an inhabitant of Rutland county for a period of more than 70 years, and have not only been an observer of human bipeds, but also of the feathered tribe. I am no ornithologist, and make no pretensions to being an Audubon or a Wilson; yet I have been an observant of, and contemplated the change which has taken place among the inhabitants of our forests, as well as of other things.

When the country was new, our fields and forests were made vocal, and rendered pleasant and animated by the presence of the feathered songsters, and the ear was gratified by a thousand melodious trills and solos, which on every fair day made the woods an orchestra, whose music was more elevating than the tones of the piano, or even those of the organ. It was nature's melody. A person in those days, even when alone in the woods, could not be lonesome. Besides the music of the birds, the beauty of their plumage was a feast to the eye, and rendered the forests as beautiful as their songs had made it melodious. Their gaiety never left them, and their activity was a continual rebuke to the indolent.

But now where are they? The robins, once very numerous, and to be seen at almost any hour of the day, skipping over the ground along the fence and about the house, fearless and gleesome, delighting in human society, and ever manifesting a desire to please the ear with its music, is now rarely seen, and never heard to sing as in old times.

The thrush, although not social like the robin, nor as numerous, was then esteemed as one of the most melodious songsters of our forests—was a natural singer—could sing any tune on any key, and imitate almost any kind of a sound. She would perch on some high elevation, and there pour out her most delightful music in great variety, for hours, sometimes, to the annoyance of other birds, whose notes she would imitate exactly. When driven from her high station, she would immediately take another, and continue her music. Now she has left us entirely.

The golden robin was a very social, active bird, though somewhat noisy. Her notes were not so harmonious as those of the thrush, but still they were not disagreeable. She was sprightly in her motions, and gloried in a beautiful plumage. She usually built in the vicinity of human habitations, in some high, solitary tree, and was visible at any time of the day. For many years the golden robin has been seldom seen.

The cat-bird, though not beautiful in plumage, nor pleasant in her every day chat, was delightfully pleasant in her set tunes, and for variety of notes was surpassed only by the thrush. Her nest was built in some thick, low bush near a human dwelling. But she, too, is now rarely seen, and seems to have somewhat lost her old powers of singing.

The house wren: Oh! that pretty little social companion, that little domestic, that used to sit on the gate post and twitter out its trilling notes; and which built its little nest in the hollow end of a log in our log-house, and yet was not tame enough to let a cat approach without showing deep displeasure. The wren has now deserted us entirely, and left a great vacancy in our domestic amusements.

The blue jay was once very plenty, and remained with us through the winter, and often relieved the dreariness of that season of the year, being about our corn-cribs, crying "cheer-up, cheer-up"—which was very pleasant and encouraging. Although not a great singer of songs, yet a great hand at detached music.

Their presence or voice is now seldom seen or heard.

The great shining blackbirds, which were once so plenty as to be considered an annoyance, from their habit of pulling young corn, were a musical bird; and though they were not in the habit of singing continuous set pieces, yet their voice was shrill, clear and pleasant. They liked to get in company on some old tree, high in the air, and sing in concert many hours at a sit. Although, we did not like their thievish habits, yet, we were delighted with their music. But they, too, have almost entirely left us.

The perewink, another beautiful bird—lively and musical, which often made our forests vocal with its strong, sharp note, which was always of one kind, yet often repeated. It was a very beautiful bird, of various colored plumage, with a beautiful crest; not very shy, but seldom seen in open cornfields. Now seldom seen or heard.

The shearbill was a very active, sprightly bird about the size of the blue bird, and were always seen in flocks, and very beautiful; some of a scarlet red, and some of a golden yellow,—very noisy when on the wing, and might be heard long before they were seen. They by their music gave the air a very lively impression. They, too, have left us.

The cuckoo, though nothing very attractive, in her appearance or her notes, yet, there was something about her to induce solemnity: her notes were sad and mournful, and were oftenest heard in a dull and gloomy time. She liked to get into some large spreading tree near a human dwelling, and there utter forth her dolorous notes. It is now very seldom heard.

The quail, when the country was new, would often be seen on an old log-fence or stump, about sundown, with their sharp whistle, as if they would say, "no more wet! no more wet!" and could be often heard until into the evening: but these plump and beautiful birds are no more to be seen or heard.

The whippoorwill, which was very often heard in the dusk of the evening, crying out with their sharp and animating "whippoorwill!" have generally ceased to entertain us with their evening diversions.

The great black woodcock was a prominent bird in our forests: on almost any day in the year it was to be seen on the sides of the trees, or flying from one tree to another. When on the wing you might hear its "cut, cut, cut-up!" at a great distance. It has also gone from among us.

The wake-up, or brown woodpecker, was once a very common bird. Its notes were not very musical, yet they were somewhat animating, when calling on us to "wake up!" This bird has latterly been very seldom seen or heard.

The red headed woodpecker was one of our most common birds, and his company was very agreeable. We liked to hear his "cheer! cheer!" and his noise in drumming on the dry trees in the winter was any thing but unpleasant: but he is rarely seen now.

The night hawk, too, was very frequently seen then. It was very amusing to witness his manœuvres, and hear his "creak! creak!" in the evening.

These original inhabitants of our forests, and many others not mentioned in this article, have deserted, in good part, our fields, forests and orchards. All the most prominent singing birds are gone, and those which are left supply their place but poorly. Now our forests are still and gloomy, even during that season of the year in which the birds were most animated formerly."

These observations by Mr. Churchill, which I have slightly altered, were published in the Rutland Herald, and answered in the same paper, by ZADOC THOMPSON, as follows:

MR. EDITOR: In the HERALD of the 9th inst., I read with much interest, and not a little sympathy, the lament of your venerable correspondent, for the disappearance from our midst of so many of our birds. Although, I cannot claim a residence of an equal number of years in the land, I have lived long enough to bear testimony to the general truth of his statements. Indeed it cannot be disputed that several species of birds, which were quite common in early times, are now seldom, if ever, seen or heard. Like the aboriginal *bipeds without feathers*, they have vanished before the advance of the white men, and some of them like the poor Indian, are probably destined to utter extermination. Witness the wild turkey—once found in Vermont—once numerous in Western New York—and where is it now? Retiring with the Buffalo and the Indian before the steady march of civilized settlement; all the three diminishing in numbers, and at a rapidity, too, which will soon render it necessary to speak of them as beings which *were*, but now are *not*.

When any species of birds has wholly forsaken us, or become less common than formerly, there is not usually much difficulty in assigning the cause. Birds will resort to such places as will afford them the best supply of food, the best pro-

tection, and the best accommodations for rearing their young; and when the clearing and settlement of a neighborhood deprives them of these, they will seek them in other places. As the home of some birds is forest, and that of others the cultivated fields, the change of a country from one condition to the other will naturally lead to a change of the feathered inhabitants; and very much of the change, witnessed in Vermont, is owing to this cause.

Some birds seem to regard man as a friend, and therefore seek his society and protection. How familiar, in early times, did the robin sing and twitter around his dwelling, and build her nest, and rear her young upon the projecting timbers of his log-house and upon the beams of his open barn! The robin then put confidence in man. But that confidence has since been betrayed; and can we wonder that these birds now avoid those dwelling-places, where they are made the prey of swarms of domestic cats, where their eggs and young are made the playthings of unfeeling urchins, and themselves are cruelly shot, as a matter of sport, by grown-up boys? Let more trees be planted along the roadsides and around our buildings; let the lazy sportsman lay aside his gun; and let the children and cats be restrained; and the cheerful notes of the robin, perched on the top of the elm over the gate, shall again welcome the day-dawn, and cheer the inmates of our dwellings as in days of yore.

The black woodcock and the red-headed woodpecker, whose departure your correspondent particularizes, have doubtless left us, for the want of proper food and shelter. Both these species rear their young in old trees, and live upon ants and the larvæ of beetles found under the bark and in the rotten wood of the same; and since the old trees of our forests have been mostly removed or burned up, these woodpeckers have been obliged to seek food and shelter elsewhere. Some of the birds, which disappeared from the neighborhood of your correspondent, may not have done so from other sections of the State. One of these, the golden robin or Baltimore oriole, is certainly more common in this part of the State than it was thirty years ago. But we have little reason to be pleased that it is so, since he is one of the greatest burglars of the feathered race, destroying the eggs of the robin, the social sparrow, and the summer warbler; and vieing with the cats and naughty children in their endeavors to deprive our villages of the presence of these agreeable songsters. Nor is this all; they are very sure to appropriate to their own use our early peas, by opening the pods longi-

tudinally; and in their coarse, noisy song there is no note which can serve to redeem their character.

While some birds have left us which were formerly common, others have taken their places, which were then entirely unknown. I cannot learn, for example, that the cliff swallow, *Hirundo fulva*, was ever seen in Vermont previous to the year 1818. It now builds its nests by hundreds together, under the eaves of barns in various parts of the State.

Several other cases might be mentioned where some speices of birds have diminished and others increased in the same neighborhood, since the settlement of the country was commenced; but I have not time to pursue the subject.

BURLINGTON, March 14, 1855.

Z. T.

RUNNING THE LINES.

The year 1837 is yet remembered by many, from the events associated with the Canadian revolt. Many in the States, impelled by a sympathy with, or a love of adventure, espoused the cause of the provincials. Among the latter were Sam Stone and Amasa Jordan. Going to Canada, they obtained commissions in the rebel service, to raise troops in the States, to which they now proposed to return. Arriving at the guard-house near the frontier, which was everywhere strictly guarded, and unable to give any satisfactory account of themselves, their purposes and intentions, they were forbidden to proceed. They now went to Montreal, where, passing under assumed names, they met an old acquaintance from Vermont, named Proctor—a shrewd genius who drove a stage from some point in Canada to the States. He, ignorant of their character, accosted Jordan at a hotel; but soon discovered the mistake in regard to his identity. This excited the suspicions of the police in regard to our adventurers, who, by the assistance of Proctor, formed a plan of escape by “running the Lines.” It being agreed that they should come down in an empty stage, they were informed, on one of the coldest days of winter, that an opportunity now presented itself which might not soon occur again.

They prepared to risk the attempt. It was early in the morning when they set out, and again approaching the guard-house, which was some rods distant from the highway, they were ordered to halt by two armed soldiers on duty, who had been ordered by the commandant of the post, who was absent, to arrest two persons answering the description of our ad-

venturers. A parley ensued, and I believe Jordan got out of the stage. Stone demurred, affecting lameness: he at last came out on the side of the stage; while he clung to the top with his hands, one of the soldiers came near. In an instant Stone threw his body into a horizontal position, striking him violently in the face—while, with a fierce oath, he defied the power of his sovereign Lady, and challenged all her minions; the soldier fell back with his jaw broken—and the other was quickly disposed of, and their muskets thrown many yards into the snow. Proctor, as if in great alarm, bawled out, "what are you doing?" and, applying the whip, started off at a furious gallop, seeming to defy the attempts of our adventurers to overtake him: while, as if deaf, he neither halted nor turned his head at the call of eight or ten men who had issued from the guard-house, armed with knives, to take the part of their unfortunate companions. He proceeded on his way into a part of the road where, free from notice, he slackened his pace, and was at length overtaken by the two reckless men, who, faint with the loss of blood, leaped, or rather crawled into the stage. Being bold, athletic men, and also armed with knives, they had commenced a running fight with their pursuers, who, as they approached, quickly repented their temerity. Stone, who was a specimen of a bull-dog, with the agility of a panther, escaped with a trifling wound on his thigh. To him Jordon. (who was literally cut in pieces.) owed his life, after fighting as stoutly, but perhaps not as skilfully, as Stone, who was by profession a boxer. Having baffled their assailants, they were soon conveyed to a place of safety by Proctor, whose linen was soon brought into requisition.

Proctor returning the next day, found the occupants of the guard house in no enviable mood, and all more or less smarting from their discomfiture, easing their pain by cursing the Yankees. They seemed quite unconscious of the trick he had played them, for, said they, "*you did not hear.*"

The above narrative I have given in nearly the words of the stage-driver, by whom it was related to me many years ago. On reaching Hubbardton, Jordan, for some weeks, was secluded from observation, under the care of Dr. H——. He carried on for some years, the business of a tanner in this town, and afterward removed to Michigan, where he was accidentally shot by his son, while hunting deer, in the year 1849.

THE WELL STORY.

In the western part of the town is an old well, to which an odd sort of interest was once attached, and which, of all its surroundings, remains a solitary memorial of one of its former proprietors, "Uncle A," a methodist class-leader, much noted for "singing psalms and praying prayers," an easy-going and rather estimable man, who managed by, now and then "making a turn," to bring both ends of the year together, and otherwise than as aforesaid, little remarkable, except that by some worldly minded, censorious people, he was thought rather neglectful of his wayside duties, while traveling towards the Christian's Rest.

Of the truth of the imputation, it is not my purpose, to here decide; deeming it the duty of a faithful narrator, while leaving nothing at the bottom of the inkhorn, to prompt those curious in such matters to deduce their own conclusions from the following; while I might venture to affirm while setting down nought in favor or malice, that public opinion ran somewhat against him on that score.

One morning in late autumn, and almost before the grey and uncertain light of the misty dawn, he was aroused from his quiet repose by his "restless rib," with the information, gratis, that it was time to get up and proceed with the labors of the day—which happened to be making cider, with the assistance of a halfblind horse, which he was wont to turn loose in the meadow to graze when its work was done, near the well above mentioned, to which he now groped his way to procure some water for the kitchen. It was some 10 feet in depth, and was once supplied with a curb and the old fashioned sweep, which had in the course of years passed away or fallen into disuse as an unnecessary appendage; the water being drawn by lifting it out with a pole. Arriving there, perhaps half awake he drew his hands from his pockets, their usual resting place, rubbing his eyes as his faculties were stimulated by what "He saw there," hastily ejaculating an energetic, blasted "plague on the eternal luck!" he jogged off to the house of a neighbor, not then up, for help to remove the obstruction, which was safely done by their joint contrivance, or ingenuity and secrecy enjoined. He would not have had Marilla know it for half the world, or at least not for a considerable part: which, I not being there to assist, I believe she never did. "Peace to her ashes."

There were some shrewd guesses among the boys, but no definite conclusion; and some

thought a curb might now be in order, but uncle A. was a sort of philosopher in his way and, like the wise and wily old Greek, who, departing on his travels, being importuned by his mother to first take a wife, replied he was too young; and having returned being again urged by the good woman, he said it was now too late; besides a curb might excite suspicion. A year or two after a very young colt in capering about the spot went to the bottom headlong. This last was too much for the good man's patience; his faith or human endurance could stand it no longer, and he resolved, as an opportunity offered in a few days after, to seek a less unlucky place. The event was celebrated by an impertinent youngster in some doggerel, of which I remember but the following:

"Nor thought to curb the fatal brink
Where the Wind mare went down to drink;
But when the colt went tumbling after,
Some thought he would be rather smarter.
He declared, he said, his farm he would sell;
He could not live by the plaguey Well."

I might add, in extenuation of the above, that he reared a large family, all of whom were esteemed—and some of them very wealthy people.

THE BUTTER STORY.

At a place known to fame as the Kingdom, David Chamberlain, a clerk in Horton's Store, the shutters of which he was closing for the night, happened to detect a light fingered fellow quietly secreting a nice roll of butter in his hat, and instantly hit upon a mode of punishment. Closing the door, and addressing his victim, he said "this is rather a cold night and something to take would do us good." Although disposed to be off, the idea of something to take was too much for the resolution, or rather prudence, of the petty thief. Without suspicion, he took an offered seat near the stove, which the clerk stuffed with wood, after giving him a glass of stiff West India; all the while plying him with humorous and amusing talk. It so happened that the rogue was in a corner crammed with bales and boxes, from which there was but one place of egress—and there the wily Yankee sat. "I believe, I must be going" said Ladd, for that was the culprit's name, "I have got the cows to fodder and some wood to split." He was answered by being presented with two glasses of hot rum toddy, the very sight of which would have made the hair on his head stand on end, had it not been well greased and kept down by the butter: "I will give you a toast now, and you can butter it yourself," said the clerk, with

an air of such consummate simplicity, that poor Ladd, as he drank it all, still believed himself unsuspected.

"Ladd here is a Christmas goose for you, (it was about Christmas time) well roasted and basted, eh? I tell you it is the neatest thing in creation, and don't you never use hog's lard or common cooking butter to baste it with; fresh pound butter, such as you see on that shelf, is the only fit thing in nature to baste a goose with. Come, take your butter, I mean take your toddy. The half boozy man now began to smoke as well as to melt, and was silent as if born dumb; While, as he freely perspired, the sweat seemed of a rich yellow hue as it rolled down his face, while standing bolt upright, with his knees almost touching the red hot stove. "Darnation cold night this," said Chamberlain, putting some more wood in the stove. "Here let me take your hat off." "No!" exclaimed the poor fellow at last, with a spasmodic effort to get his tongue loose; and, clapping both hands on his hat, "no damn you let me go! let me out! I aint well! let me go!" At this stage of their proceedings, a greasy cataract was said to have poured down the poor man's face, and his inveterate tormentor was satisfied. "Well, good night if you must go," said the humorous Vermonter; "and, neighbor, as I reckon the fun I have had out of you is worth a ninepence, I shall not charge you for that pound of butter."

APPLICATION.

If my grandiloquent countrymen have quailed before the audacious insolence of England, in yielding up the two arch traitors, Mason and Slidell, without meeting the grim Lion, with that haughty and dignified submission in which discomfited Rome opened her gates to the conquering Gauls, or that spirit of stern defiance with which they were met by Camillus, amid the burning desolation of "the eternal city," the writer may congratulate them on having extricated themselves from their troubles, upon principles which, if not truly American are truly yankee. If they have slavery, cowed as they are, shown little of the Roman, they may attribute it to their superior *Christian virtues*; but let me assure them that their blazing disgrace will remain until rampant John Bull shall *have been subjected to a similar basting*.

ADDENDA TO HUBBARDTON.

I. The building of a turnpike from the present site of Hyde's hotel in Sudbury to Castleton and continued thence by another company

through Poultney, opened a thoroughfare over which prior to the building of the Champlain canal, a large amount of the produce of northern Vermont found its exit to Troy and thence to New York, and was the direct stage and mail route from Troy to Burlington; the stages of the Messers. Hyde at one time making the trip, by special contract, in 24 hours, to the no small wear and tear of horse flesh.

The building of the Rutland and Burlington R. R., turned all travel from this route, and the people soon found themselves isolated, as it were, from the outside world, public conveyance and mail facilities. Three post-offices, some receiving their mail but once a week, the expense borne in good part by private subscription have superseded the one before, kept time out of mind, at the old "Dewey Stand." This place was first opened to the public by Daniel Meeker, Esq., and was long remembered after the death of that gentleman, June 2d, 1821, for its excellent *cuisine* and hostelry appointments and as a favorite resort of the travelling public. He was succeeded as inn keeper, by his son-in-law Ebenezer Dewey, by whom the house was kept open until 1848 when he emigrated to Michigan: since then the property has changed hands often.

II. The operation of the non-intercourse and embargo laws, prior to the war of 1812, was offensive to the feelings and private interests of many of the people, and smuggling became a source of lucrative, if not honorable employment to many. Bands of these men were ready to offer open resistance to the authorities, and the sympathies of the people were often with these men in their acts of lawlessness, their goods were thus safely stored and then distributed by their agents or confederates in the interior. Daniel Meeker who in a different sense from that meant by the apostle was like many of his calling, "all things to all men," is said to have given them his kindly aid, when a deputy officer of the customs was stationed at the old Hubbardton toll-gate. It was in the winter of 1810, and '11, that a party of men in three loaded sleighs, presented themselves at the gate kept by a young man Luce, who upon receiving his toll, threw open the gate which was seized and was being closed by Walker Rumsey, officer of the customs, stationed there, who demanded to examine their goods or papers, when a club from one of the party, named Hawley, was thrown at Rumsey with deadly, but uncertain aim, and missing its object, struck Luce on the head, causing his death soon after.

The party then drew their rifles and proceeded to Whitehall. Hawley was subsequently arrested and lodged in Rutland jail, from which he was forcibly liberated, nor were any of the party ever brought to justice.

III. The dissection of the dead to promote the arts of surgery and the knowledge of human anatomy, and the robbing of the grave, their sacred resting place, is in the first instance, repulsive to all feelings of human sensibility and decency; the last, a harmless offense when undiscovered, is properly by law made an act of felony. The depredations of the students of the Medical College at Castleton on the burying grounds convenient for the purpose were frequent in the vicinity, although probably exaggerated, and were stimulated by the faculty of that institution for many years. Some 40 years since, the indignation and suspicions of the people were thoroughly roused. Two students, the pupils of Dr. Cooley in Benson, having disinterred and stolen the corpse of a lady in Westhaven, proceeded to a secluded place in some woods where potash was made, and in the night proceeded to boil the flesh from the bones; the lye causing the eyes to open in the ghastly light; and the baying of dogs, roused by the scent, frightened them from their purpose, so that they fled from the spot in terror, leaving the proof of their guilt, which was discovered and reinterred a few days after. The graves of the newly buried were now guarded, or secretly marked, which last measure led to an adventure still well remembered by many in Hubbardton.

The wife of Mr. Penfield Churchill dying, was dug up; the robbery committed on Saturday night, was discovered on Sunday morning. A large party was secretly organized, and with proper authority, and the sheriff, Dan Dyke at their head, proceeded to Castleton in two parties, by two different roads, intending to meet and surround the college, as soon as the students should assemble at the ringing of the bell, on Monday morning, and have their work commenced. The plan succeeded; after which the students and the faculty now alarmed, they broke into the dissecting room; traces of blood were on the table, but nothing more was to be found. The students now began to leave the building. Some in the cloaks of those days were narrowly watched, and the building was ransacked from top to bottom, and the students returning, aggravated their disappointment by pretending to assist in the search. This continued the greater part of the day, and at last

the party concluded themselves outwitted and began to think of giving up the search, when one of them happening to cast his eyes up to the ceiling, observed some nails in a large board partially drawn out. "See" said he pointing it out to his companions. Finding means to reach it, the board was removed and behind it the headless trunk of a female, partly dissected was discovered. Mr. Churchill, although recognizing it by certain marks, as the body of his wife, was hesitating to take it, intimidated by the threats and questionings of the students, when he was promptly told by Dyke, if he was satisfied in his own mind, as to the identity of the body, to take it, as in law any other claimant must prove whose it was and also their right to it. Unable to find the head, the party proceeded home-wards with the body, when they were overtaken by a citizen with it, he having found it in his hay-mow. It appeared, that one of the students had carried it out under his cloak suspended by a string hung round his neck.

IV. It being the custom of the settlers to girdle all trees in clearing the land, over 18 inches; fires were frequent, one of these described by an old resident, originated in the north-east of Benson, near a hamlet known as Banyall, crept over the hills one morning, entering Hubbardton on the lands of Timothy St. John, borne through the dead and girdled hemlocks by a stiff breeze, threatening the entire destruction of his buildings and fences, as well as those of nearly the whole neighborhood.

A party of 50 or 60 men endeavored to stop its progress on the Marsh pond brook, when it was discovered some rods to the south. To stop it was impossible. The barn and buildings of Mr. S. were saved by almost superhuman effort; but the fire swept on and by 4 o'clock in the P. M. had reached the place now known as West Castleton, some 4 or 5 miles from its starting place.

V. It was on passing by a burning forest on her way to meeting on horse-back, Sunday Aug. 25, 1799, that Sarah, a daughter of Joseph Rumsey was instantly killed by the falling branch of a burning tree, in the 21st year of her age. The event was long remembered with sad interest by many; while a real, or supposed appearance of blood on the stone where she was found, was an object of curious or superstitious regard.

METHODISTS AT HORTONVILLE.

A respectable church of this denomination was formed at an early day and continued for

many years supplied with ministers by the Troy Conference, the last of whom was Rev. Wm. Bedell in 1849, at which time the church as an active organization ceased, and is with the names of Rice Rider, Ayres Ludlum and others ministering there, fast passing away from the memories of living men. Preaching was sometime after supplied in the place by the Baptists and more recently by the Universalists, which being discontinued in turn, it has been for some years left as an abandoned field.

Changes—Of the numerous sects dividing the church giving to modern society much of that little variety of which it is susceptible, the spires of whose churches rising in emulative pride beautify and adorn our cities and villages, while casting their baneful influence on the weaker communities of the rural districts, the town has had a sufficient and wearying variety. We have, however, to record the advent of Universalism which was first preached here about or a little before the year 1830, essentially changing the religious views of the community to a great extent. It was received with that peculiar hostility which it every where encountered from the followers of every other form of belief, as it was supposed to strike at the basis of all true theology; while such as favored the system were looked upon as religious if not moral and social outcasts, and, as illustrating the character and feelings of the people, we will give the following incident.

An itinerant, named Holbrook, of this denomination, holding meetings which were attended by a respectable number of people, some of them members of the Congregational church, few or none of whom were acquainted with his peculiar views, attracted the attention of the pastor of that church when their character was more fully explained. A meeting was held in which the delinquent members of the church after being properly reprimanded were continued in fellowship after acknowledging contrition for a fault, ignorantly enough committed—but this was not enough, here as in most other communities were a large number of no settled religious views, but men of sound practical common sense whose general character and position entitled them to respect, and these were not amenable to their discipline. The pastor holding those high views of his office and authority once common to the clergy of New England, thinking to do the adversary some harm and himself much honor, prepared for these a series of discourses, thought suitable for the occasion, but with a far different result from which he anticipated. The seed of

Universalism thus fell upon ground well prepared to receive it, and the Rev. Kittredge Haven appearing on the scene about this time, (1830) a man well calculated by his natural and acquired abilities to lead in the movement. large numbers in this and the adjoining towns were led to favor this new doctrine. The society embraced perhaps a majority of the inhabitants of Hubbardton as also the grater portion of its wealth. It held its meetings in a large school-house used also as a town-hall but has lately by the never ceasing changes of population and other causes become much depressed.

OF THE SOLDIERS OF THE REVOLUTION

there were several not heretofore mentioned, who settled in this town and who spent the latter part of their lives here; their names so far as I have been able to ascertain were John Rumsey, served 7 years, Wm. Rumsey, Joseph Jennings, died in 1813, Jonathan Slason, died 1843; Frederick Dikeman, Asahel Wright. I believe none of the above were living as late as 1844.

OF THE WAR OF 1812

were Jabez Jennings, Don Colton, Timothy Rumsey, killed at a place once familiarly known to many as "the stone mills," Nathaniel Churchill, Daniel Bigelow, Jonas Partridge, Dea. Elisha Walker, orderly serg't, Stephen Rumsey, Lieut., Nathan Rumsey, Frederick Dikeman, also, who died May 17, 1848, in the 88th year of his age, enlisted while a mere youth and served through the war.

RECORD OF THE WAR OF THE REBELLION AND GENERAL ACTION OF THE PEOPLE.

Enlisted June 1861, John M. Hall private, Co. B. 2d Vt., discharged after 3 years service, during the two last of which he held a sergeant's warrant. Enlisted June, 1861, Silas Hart, private, Co. B. 2d. Vt.; taken prisoner at the battle of the Wilderness, and died in the Andersonville prison, Oct. 1864. Enlisted March 5, 1862, Ezekiel H. St. John, private, Co. B. 2d, Vt.; mustered in June 20th, at Golden's Hill before Richmond, discharged the same year, Nov. 30, from the ranks in which he had served from date of muster, as unfit for service, from general debility, near Stafford Court House, Va. Enlisted Dec. 16, '61, Joseph Howard, private, aged 18, 2d, Vt. Battery, re-enlisted Feb. '64 and died at Port Hudson La., Apr. 12, '64.

Of volunteers enlisting under the President's call for 300,000 in 1862, July, 19 in number

received \$ 100 each paid by the citizens by voluntary contribution. John P. Barber, Albert B. Hall, Charles K. Root, Daniel Holmes, Charles Manly, Nathaniel A. Kilborn, James Morigan, Wm. P. Perry, Stillman S. Perkins, James Perkins, Duane Smith, Charles Westcot, Louis N. Crone, (died of disease a few days after expiration of term of enlistment). These were all *nine months men* and enlisted in the 14th regiment, and with the exception of the two last, in Capt. Joseph Jennings' company, who lately a citizen of the place, had been chosen to take the command of a company raised in Castleton, of whom it has been said he distinguished himself for intrepid and soldier-like conduct at Gettysburgh.

THREE YEARS MEN.

Zebulon Good, Charles Blackmer, Co. H., 5th Vt., discharged a few months after, re-enlisted in the summer of 1864, in the 2d, Vt. Battery, receiving \$ 100 additional bounty from the town. James Gibbs, Co. H., 5th Vt., served the term of enlistment and Allen Holman and Jacob Hall died July 11th, 1865, 11th Vt.

Drafted in 1863, and paid commutation.

Wm. Balis, Sumner Jennings, Zimri Howard, Samuel St. John, Chandler Gibbs, excused from unfitness; two entered the service, none volunteered, in 1863, Aug. John Thomas*, killed, *record unknown*.

Enlisted under the next subsequent call for volunteers and received \$ 500 town bounty in Dec. 1863. 2d, Vt. Battery, Harrison Conger,* John Howard,* John Roberts, Franklin Blackmer, 2d, Vt. Battery, Cortes Gibbs, 2d, Vt. Battery, discharged the following May or June. In March 1864, Charles K. Root, a nine months man re-enlisted and died Aug. 28, 1864, bounty \$ 200. At the same time and in the same regiment, Albert Lee,* bounty \$ 200, 7th Vt. Enlisted Aug. 1864, Edward Bird, Co. D., 5th Vt., bounty \$ 500. Enlisted Aug. 1864, Warren B. Varney, 7th or 8th Vt., bounty \$ 500, died at the close of the war from diarrhea. Enlisted Aug. 1864, Henry Varney, 7th or 8th Vt., bounty \$ 500. Enlisted March 1865, James Crowe, Co. D. 5th Vt., bounty \$ 500. Enlisted March 1865, Ceylon Petty, regiment unknown, bounty \$ 500. One unknown,* \$ 500.

In Sept. 1864, H. G. Barber, Daniel Barber and Francis Gault procured each three substi-

* Those starred although credited to, were not residents of the town.

tutes at an expense of \$ 1450 each, at an expense to the town of	\$ 2,700.
Amount paid by the town to volunteers, levied by tax,	\$ 6,000
Amount paid by voluntary subscription,	\$ 1,900
	Total, \$ 10,600

Of the men whose names I have here given mostly of humble origin and moving in the lower walks of life, many of them mere youths, I know of none dishonorably discharged, of but one charged with desertion, and I have made inquiry, and he was restored to the ranks under extenuating circumstances, perhaps not wholly honorable, but without abatement of pay.

Where not otherwise indicated, each soldier served the term of enlistment.

The people although taking a deep interest in the progress of the war, being engaged in the quiet pursuits of rural life, removed from its tumult and excitement, had volunteered but sparingly, when the disasters of the Peninsular campaign suddenly aroused alike the anxiety and indignation of the country; and as the old brigade on the heights overlooking the White Oak swamp, betook themselves to their heels, when about 11 o'clock on the 30th of June, 1862, resting from a night's exhausting march, they were suddenly assailed by the discharge of an hundred guns as an opening salute from the southern artillery, so did the president's ensuing proclamation summoning 300,000 men to arms, spread an almost equal terror among the enrolled militia of Vermont. True, there was no enemy present from which to hide, but that many were seized with a sort of before unknown or forgotten maladies, the numerous certificates of disability deposited in the town clerks' offices sufficiently testify. These certificates were wholly unauthorized and were obtained from accommodating physicians who found the fees arising from this source a small but acceptable item in their yearly income, and were made subjects of poetic censure in the newspapers of the day. A good woman remarked that the men were fortunate in having secured their wives, for no woman would in the future risk her happiness with any such weaklings as they now appeared to be.

Some equally patriotic, but more crafty, were willing to enter the service of the good old U. S. and such where opportunity offered, engaged in the mail service, each of the petty

post-offices receiving and making room by the discharge of others too old or incapacitated to serve for a corporal's guard of these new functionaries. But time and reflection brought back the self respect and with it the courage of the people.

In Hubbardton, at a meeting held for the purpose in Aug. 1862, \$ 2,800 were subscribed mostly in sums of \$ 100 each, to be expended in filling up the quota of the town; 18 young men came promptly forward and enlisted in the service of their country, generally for nine months, each receiving \$ 100 as bounty. This was the first and only general turnout from the place during the war.

In 1863, the government having arranged the preliminaries, relied upon a general draft to recruit its wasting armies; but the exemption provided usually known as the \$ 300 clause, while acceptable to such friends of the government as confined their friendship within the bounds of passive sympathy, as an easy method of satisfying the claims which the nation might have on their more active support, was for the same reason no less acceptable to its enemies at home, who beside seized upon it as a means to light up if possible yet further, the flames of civil discord.

As a war measure it was as unlike the stern message of Saul summoning Israel to the deliverance of Jabesh in Gilead, remembered with heroic gratitude when after a long life of misfortune his kingly power was broken and himself in helpless death exposed to indecent insult; or those measures by which in 1712 the French rolled back the tide of invasion from their country shaking all Europe with fierce and uncontrollable energy as the strait forwardness and dignified simplicity of the past is sometimes found removed from the special finesse of the present.

In its operation it was demoralizing to the public sentiment and disliked by the army. In Vermont it would have been found necessary to draft the whole enrolled militia before a number sufficiently poor could have been found to meet the exigencies of the case. Thus operating as a tax it was simply unjust.

Meantime the nine months men had returned; having had their general stolen at the outset as much to their chagrin as grief they had wiped out at Gettysburg whatever of disgrace or ridicule had attached to their organization in stemming the high tide of the rebellion which there culminated in Longstreet's furious onset. They had suffered from homesickness a disease, if such it may be called, which without any ap-

parent cause often renders the soldier unfit for duty and is peculiar to the troops of New England as to those of Switzerland, and were now usually content to rest on their laurels without imperiling them farther on the uncertain hazards of war. Volunteering to which the government now had recourse had almost entirely ceased but which to stimulate it in December 1863, proposed to revise the whole conscription act, a measure delayed until the following year by the prompt but novel and unprecedented action of the people.

Since the settlement of the country, bounties more or less liberal may have been paid to those entering the military service in times of public exigency, either by public or private munificence. But a high public spirit or perhaps the general poverty had made them moderate. The rights of the State to the services of its arms bearing citizens was never ignored or lost sight of, but often vigorously enforced. No system had hitherto been devised to screen those who from various circumstances in life might be disinclined voluntarily to serve their country in its hour of need; or who from their wealth or social position might hesitate to sink their fortunes in these of the private soldier or to lure with money to the fields of pestilence and death the inexperienced children of eager poverty; who ever bearing the burdens of the world upon their shoulders have in the days of war found it their peculiar vocation to handle the sword and the gun.

The legislature of Vermont had in the year 1862, authorized, perhaps unwittingly, the payment by the towns of certain bounties paid to the nine months men and other volunteers of that year, which had at the time been paid by private individuals and legalized the future payment of others in the future as necessity might require at discretion, which act virtually placed the entire property of the State at the disposal of an irresponsible portion of its citizens, who however frugal of money in other respects, were now disposed to use it without stint or scruple, so that the war which opened with the cry of the last dollar and the last man, now seemed likely to consume the last of the first, ere the first of the last should go.

The large and populous town of Rutland with a quota of 125, had fixed the price of volunteers at \$500, leaving the adjoining towns to submit to a draft or follow its example, which last they did. Whether the sum was too large or too small, let those who have borne

the gun and knapsack under a southern sky, as well as those who paid it, reply. But its principle was unjust and its practice dangerous, while it may be urged in its defence that to impress into the service the yeomanry of the country, would have been a serious derangement to its general business, it should be remembered that military duty was a debt which they justly owed, and which others, either from patriotic motives, or others sufficient to themselves and acceptable to the public, had voluntarily assumed, but which these first now chose to pay by adding themselves to the public burden.

That many voting their money, saw with pleasure a part of the accumulating and hoarded wealth of the country pass into the hands of those who entered the southern Golgotha to maintain the indivisible unity of the republic may be true; but that such sentiments did not usually prevail, may be seen from the record of which that of the humble town we have been giving, may stand as a general exponent of the rest.

Some may have looked with silent or half suppressed scorn on the unquestioning patriotism that now had the direction of affairs as they saw the money saved by virtue, economy or parsimony, wasted by the young recruits in wantonness or riot. A spirit of cheerfulness verging on levity seemed to pervade all classes and conditions of life which, so far as real, often seems odious in reference to the stern scenes enacting, and never had the votaries of pleasure pursued it with greater assiduity, while the conflict seemed to reveal alike the vices and virtues of the people before dormant, and in business, a desire for speculation fostered by the inflation of the currency prevailed.

In the summer of 1864, the exemption clause in the conscription act being repealed, the heavy call for volunteers following had enhanced their price to \$500 and \$1000, or upwards for one and three years men. At Hubbardton after some procrastination, a meeting was held in August to raise funds to fill the quota of the town, in which a resolution was offered from an obscure quarter, to the effect that the town pay to each person not exceeding 12 (the number which the town was eventually called on to furnish, as the sequel proved) volunteering in the service, furnishing a substitute or representative recruit, and each drafted person for one year, \$200 or \$300 for two or three years.

This resolution would have passed unnoticed further than as an expression of senti-

ment, had it not been thought to embody the views of some of the selectmen entrusted with the care of filling the quota, and as it had a decided squint toward throwing the responsibility of paying the enormous bounties now demanded by the scanty few willing to enlist upon the shoulders of those with whom and for whose benefit they were originated; it being the design of the mover if actuated by any other than that of mere meddling, to induce the more public spirited and wealthy, or perhaps timid to furnish substitutes; and after separating these from the majority, as the war progressed, to compel the remaining to submit to the constitutional requirements of the government. It was therefore peculiarly offensive to many, and to none more than to a certain politic deacon, not unlike one of Revolutionary memory, revealed to Matt Lyon in the wilds of Jericho, who having been usually counted among the exempts, and appreciating the comforts of home, now found himself exposed to the draft, to his own no small anxiety, as well as the amusement of his neighbors, who taking up the resolution, dissected it in detail, remarking that the number of men which it proposed to raise were more than the quota, while the means were proportionally inadequate, upon which it was dismissed, not without a latent suspicion that there was a bag of mischief in it.

It was briefly and caustically defended by its originator, who remarked that he offered it as a war measure to promote the best interest of the town from which no one had enlisted as a three years man, who owned an acre of land or a sheep within its borders, unless it were himself for which he might be excused, as he had but one sheep which he had recently found with one of its horns broken off.

It was then voted that the selectmen fill the quota of 6 at whatever cost, and to assess a tax of 100 cents on the dollar to meet the expense. After the meeting adjourned, a general exchange of views was made by several persons, and the mover of the resolution encountering his late opponent, the deacon, declared his intention of entering the invalid corps, offering for a consideration to go as his substitute; to this gross affront the person addressed, replied with unexpected spirit, that if he was obliged to procure a substitute, he would have a man for the front and not the rear, which he afterward with two others accordingly did, the selectmen obtaining the balance of the quota and also filling the next and last call.

"EARLY ROSE."

As the fabled palace of Aladdin was incomplete without the roc's egg on the summit of its dome, so would our annals be unfinished without some account of "Early Rose," the last but not the least of modern humbugs, for which the place has been recently as noted as for its rugged roughness, and which since the Tulipomania of Holland, has perhaps seldom been surpassed as a speculative absurdity, how fortunes were lost that were never made, time and space alike forbid. But we may ill forbear to mention how one hill of tubers (the seed of which purloined from a neighbor's garden) realized to the lucky——something over \$ 700, paying off a mortgage debt—one person taking eight potatoes, giving \$ 400 cash but cutting his seed so fine it never grew. How another giving \$ 25 for a tuber which might have been encircled by a lady's ring; holding the entire product in his hand a year after, bestowed them on his hog, giving them as they went an Indian curse; how one half bushel derived from some uncertain source, realized as rumor goes, to the possessor about \$ 1,800.

How Mr. A. in his peregrinations over the country found a couple of tubers of some unknown variety, the product of which (one peck) some were willing to accept as the mythical No. 4 of Bresees in their eagerness to secure that secret to wealth. The miller agreeing to furnish him with flour and giving him \$ 5 in money for one; the blacksmith agreeing to shoe his horse 3 years for another Mr. J. taking the rest to scatter through Massachusetts and Maine. Or how Mr. Bresee the originator and principal proprietor of this shadowy wealth embraced in Nos. 1, 2, 4, 5 &c., fast nailing up his treasures against all prying or curious eyes, left them in the care of his sharper-witted Argus eyed sister to defend from the intrusion of all luckless adventurers, coming from places more or less remote to buy or banter at his domicile, or 'prospect' on the adjacent potato-fields, each of whom not paying his \$ 50 might say almost in the words of the disconsolate Englishman in an old ballad.

She kept a stir in tower and trench
That boisterous bawling Scottish wench,
Came I early came I late,
I found black Agnes at the gate,

And lastly how this king of potatoes in his great, but unintentional mercy on mankind, turning a deaf ear to the proposals of all purchasers, sent them out of the State—away from thieves and thievery—sixty-seven bushels,

which taking what an article may bring in money as the measure of its value, were worth about \$ 18,000 or \$ 20,000 to be increased fifty or an hundred fold by multiplying the seed in another crop. Since which little or nothing has been heard of the No. 4. A few months since, I was told privately, that \$ 900 were paid for raising the crop and \$ 64 received from its product. So that all parties interested in the above, may safely conclude they are *non est* as the lawyers say, or like Tom Jones' coon, of unhappy memory, some where safely up a tree.

The following lines may fittingly close our account of this singular mania.

EARLY ROSE POTATOES.

Written and sung by MRS. A. E. STANLEY, at the festival at Leicester, November 24th.

There was a man I once did know,
And he was wondrous wise,
He raised potatoes very fine.
And dug out all their eyes;
And these he sold for piles of gold,
For so the story goes,
He gave a blessing on them all,
And called them "Early Rose."
And such a time as men did have
To watch them night and day,
I vow! before I'd have such work
I'd throw myself away.

So men, they traveled day and night,
Without regard to health,
To beg or borrow, buy or steal,
This secret to princely wealth,
And very lucky was that chap,
For so the story goes,
Who in his travels could obtain
A peck of "Early Rose."
Oh! so excited did men get,
They worried night and day
I vow! before I'd have such work,
I'd throw myself away.

Talk to a man of "blooded sheep,"
You tread upon his toes;
Now, really, friend, 'twill do for you,
But I raise "Early Rose."
"What if your plans should fail," I said;
"They may, dear Sir, who knows?
You may not get so mighty rich
At last, as you suppose."
The way that man did flounce and rave,
It was a grand display;
I really feared, in spite of me
He'd throw himself away.

One man, by witchcraft yet unknown,
Obtained a "Number Four,"
And when men asked to see the sight,
He pointed to the door.
I feared his reason was nigh fled,
So wildly glared his eyes;
No miser ever watched his gold
With vigilance more wise.

And such a time as that man had
To watch both night and day;
I swow! before I'd have such work,
I'd throw myself away.

Soon every man grew wondrous sly,
And thought but of himself;
Religion, order, law and right,
Were "laid upon the shelf."
At length the panic grew so great
That all were bound to win;
So, deacons, doctors, priests and all,
With one accord "pitched in,"
And such a time you never saw
On earth, by night or day;
I golly! 'twas all that I could do
To keep out of the way.

At length their feeble, faltering steps
Showed labor all in vain;
The Doctors shook their heads,
And said: "'Potato on the brain,'
The patient must be quiet kept,"
For so the story goes,
"And ne'er allow his mind to dwell
Again on 'Early Rose.'"
So nicely humbugged folks did get,
I laughed both night and day,
To think that men of common sense
Should throw themselves away!

ECCLESIASTICAL AND RELIGIOUS

For this chapter we are chiefly indebted to our aged chronicler, now deceased, whom we copy literally, so far as possible.

The first ministers of the Gospel were itinerants. In May, 1784, Mr. Wood, a separate preacher, visited the place on foot, holding meetings in the several houses of the place, every day during the two weeks that he stayed. This was the first preaching in town. A revival followed, and meetings were now regularly kept up, with preaching occasionally. In March, 1785, Elder Joseph Cornal of Manchester, came here and preached a number of times, baptizing 9 persons, who, with three others who were members of a Baptist church in Connecticut, were declared a branch of the Manchester Church.

The next May Nehemiah Dodge, a licentiate, was engaged to preach here 3 months. The meetings were usually held in a log-barn, with a general attendance of the people.

THE CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH

was constituted in May, 1785, by Rev. Eleazer Harwood of Pittsford, consisting of 11 persons. The two churches met together for some years where most convenient. In the spring of 1786 a school-house was built, where meetings were held until December, 1787, when the people turned out and built a log-meeting-house, large and well supplied with benches and seats for

singers on the sides, and at one end a platform, with a sort of desk for the preacher; at the other a wide stone back for a fire-place, and a plastered chimney of sticks to carry off the smoke. This was the first meeting-house where the worship of God was regularly attended, and whether they had preaching or not, said Mr Churchill. The people felt a duty and obligation resting upon them to sustain the public worship of God, by prayer, reading the Scriptures or exhortation. A sermon was usually read with singing in the old fashioned way, line by line, when books were scarce and all could who would join in the sacred songs.

The roads, where there were any, were new and bad, and no wagons, for summer, nor sleighs for winter were yet introduced here.

Men and boys walked. Sometimes a man and wife rode together on horseback; any lawful way was adopted to get to meeting even on an ox sled or tom-pung. The people highly prized the privilege of meeting together, and family worship and catechising of children was regularly attended to. The Bible, psalm book and catechism formed the greater part of their library and the conversations of the ministers, when they called, was mostly on things spiritual and divine.

In October and November, previous to building the house above named, there had been a revival; ten uniting with the Baptist and several with the Congregational church. Elder Joseph Cornal, Thomas Skeel of Ira, Isaac Beal of Clarendon, and Eleazer Harwood, of Pittsford, visited the town frequently, holding meetings daily during their stay. In January, 1788, the people moved Nathaniel Culver into the place, having previously built for him a log house. He had settled on the west side of Castleton Pond, far away from any inhabitants and was there taken down with rheumatism, and was helpless for a number of months. As soon as he was able they gave him the lead of their meetings—licensing him to preach, he and his wife uniting with the Baptist church, making 24 members. They now had regular preaching until 1796.*

About that year, a town house was built near the centre of the town, not far from, and south of the residence of the late Isaac Russeque, in which the Congregationalists held their meetings until 1818.

Their first settled minister was Ithamer Hibbard, in 1798. (His Biography is given elsewhere.) He continued until his death, March

2. 1802. During his ministry a revival occurred, long remembered as Hibbard's revival.

Since that time the church has usually maintained preaching and sustained its organization, but sometimes with difficulty for some years numbering but three male members. After 1802 the pulpit was filled until 1819, by Rev. John Ransom, and Samuel Cheever for the greater portion of the time. In 1818, the church erected a meeting-house some three fourths of a mile from the present building on the road to East Hubbardton. As associated with the dim recollections of my earlier childhood, this house with its interior except the high pulpit opposite the entrance unpainted its large galleries extending on three sides, its high square box pews with seats on each side and the stove raised on a platform even with the top of the pews in the centre of all was, to my opening eyes, a sort of architectural wonder as it would be to many now.

It was burnt in January, 1837. The only satisfactory explanation of the occurrence was that given by a little imp who said the people need not puzzle themselves about the fire, for his uncle Don to whom the attendance at church had been some sort of annoyance, had wished it burned long ago. Certain it is that the person named lived and died with that suspicion resting upon him. The fire when discovered seemed to have originated and was wholly on the outside of the building. The present house was built in 1838. I here append the names of the several ministers of the church and time of service. 1819 to 1823, Sherman Kellogg; 1823 to 1828, no settled pastor; 1828 to 1834, Horatio Flagg; '34 to '37, no settled pastor. In that year, Wm. C. Dennison a young, energetic and pious man, came and was settled over the church.

He continued until the close of the year 1842. His ministry was usually acceptable, but expressing views more liberal than those held by some of the more influential members of the church on some abstruse points of theology, differences arose and his health failing he sought and found a more congenial settlement in the far West and the prosperity and welfare of the church seemed to depart in his footsteps. It at that time numbered 100 or more members and continued to maintain the form, of public worship, but a blight came, I know not why it came but it came, withering and deadening. A Mr. Cady filled the pulpit for a few months and was succeeded by Rev. Stephen Williams—1843 to '45; 1846 Mr.

* Elder Culver preached till 1872.

Kent; 1847 to '52 Samuel Thrall; 1853 to '55 Rev. Mr. Swift; 1856 to '60 Azariah Hyde; 1862 to '64 Rev. Mr. Steele. In the autumn of that year Rev. Calvin Granger was settled over the church and continues until the present time (1870). He found it in a very low and depressed state, but by long, faithful and persistent labor and outside circumstances favoring, a favorable and decided change has occurred in its condition and prospects. The society now sustains the only regular meeting in the town.

THE BAPTIST CHURCH.

In June, 1798, Elder Nathan Dana came and was settled as the first permanent minister, but Mr. Hibbard coming about the same time, the two churches divided the ministerial land equitably, each taking a lot. The Baptist Society bought a farm for Elder Dana, costing \$1000. and put him in immediate possession on coming into the place. In the year 1800, they built a frame-meeting-house 30 by 40 feet. Elder Dana continued until 1816, with the exception of one year, 1808, a year of revival in which the pulpit was filled by Elder Dyer Stark.

Since that time, the church has changed ministers often, the longest term of any prior to 1853, being 5½ years. In 1854, the meeting-house which had become much dilapidated with age, was thoroughly repaired at an expense of \$850, by the contributions of a few individuals. About the same time or a little earlier elder Barna Allen who had filled the pulpit some years previous, returned and was settled over the church of which he continued in charge until the time of his death November, 1867.

He was a man of limited education but during the more than thirty years of his ministerial labors, protracted considerably beyond the allotted period of life, he often in adverse circumstances maintained throughout, the character of an earnest, pious and consistent believer of the religion he preached. Since his death the church has been destitute of any pastor. Previous to March, 1855, it had received into fellowship 385 members; present number 50 and very much scattered. It has produced two elders, licensed two others, ordained four and had at that time a Missionary, Bible, Tract and Sabbath school society, and had uniformly represented itself in the Association. But it never was large, numbering at no time more than 100 members.

"The changes that have taken place in the vicinity for many years have been uniformly to its disadvantage, and now but few take an interest in its welfare:

The children have left the place almost by colonies, the fathers and mothers have gone the way of all the earth, and the ways of their Zion mourn."

MY ROSE FOR THEE.

BY NANCIE W. BARBER.

I plucked a beauteous rose,
From off its parent tree,
And treasured it with miser care,
Dear Harriet, for thee.

Its blushes and perfume
To me were passing fair,
And often with delight I gazed
Upon its beauty rare.

Methought 'twould give delight
To her I love so well,
And in her sad and lonely hour
A tale of friendship tell.

But Ah! the flower was changed—
My pleasant hopes decayed;
A blight crept o'er the lovely leaves—
My cherished rose was dead!

In sorrow there I saw
Our own sad picture drawn;
'Tis but a train of hopes and fears,
And human life is gone.

East Hubbardton.

IRA.

A post town in the central part of Rutland County, is in lat. 43° 33', and long. 3° 55', and is bounded east by Rutland and Clarendon, south by Tinmouth, south-west by Middletown, and west by Poultney and Castleton. It is of a triangular form, running to a point towards the north. This township is considerably mountainous. Bird's Mountain in the north part is high and abrupt. Ira brook rises in the south part, runs north-easterly and joins Furnace brook in Clarendon. Castleton river crosses the township in a westerly direction. Mill privileges not very good. There are in town two saw-mills and one tavern; population, 430.—*Thompson's Gazetteer*, 1842.

RECORDS FROM THE TOWN CLERK.

Miss. Hemenway:—I forward you some minutes I had taken from the records in my office, by request of Elijah Ross, who wrote me that he would be at my house at such a date and that was the last I heard from him on the subject. *

BRADLEY FISH.

*As early as 1862, we, with Miss Fanny Clark, cur lady assistant at Middletown, visited Mr. Ross, at his home in Middletown village, who had expressed himself

The town was organized May 31st. 1779. Isaac Clark first town clerk.

TOWN CLERKS.

May 31, 1779, Isaac Clark,
 March 30, A. D. 1780, Joseph Wood,
 " 15, 1781, George Sherman,
 " 24, 1788, John Baker,
 " 8, 1792, Cephas Carpenter,
 March A. D. 1801, George Sherman,
 " " 1802, Cephas Carpenter,
 " 2, 1819, Preserved Fish,
 " 7, 1820, John Mason.
 " ,1 1821, Preserved Fish,
 " 11, 1823, John Mason,

June 4, 1861, John Mason, deceased, Bradley Fish, the present town clerk, was elected. Cephas Carpenter held the office 25 years; John Mason 39 years.

THE FIRST RECORD * IN BOOK FIRST OF THE TOWN OF IRA.

7th -October, 1779. The District of Ira Dr. To Isaac Clark for the purchase of this book Nine Shillings the old way, the one half of which is paid by Capt. Thomas Collins and *Company in the south part of the town.*

"District of Ira, May 20th, 1779," (is the date of the first warning for a town meeting on record)

Ira May 31st, A. D. 1779. Being met according to the above warning, which was read and the meeting opened according to Law, firstly, voted Mr. George Sherman serve as Moderator for the present meeting. 2d. voted, Isaac Clark be the Town Clerk. 3dly, voted that Nathaniel Mallory shall be the Constable of this Town for the Ensuing year. 4thly, voted that Nathan Lee, Amos Herrick and Isaac Clark be the selectmen this year.

At the time that the Freeman's oath was administered by the town clerk, Isaac Clark,

as willing to prepare the history of Ira, his native town, if requested by us. He had the numbers of the work—four to six—at this time issued—the means at least of knowing pretty well beforehand what was required, and moreover, we talked over what was wanted, and he engaged to contribute the history of Ira for the work by the time we should require it. As we never heard any thing from him to the contrary, and he accepted as issued from time to time, a free copy as town historian, we depended upon him, as we supposed we could without any question, till a few months since, and too late to procure another man to give a more complete history for our present issue. This town is simply indebted to Mr. Ross, above named that she has no better history in this volume. We can, however, in Vol. IV., find place for everything of interest or importance that may yet be furnished. Ed.

* There are three copies of the records. B. FISZ.

this town extended over about one third of the present town of Middletown, which was afterwards set off to said town.*

The names of those that took the freeman's oath on the 31st of May, 1779, administered by the town-clerk are: Isaac Clark, George Sherman, jr., Nathan Lee, Nathaniel Mallory, Cyrus Clark, Solomon Wilds, Amos Herrick, Nathan Walton, Benjamin Richardson, David Adams, Benjamin Bagley, jr., Cephas Carpenter, John Collins, Thomas Collins, Benjamin Bagley, Leonard Robberts, Joseph Wood, Ebenezer Wood, Asahel Joiner, Thomas McLuer, James McLuer, Philomon Wood, Gamalal Waldo, Silas Reed, David Haskins, Isaac Runnels, Isaiah Marin, David Wood, George Sherman, Reuben Baker, James Cole, John Baker, Abraham White, Joseph Wood, jr., James Martin, Thomas Martin, Hezekiah Carr, Thomas Obrient, John Walton, Henry Walton, Cornelius Roberts, Purchas Roberts, Samuel Newton, Joseph Baker, John Burlingame, John Baly, Isaac Baker, Nathaniel Mason, Jason Newton, Elijah Mann, Oliver Eddy, Nathan Collins.

Ira, 5th. September, 1779.—Then recorded the marriage of Isaac Clark and Hannah Chittenden, † on the 18th day of January, 1779, married by Governor Chittenden and recorded by Isaac Clark.—Town Clerk.

Ira, 7th. September, 1879. At a freeman's meeting, warned and opened according to law by Nathaniel Mallory, Constable, firstly voted and choose *Capt.* Isaac Clark Representative, to represent the town in the general assembly the present year.

Attest, ISAAC CLARK, town-clerk.

Ira, 12th. October, 1779. Then recorded "the birth of Modena Clark, the eldest daughter of Isaac and Hannah Clark, who was born the 4th. day of October, 1779, and put upon record by Isaac Clark, town-clerk."

District of Ira, August 20, 1780. Being met at the house of Joseph Wood in said town. Voted that the Town Rase for three months two men to scout in the fronteer, † Except Sooner discharged, that the town pay said men for their services two pounds per month, that each man pay according as he stands in the List.

test JOSEPH WOOD, town-clerk.

Then recorded " the Birth of Caleb Sherman, the fourth son to George Sherman, who was born in Ira, June the third day, 1778,

* See History of Middletown for the same. Ed.

† Daughter of Gov. Thomas Chittenden.

‡ Were two men employed? What were their names? What of their expedition? Ed.

and put upon record by George Sherman, Town Clerk."

FIRST SETTLER,

Nathan Lee; his first son, Reuben was born Sept. 17, 1773, his eldest daughter, Hannah, Jan. 30, 1774; then recorded the birth of Penelope Lee, the second daughter of Nathan Lee, who was born February the 21st day, 1777, and was put upon record by John Baker, Town Clerk; then recorded "the birth of Melinda Lee, the third daughter of Nathan Lee, who was born December the 20th day, 1779;" then recorded "birth of Sarah Lee, the 4th Daughter of Nathan Lee, who was born February the 3d day, 1782, and was put upon record by John Baker, Town Clerk;" then recorded "the marriage of Samuel Newton, who was married to Sarah Sherman March the 18th day, A. D. 1784, and was married by Elder Thomas Skeel in Ira, and put upon record by John Baker, Town Clerk."

The first grand list, July 15, 1780, was 356 £, 10 s; the second, July 27, 1781, 515 £; the third, in 1783, 857 £, 5 s: David Wood four fold, 24 £, 10 s; the fourth grand list in 1784, was 1013 £: Cephas Carpenter, Lemuel Roberts, John Collins, listers Between 1784 and 1785, the Waltons, the Waldows, Mc Cleur and others were set to the town of Middletown. Cephas Carpenter built in 1789, the first framed house in town.

May 5, A. D 1783; the first survey in Ira of a road; commencing 15 rods below Jeremiah Collins' sawmill and the first sawmill in town, thence south to Tinmouth line; said road surveyed by Frederick Hill.

District of Ira, December 22d. 1780.

This is to warn all of the Inhabitants of this District to meet in Town Meeting on the third day of January next at the dwelling house of Mr. Asahel Joiner, at nine o. the clock to choose a Moderator and to consult some method for Rai-ing provision for the Army the Ensuing year and to transact any other Business that shall be necessary.

THOMAS COLLINS } select
GEORGE SHERMAN, } men.

District of Ira, January, 3d. day 1781. Being met at the house of Mr. Asahel Joiner according to the above warning, which was Read and the meeting opened according to law.

1stly, voted Mr. Lemuel Robert's service as moderator for this meeting.

2d. voted, that this town pay their equal

perporson of provision, Raised According as they stand upon the List, Equal to any other town, that this town carry into Cap. Collins, Mr. Sherman and Joseph Wood, Selectmen for this town, their part of provision other ways in money as they stand upon the List. Pork at one Shilling per pound, Beef at six pence per pound, Wheat at six shillings per Bushel, Indian Corn at three shillings per Bushel Ry at four shillings per Bushel; that this town pay Capt. Collins for the Barrels; Meat Barrels at four shillings per Barrel; Flower Barrels at two shillings and six pence per Barrel: that this Town provide half a Bushel of salt to salt their meat, Mr. Sherman to provide the salt, that the people that live in the West part of this town Bring their part of Provision to Joseph How's, that this town get their provision Ready by the 20 day of January.

4 voted that this meeting be dissolved. Teste, Joseph Waldo, Town Clerk."

The Lees who first settled in Ira hollow were Tories, (I find by Record) February 24th. 1779, that 324 acres of land as good as there is in said Town of Ira was owned by John Lee, confiscated and sold by Commissioner James Claghorn of the Probate District of Rutland County and Bennington County state of Vermont, was sold for one hundred pounds to Thomas Collins of Laneshorough in the county of Berkshire & State of Massachusetts. He deeds in behalf of the Representatives of the freemen of the State of Vermont.

THE PENSIONERS OF THE REVOLUTION

were Peter Parker, David Parker, Jason Newton and Nathaniel Wilmarth.

UNITED STATES PENSIONERS IN IRA, JUNE 1840, Jason Newton, aged 78, and Servia Towers, aged 88.—*U. S. Census.*

SALMON KINGSLEY, ESQ.

"Died in Bucklin, Wayne Co., Mich., Sept. 23d, 1827, Salmon Kingsley, Esq., in the 73d year of his age. Mr. Kingsley was one of the worthy veterans of the Revolution and for a time had the command of a company of regulars at New London, Ct. He was a resident of Ira nearly 40 years, and removed to Michigan about 2 years ago. He was an unshaken friend to his country and her republican institutions and was equally distinguished for his remarkable mildness of temper and disinterested benevolence."*

ISAAC CLARK.

The old Rifle Clark of Revolutionary

* From Horace G. Kingsley, a grandson of Salmon Kingsley.

times did not stay in Ira but a short time. He moved from Ira to Castleton, and (I think), died in that town.

I know not whose names were on the charter of Ira; it is not in Ira. John Mason said to me it was at Montpelier and may be there now if not burned with the Capitol.

The first Book of Records in my office are most all survey bills and grand lists, but few deeds are on record.

ISAIAH MASON came into Ira in the year 1780, from Berkshire Co., Mass.

JASON NEWTON came here in 1782. He had three wives and was the Father of 17 children. His oldest son is still living in Middletown, aged 84 years. He was in the war of 1814. Jason Newton came from Lanesborough, Mass.

PRESERVED FISH

was born Nov. 5, 1770, on Massachusetts Bay. He immigrated to Ira in 1790, aged about twenty years, owing about \$ 70, that he was to pay his brother, Matthew Fish, for his time to twenty one years of age. Matthew Fish lived and died in Lanesborough. Preserved Fish commenced to work at the mason trade; was a magistrate in town over 40 years; town clerk two years; represented the town thirteen years and was foreman of the grand jury so often the boys of Rutland had for a by-word "a true bill, P. Fish, Foreman." He was married to Abigail Carpenter in August 1791, who outlived him about two years and six months. By this marriage there were twelve children, eleven boys and one girl, all but one of whom lived to be married and of age, and there are eight of the family still alive.

RUSSEL FISH the eldest of the family, is still living over 80 years old. In the fall of 1869, all of the children now living met in Bangor, N. Y., and their united weight was 1504 lbs. Preserved Fish worked at the mason trade in Ira and vicinity until he got means to buy a farm, after which his principal business was farming. He was a very successful man for those times. Before his death he had given \$20,000 to his children, and after his death there was \$45,000 divided among his heirs. He was a Free Mason and a Templar. He died Oct. 10. 1849 in his 79th year.

When I was a school boy there were three families in school district No. 1 that usually numbered 9 children each, viz. Jason New-

ton's, Wilson Carpenter's and Preserved Fish's.

ALANSON FISH, son of Preserved Fish, was born in Ira; graduated at Middlebury College in the class of 1834; studied theology at Newton Theological Seminary, 1834-37; was pastor of the First Baptist Church in Chelsea; died in Ira, July 3, 1840, aged 28.

JOHN MASON, Town Clerk, about 40 years, died June 3, 1862, aged 72 years.

[DANIEL HUNTER, born about 1784, graduated at Middlebury College in 1806, and became a lawyer. He died at Amsterdam, N. Y., about 1820."—*Pierson's Catalogue.*]

NATHANIEL WILLMARTH was in this town in 1793 and died here being over 80 years of age.

DAVID PARKER was here in 1800 and died here aged over 80 years. He had a number of sons, Solomon, Calvin C. and William Parker.

PETER PARKER came some years after. He had two sons, Philip and Peter jr. He left this town 40 years ago and deceased in the town of Hampton, Washington Co., N. Y. He lived to be very aged. There were some peculiarities about the two old men; they were both great story tellers and noted for poetry and Peter Parker doted on his courage as a fighter. After he came to Ira, a few roguish boys, one night as Peter was to pass through the woods to the north part of the town a little East of Bird's Mountain, got some clothes and stuffed them with straw and made an apparition and had it attached to a tree over the road so they could move it back and forward. Peter approached the object in war like array, with fists drawn and addressed it as follows: Who are you, God, man, or the devil? and drew his fist and knocked it down, emptied out the straw and took the clothes which he needed and marched on. He sometimes would tell fortunes for cider of which he was a great lover as also of the feminine gender. Where the Parkers came from I never knew.

FROM THE MANUAL OF THE BAPTIST CHURCH IN IRA.*

Several families were settled within the present limits of the town of Ira, before the Revolutionary War, whose religious sympathies were with the Baptists. The town was organized in 1779; but there was no Church

* Published by order of the church; Geo. A. Tuttle & Co., printers, 1861.

organization until 1783.* This year through the efforts of Rev. Thomas Skeels, who had preached here occasionally, for 8 years, a few believers now gathered together who were organized into a church, and he was constituted pastor. Cephas Carpenter was chosen clerk, and Reuben Baker, deacon. The pastorate of Mr. Skeels was brief; he left in the spring of 1785. The church was supplied occasionally by Rev. Henry Green, of Wallingford. Rev. Amasa Brown was settled as pastor, Feb. 13, 1786, and dismissed, at his own request, Jan. 30, 1787. Dea. Reuben Baker was licensed to preach May 29, 1788, and continued to minister to the church several years, but was not ordained. Rev. Thomas Skeels was recalled Nov. 15, 1791, and settled on a salary of £ 75 per year, but died in one year, in the triumphs of faith, (his grave is still with us.) The church was then without stated preaching for several years but was supplied occasionally by Rev. Ezra Wilmarth, Rev. Nathan Mason and others from abroad. Dec. 31, 1801, Rev. Joseph Carpenter, was ordained as pastor of the church, and he divided his labors between his farm and preaching on the Sabbath, and from house to house, until 1812. In 1813, Rev. Leland Howard became a member of the church, and served the church until November, 1815, when at his own request he was dismissed. The same autumn, Rev. Wm. McCuller became pastor. He was thoroughly doctrinal in his sermons, and his labors were efficient. About 40 heads of families were added to the church in 1816, by which it was greatly strengthened. Rev. Mr. McCuller was dismissed in the autumn of 1819. The church again depended upon supplies from abroad until July 10, 1822, when Rev. Lyman Glazier was ordained as their pastor. He was a man of excellent spirit, and continued his work until removed by death, in 1825. He lived beloved and died lamented. In the fall of 1825, Rev. John Peck became pastor and continued 2 years, and was dismissed by his own request. He was succeeded in the spring of 1828, by Rev. Artemas Arnold, who without any special revival baptized a large number into the fellowship of the church. He was dismissed in 1830, when the church was again destitute of preaching

* The records do not give the exact date of this transaction.—The first transactions of the church, on record, which appear to have been after the organization was effected, were recorded Nov. 13, 1783. The church was probably organized the summer previous.

until Feb. 15, 1832, when Rev. Joseph Pack-er, was ordained as an evangelist, and preached here more or less for 4 years. A great revival was in progress when he came, and continued its work until he was permitted to baptize more than one hundred persons, mostly in middle life and heads of families. He left in 1836, and the church was again supplied on the Sabbath by ministers from abroad and mostly by Rev. John Peck, of whom the records speak as a very conscientious, good man. In the spring of 1836, Rev. John Cannon was engaged for one year, and again the pulpit was supplied by Mr. Peck, until May 1st, 1838, when Rev. Elias Hurlbut was settled, whose labors were efficient and successful. He was dismissed Jan. 4, 1842, and was followed by Rev. Jacob P. Huntington, in the spring of 1843, whose brief pastorate closed Aug. 31, 1844. Rev. Frederick Page supplied them during 1845 and 1846, but was never a member of the church. Rev. Levi Smith was settled as pastor, April 10, 1847, and continued his labors until the spring of 1852. His pulpit talent was fine and his sermons were written with care and labor. Another intercurrent year elapsed, and the present pastor * was called in May, 1854. During his labors some have been baptized nearly every year, 37 persons in all.

The following, have been licensed by the Church as preachers: Deacon Reuben Baker, May 29, 1788; Austin Moshier, Aug. 31, 1833, Alanson Fish, Sept. 14, 1834.

Revivals of religion have been enjoyed, as nearly as can now be ascertained, in November, 1783, at the time the church was organized a very large number, for the population, were added to the church, as appears by the records, but no one now lives to tell us of their joy. In November, 1808, a second revival commenced, and continued through the winter, spreading into the adjoining towns, during which time 225 were added to the membership; but June 18, 1812, a branch was set off and formed the church at West Clarendon.

In 1816 a most interesting revival occurred, which signally changed the character of the inhabitants of the town, during which about 40 persons,—husbands and their wives,—were received into the church on profession of their faith.

In the month of March, 1831, while the

* Rev. Norman Clark settled May 23, 1854.

church was destitute of a pastor, the people collected together to pray and sing praises, and a great awakening ensued which continued through the summer, during which time about a hundred accessions were made, many of whom have been pillars in the church.

In 1838, another refreshing season is recorded, and as the good effects, about 30 persons believed and were added to us.

In 1842-3, the Lord remembered Zion and added to her numbers and her graces.

There was no special enlargement again until 1858. A rich shower of grace was then bestowed to recall backsliders and establish the faithful. Between twenty and thirty were added as the fruit of that revival.

DEACONS.

Dea. Reuben Baker, 1784; Nathaniel Tower, 1798; Joseph Tower, 1801; Hezekiah Horton, 1801; Joseph Collins 1829; Edmund Whitmore, 1829; John Mason, 1834; Leonard Mason 1834; Alfred Russel, 1834; Putnam Newton, 1858; Lyman Wallace Fish 1858.

CHURCH CLERKS.

Cephas Carpenter, 1783; John Mason, 1821.

LICENTIATES.

Reuben Barker, licensed May 29, 1788;

Austin Mosher, licensed Aug 31, 1833;

Alanson Fish, licensed September 14, 1834

COMMUNION on the first Sabbath of every month. Church meeting on the Saturday preceding.

MEMBERS.

1783:—*d* George Sherman, *d* Joseph Baker, *d* Joseph Tower, *d* George Sherman, jr., *d* Nathan Lee, *d* John Collins, James Cole, * Nathaniel Mason, * Isaiah Mason, *d* John Baker, *d* Reuben Baker, *d* Hezekiah Carr, *d* Cephas Carpenter, *d* Samuel Newton, *e* James Marrin, *d* Thomas Obrien, * Lemuel Roberts, *d* Rufus Colvin, *d* David Davies, *d* Benjamin Allen. 1788:—*d* Thomas Martin, *d* Benjamin Carr, *d* John Davis, jr., *d* Amasa Brown Nathan Collins, *d* Nathaniel Tower, * Thomas Skeels, Caleb Spencer, Rufus Bates, Asa Hix, John Davies, Elijah Skeels, Nathaniel Wilmarth, Joseph Carpenter, Hezekiah Horton, Oliver Seamans, * Nathaniel Mason, Samuel Wetmore, Joseph Collins, * Samuel Whipple, *d* Peter Parker, Sarah Bailey, Lydia Collins, Elenor Chloe Sherman, Phebe Carpenter, Sarah Lee, Hannah Bailey, Rebecca Collins, Amy Collins, Elizabeth Cole, Lydia Baker, Eunice

Carr, Sarah Newton, Sarah Roberts, Diadama Colvin, Anna Carr, Freelove Martin, Rachel Martin, Hannah Hix, Elizabeth Roberts, Amy Allen, Abigail Baker, Mary Herrick. 1788:—Lucy Tower, Waitstill Blake, Mary Davis. 1790:—*d* Rebecca Bates, Hezekiah Collins, *d* Abigail Royce, *d* Susannah Wescott, Mercy Skeels, — Franklin, *e* Eunice Carpenter, Renew Horton, * Mary Seamans, *d* Mary Davies, Lydia Mason. After 1807 the number of male members added is 280, and of females 404, (1861).

The Ira new meeting-house, was built in 1852, Leonard Morse, Bradley Fish and John Morse, building committee.

In the last war with England, 1812, six minute men volunteered from Ira. Company I, Seargent, Jason Newton jr., Privates, Seth Russel, David Johnson, Hosea Goodspeed, Nathaniel Tower, and James Hunter, and at the battle at Plattsburgh the whole company volunteered; but the men that went or started were Capt. Matthew Anderson, Lieutenant, Edmund Whitmore, Thomas C. Newton; John Mason, Russel Fish, Leonard Fish, Leonard Mason, Jacob Butler, Abel Spencer, Noah Peck, Barton Collins, Nathan Collins jr., Smith Johnson, and Freeman Johnson Musicians; Edward Carpenter, Israel Carpenter and John Hall, teamsters to carry luggage, and the soldiers were Isaiah Mason, Nathaniel Wilmarth, Wilson Carpenter, Omri Warner.

The news came to Ira by a despatch to Preserved Fish to start at once to West Clarendon and notify the people there. The people were at meeting when the despatch came, but the meeting broke up at once and some started to mill and cooking commenced at once, and Monday morning they started provisioned for Plattsburgh. Preserved Fish, one of the selectmen, offered five dollars extra per month to each man that would volunteer and gave from his own pocket if the town did not choose to pay it.

In the epidemic of 1813, there died of this disease in Ira, sixteen or seventeen persons.

There was formerly a Free Mason Lodge in Ira, composed to the best of my recollection of Jason Newton, Preserved Fish, Joseph Perry, Simeon Gilford, Ira Carpenter, James Hunter, Hezekiah Horton, Solomon Abbot, Elias Bates, Russell Baker, Rufus Garrett, Rufus Gilford and Preston Southworth.

ROLLIN C. HUNTER was, about 1836, admitted to the Rutland County Bar and now resides in the State of Michigan.

CALEB B. HARRINGTON graduated at Middlebury, is a lawyer, and resides in Burlington, Iowa.

LONGEVITY.

Mary Mc Coy Tower died Nov. 30, 1872, aged 94 years, 6 months and 24 days. Andrew Potter died in the north part of this town aged 90 years. Naomi Mason died aged 92. Russel Fish and Perris Mason, each over 80 years are the oldest persons in town.

There are 6 school districts in town; about 2 years there were 7 districts, but Nos. 2, and 7, were united as one district. District No. 5, is partly in the town of Poultney. There are 98 children returned between 5 years and 20. Under 5 years of age 38 children are returned in said town.

TEMPERANCE ORGANIZATION; MARCH 24, 1867. President, Bradley Fish; Vice President, Leonard Mason; Secretary, E. C. Fish Jr.; Chorister, S Johnson; Treasurer, L. T. Mason. Number that have taken the pledge and become members, 77.

SOLDIERS OF THE WAR OF 1861.

THREE YEARS MEN. Silas Giddings, Edward Haly, John Healy, John Hunter, Joseph W. Parker, Aaron Savory, Cornelius Curtis, Thomas Long, Henry Tower, Henry Peters, Levi Plumly, Wm. H. Walker, James Fuller, Henry Davis, Charles W. Peck, Harrison Peck, Collamer Persons, Rollin Russell, Sylvanus Wetmore, Manser Young, John Batchelder, Benj. Mann, William Hogle.

ONE YEARS MEN. James Fox, H. H. Wheeler, Henry Flag.

NINE MONTHS MEN. L. C. Parker, Charles Pateman, Geo. Brown, Gilbert Hanly, Aaron Hinckly, Arthur Morgan, Cyrus Russell, Emmet M. Tower, James C. Wetmore, John Boar, Henry C Tower.

THREE MONTHS MEN. Albert Fish, George Lincoln.

STATISTICS OF 1873.

Town agent and clerk, Bradley Fish; town treasurer, Justus Collins; selectmen, Erwin Collins, P. P. Clark, John Wetmore; constable and superintendent, Simon Peck; listers, A. E. Day, Leonard Fish, Smith Johnson; overseer, L. W. Fish; Justices, Bradley Fish, Smith Johnson, L. L. Peck, Amos

Wetmore, L. F. Mason; Post Master, Gilman Gilmore; Pastor, Rev. L. Kinney, Baptist. Manufacturers: lime, A. E. & L. W. Day; blacksmiths, Lyman Tower, James Logan; carpenter, Martin Curtiss; masons, Russell Fish, James Brown, G. H. Gilmore; wheelwright, Warren Curtiss; milliner, Elvira Tower.

MENDON.

BY MRS ANNA B. BOORN.

Hon. Joseph Bowker and associates, 34 in number by a petition, requested a grant to found a new township, which request was granted Feb. 25, 1781. Said town was surveyed by Major Joseph Crary and contains 8890 acres. It was incorporated and named Medway by his Excellency Thomas Chittenden. A parcel of land called Parker's Gore was afterwards annexed and the whole named Parkerstown Nov. 7, 1804, and again Nov. 6, 1827, the name was changed to Mendon. The town was organized in 1806. John Page first town clerk, and as far as we can find on record, Johnson Richardson first justice of the peace.

The township lies in lat. 43° 37' and lon. 4° 10'. Bounded N. by Chittenden, E. by Sherburne, S. by Shrewsbury, W. by Rutland. It is 47 miles south from Montpelier and 25 N. W. from Windsor. The surface is hilly and uneven, lying mostly on the Green Mountains. The land, much of it, is high and cold, and incapable of settlement or cultivation. There are some good farms, however, along its western borders and good grazing land in other parts of the town.

The turnpike from Bethel to Rutland passes through this town; also the direct road from Woodstock, through Bridgewater, to Rutland. There being so much high land, yet the town has suffered severely from freshets many times, especially in the years of 1811, and 1868. The first saw-mill was built by Zidon Edson, 1810. It was swept away by the freshet of July 1811; another was built near by on the same site, about 2 years afterwards.

The land being heavily timbered, the principal business has been lumbering.

The first, and for many years the most active business man in town was Rufus Richardson.

Mar. 11, 1806, the first legal town meeting was holden at the house of Johnson Rich-

ardson in Parkerstown by virtue of a warning signed by John Fuller Esq. justice of the peace within and for the County of Rutland by virtue of an application made to said Fuller by the inhabitants of said town for the purpose of choosing officers for said town for the ensuing year; and chose Darius Chipman moderator, John Page town clerk, Benjamin Farmer, Johnson Richardson and Daniel Braddish, selectmen, Benjamin Farmer, town treasurer, Minot Farmer, constable, Nahum Goddard, Minot Farmer and Philip Perkins, listers; Ira Ingerson, Minot Farmer and James Cummings, highway surveyors and the selectmen of said town were chosen committee to receive a deed of Jonathan Parker Esq. for a certain mill-privilege in said Parkerstown for the use of the town. The above named men were duly sworn into office, attest John Page, town clerk.

The first birth on record in Parkerstown was Trowbridge Maynard Richardson, son of Johnson and Sibil Richardson, born Nov. 7, 1800; died May 5, 1803. First marriage on record was Lyman Parker and Lucy Perkins, both of Parkerstown, Dec. 4, 1809. They were married by Johnson Richardson, justice of the peace.

The freemen in 1811, were Zidon Edson, Joseph Ross, Rufus Richardson, Johnson Richardson, Rogers Eggleston, James Eggleston, John Shaw, Eliphalet Webster, Wm. Shaw, Simeon Russell.

In 1812, there were 16 voters in town; in 1823, there were 28 voters.

The names of the first men equipped in Parkerstown, belonging to the 4th Co. of infantry, 3d Reg. 2d Brigade and 2d Division of the Militia of the State of Vermont, residing in the town of Parkerstown, were as follows:—Wm. Sabin, Nathan Hawley, James Eggleston, John Eggleston, Silas Cutler.

A list of the freemen in 1816: Jesse Gove, Capt; Abner Hawley, Isaac Sanders, Fred-eric Billington, Wm. Shaw, James Eggleston, Silas Cutler, David Bragg, Aaron Foster, Oliver Yaw, Nathan Hawley, Rogers Eggleston, Simeon Russell, Wm. Sabin, Josiah Davis, Wm. Davis, Rufus Richardson

*Members of the Constitutional Convention—*1814, Zidon Edson; 1822, Elisha Estabrook; 1823, Rufus Richardson; 1838, Timothy Gibson; 1843, Rufus Richardson; 1850, James Wheeler; 1870, James Firman.

In 1807, a freeman's meeting was legally warned and held at the house of Johnson Richardson in Parkerstown the first Tuesday in Sept. to vote for Governor and other State officers, also to decide whether they could elect a representative the next year. We find no record of any one being elected to represent the town until 1812.

In 1807, a town meeting was held to institute means to lay out a turnpike and other roads.

Of the first settlers of the town but little is now known. Some grand-children of the first inhabitants are still in the town. It seems probable that Johnson Richardson and family, Jonathan Eggleston from Pequomick, Ct. and a numerous family, and very likely some of the first town officers were the first settlers. Jonathan Eggleston moved into the northwest part of the town sometime about 1792. Some of his grand-children still reside in that part of the town. The Richardson family are all gone except one grandson. In Jan. 1827, application was made to the selectmen, Nathan Fisher and Timothy Gibson, to warn a town meeting for the purpose of designating school districts by numbers; accordingly they met and organized 5 districts. Since then, others have been added, making in all the number of eight. The number of scholars in 1830, over four and under eighteen, was 133. In 1831, the number was 151.

1828, at March meeting, chose Rufus Richardson, Amos Robinson and Nathan Fisher committee to look out suitable ground for a burial-place. The first public house for accommodation for travellers was kept by Johnson Richardson. The house is now gone and in the middle of where the cellar was is a tree growing 2 feet through. This house was in No. 1 district. About 1817, Estabrooks kept a public house in No. 2 district. Mary Estabrooks was, it is believed, the first school teacher in No. 1 district.

TOWN CLERKS.

1806, John Page; 1808, Johnson Richardson; 1809, John Page; 1810, Philip Perkins; 1811, Zidon Edson; 1812, John Shaw; 1815, Wm. Sabin; 1817, Elisha Estabrooks; 1823, Nathan Fisher; 1833, Draper Ruggles; 1834, Edward Mussey; 1835, Ira Seward; 1836, Edward Mussey; 1840, Zidon Edson; 1841, James K. Pearson; 1850, Eben C. French.

1852, James K. Pearsons; 1853, J. R. Royce Pearsons; 1855, Alpheus F. Snow; 1857, James W. Kimball; 1859, James E. Seward; 1860, Newton Squiers. He still holds the office, 1871.

REPRESENTATIVES.

1812, Johnson Richardson; 1813, Zidon Edson; 1814, John Shaw; 1815, Rufus Richardson; 1816, John Shaw; 1817 and 18, Wm. Sabin; 1819, Elisha Estabrooks; 1820 and 21, R. Richardson; 1822 Elisha Estabrooks; 1823, Rufus Richardson; 1824 to 28, Nathan Fisher; 1828, Amos Robinson; 1829, Nathan Fisher; 1830, '31, '32, '33, '34, Edward Mussey; 1835, Timothy Gibson; 1836, Edward Mussey. 1837, Timothy Gibson; 1838, '39, James K. Pearsons; 1840, Timothy Gibson; 1841, '42, Samuel Caldwell; 1843, '44, Leland Houghton; 1845, '46, Ethan Temple; 1847, Jared Long; 1848, 49, Wm. Harkness; 1850, John Osborn; 1851, and 1852, Eben C. French; 1853, Isaac Mathewson; 1854, '55, George M. Ransom; 1856, '57, Ezra Edson; 1858, Isaac Mathewson; 1859, '60, Leverett Wilkins; 1861, '62, George Sawyer; 1863, '64, Jerry C. Thornton; 1865, '66, J. E. Johnson; 1867, 68, Hosea F. Wilkins; '69, '70, Ezra Edson; Freeman's votes cast in 1870—101, Scholars, 1870, 255.

Of the men that served in the war of 1812, but three are now living in Mendon they are Rufus Long, Shubael Lamphere and Jeremiah Downey. Rufus Long is almost 86 years old. He cultivated his own garden the past summer and took care of 20 swarms of bees. Several people have lived in Mendon to be very aged. A Mrs. Walker lived to the age of 99 years 11 months and 12 days. About 4 months previous to her death by her sons request she combed and spun 5 knots of worsted which he carried to Henniker, where she lived when young. Mrs. Hannah Hudson lived to be over 90 years of age. Mrs. Dolly Cady born in Rindge N. H. lived to the age of 91 years 17 days. Mrs. Cady's maiden name was Sherwin. Elisha Bryant, born in Plymouth, Mass., came to reside in Parkerstown, lived there many years, never married, died March 29, 1866, aged 94 years. Hilckiah Grout moved into Parkerstown in the early settlement of the town, lived to the age of 86. Cyrus Edson born in Bridgewater Mass. moved to Parkerstown and lived to be 85 years old. Mrs. Abigail Hatch lived in Parkerstown and then in Rutland a few years, then in Men-

don, raised a family of 13 children, is now living with her daughter in Mendon. Her husband has been dead several years. She is now in her 93d year. (1871.)

In regard to Indians, but one ever lived in the town. He was called Indian John. He had, previous to coming to Medway or Parkerstown, belonged to some tribe of Indians in the western part of New York. A number of families of whites made a settlement not far from the Indian settlement, the Indians determined to plunder and destroy them. Indian John gave the whites warning and they prepared for them, so the project failed. The Indians mistrusted John and slit the rims of his ears and he then found they were devising a harder punishment for him. He accordingly fled to the American army. They were about to go through the wilderness towards the lake to join some others there. He knew they would be waylaid by Indians and piloted them another route from what they had designed to go. They went safely and for that act government gave him a reward. He had a pension from government. But the Indians were furious and determined on his destruction. He found his way however into the wilds of Parkerstown and built a camp not far from Johnson Richardson's, where he used to make quite a home. Indians used to come lurking about suspecting something of his whereabouts, sometimes they kept around many days, the family would keep him secreted till they were gone. Once three of them got on his track and followed on till they got a glimpse of him but he got a glimpse of them also. He came to a brook and crossed it on a log. There happened to be a large tree turned up by the roots in exact range of the log he had crossed. He fled behind the turned up roots and waited. They followed his track, came to the log, held a short talk, then all three started to cross, he, meantime, had made a hole through the dirt on the roots so that he could put his gun through and take good aim, when they were fairly in range one after the other he fired, killed two and wounded the third. He ran and took one of the Indians guns and shot the third, and then went to work and hid the dead Indians, took their guns, and went to Richardson's and told them what he had done. He was never molested after that, only some Indians once in Rutland made enquiry, but could learn nothing about him. He used to bring in pieces

of lead which he said he found and promised he would sometime tell where there was plenty of it. He lived to be very old. No one knew his age, but judged him to be over 90 years. He died very suddenly. He tried to tell them something before he died but could not make them understand.

In 1818, Thomas Hunt came to Parkers-town and was accepted as an elder or preacher by a few professing members of the Methodist Reformed Church. He brought a certificate from Douglass, Mass., but never formed a church, although he preached sometime. In 1819, Blackmer Cook, a blind man, brought a certificate from a Free Will Baptist Church in Burrillville, giving him license to preach and baptize, also to found a church and administer church ordinances. The inhabitants of that part of the town accepted of his preaching for a time, but never formed any regular church.

When the town was chartered it was decided to reserve certain lots of land as ministerial lands for the support of the gospel, and in 1806, the selectmen were instructed to lease said lands. It was also understood that they were to go to the first settled minister settled in the said town unless some previous agreement was made with him. In the latter part of the year 1835, a young man by the name of Crowley came and preached a while. He had never been ordained. The inhabitants had some talk of having him ordained and accepting him for a minister, but did not wish to give him the land; only the profits accruing from it; but he insisted on having the lands to sell or dispose of as he saw fit. The inhabitants then thought to make matters safe and sure they would find some minister that would quit-claim the lands to the town. To do this it was necessary to organize some society, they accordingly got up the following society:—

Jan. 23, 1836, a meeting was duly called, officers elected, and the following resolutions adopted, accepted and signed, viz.—

“We the subscribers, inhabitants of the Town of Mendon, County of Rutland, State of Vermont, do hereby voluntarily associate and agree to form a society by the name of the *Mendon Union Religious Society* in Mendon aforesaid for the purpose of settling and supporting a minister according to the first section of an act entitled an act for the support of the gospel, passed Oct. 27th, 1798, in witness whereof, we have hereunto sever-

ally set our hands, Mendon, this 23d day of Jan. in the year of our Lord 1836.

Draper Ruggles, Wm. Foster, Samuel Caldwell, A. M. Gibson, Ira Felch, Rufus Richardson, Supply Nims, Ira Seward, Roswell Gibson, Jeremiah Green, Henry Strong, Edward Mussey, James K. Pearson, Coomer H. Boorn, David Rice, C. C. Burditt, F. B. Temple, James M. Farnum, Ira W. Seward, Timothy Gibson, Blackmer Cook.”

Therefore, said articles of agreement, signed as aforesaid, the subscribers organized themselves into a body corporate and politic and adopted the following resolution:—

“We resolve that the officers of the Mendon Union Religious Society shall be a president or moderator, a secretary or clerk, a treasurer and a prudential committee of three who shall hold their offices for the term of one year from and after the time of annual meeting of said society or until others shall be chosen. Said Society then proceeded to choose officers for the ensuing year, when Ira Seward was chosen moderator or president; Edward Mussey clerk or secretary; James K. Pearson treasurer; Roswell Gibson, Timothy Gibson, Rufus Richardson were chosen prudential committee.”

At the close of the meeting it was decided to look up a minister and install or ordain him pastor over the Mendon Union Society. They heard of an ordained minister of the Universalist persuasion who was not pastor over any church, but resided in Stockbridge, Vt. (his name was Elbridge Wellington,) accordingly they sent one of the committee to treat with him and learn if he would accept of the charge of pastor over the said society and quitclaim all right to said lands and by deed to give the land to the town forever. He readily agreed to do so and put himself under bonds \$2,500. Rev. Russel Streeter of Woodstock being his bondsman. The 25th of Jan. 1836, at half past ten o'clock A. M. a meeting was held at the school-house (there being no meeting house in the town) for the installation. Rev. R. Streeter preached the installation sermon. Rev. Mr. Gifford of Shrewsbury gave the charge and also, the right hand of fellowship. Mr. Wellington made the concluding prayer. Two laymen were present. As soon as the meeting closed Rev. Mr. Wellington and others went immediately to the town clerk's office where a deed was made out and recorded of which the following is a copy:—

“Know all men by these presents that Elbridge Wellington of Stockbridge in the County of Windsor State of Vermont having this day been regularly installed as min-

ister over the Mendon Union Religious Society and being therefore settled minister in said town of Mendon in consideration of one dollar received to my full satisfaction, of the treasurer of Mendon, the receipt whereof I hereby acknowledge, have remised, released and forever quit-claimed unto the town of Mendon three certain measurings or tracts of land of which I am seized in fee by virtue of being the first settled minister in said town of Mendon and being the same tracts of land, which were drawn to the original right of the first settled minister, in the first second and third division of the same to have and to hold the aforesaid premises with all the privileges and appurtenances to the said tract of land belonging and pertaining, unto the said town of Mendon, to their sole use forever, so that neither I the said Elbridge nor my heirs nor any person nor persons claiming under me or them, shall at any time hereafter by any way or means have claim or demand or any right or title to the aforesaid premises or appurtenances or any part or parcel thereof forever—in witness whereof I said Elbridge Wellington have here unto set my hand and seal this 25th day of January in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-six.

Signed sealed and delivered in presence of

ELBRIDGE WELLINGTON. (L. S.)

RUSSEL STREETER.

MOSES STRONG."

The inhabitants then thought fit to hire Mr. Wellington to preach in Mendon for a time; to which offer, he for a reasonable compensation agreed to accede and preached half the time here for 2 years, when he left the State and went to Maine. The money accruing from said leased lands has ever since been paid over to ministers of different denominations who have preached in town.

Many Methodist preachers have occasionally preached at different parts of the town. Anthony Rice, a Methodist minister, formerly, often visited and preached, and several circuit preachers occasionally came and held meetings for several years.

There were some Congregational people and some Baptists, they generally went to Rutland to meeting. The Baptist were called a branch of the Rutland Baptist Church. In those days the south-western part of Mendon being so near East Rutland it was more convenient for the inhabitants to attend meeting there, consequently many belonged to churches there. There had never been any particular excitement, or what is generally called revival of religion in town. They were in the condition of a people of olden time "*when there was no king*" every

one did that which was right in his own eyes. Meetings were few and far between and thinly attended when there were any. The sabbath was desecrated, being used as a day of pleasure, hunting, fishing and drinking, by a certain class of men, and making calls, going berrying or some unnecessary work by the women, while children found almost any amusement to suit them. Mendon became noted as a wicked place in general; but in the winter of 1858, a revival of religion commenced in Rutland, meetings were frequent and many were interested in them. Some one gave invitation to some of the foremost and prominent men to come and hold meetings in the school-house in the northwest part of the town: accordingly several gentlemen from East Rutland village came once a week and profitable meetings were held the remainder of the winter. Meetings were well attended; many were anxious inquirers and quite a number were hopefully converted: some united with the different churches in Rutland in the month of May. The same year a sabbath-school was organized. We had good helpers from Rutland to assist in organizing and getting in scholars. Among others was Mr. John B. Page and Mr. Henry Dyer, Mr. James Barrett, Mr. Bennett and Mr. Luther Daniels. Mr. J. B. Page gave a library to the school, and took an active part in assisting. Mr. H. Dyer accepted the superintendence of it through the summer and fall. Rev. Mr. Howe, an Episcopal Methodist minister, preached at the school-house every two weeks. The sabbath school met at the school-house every sabbath at 4 o'clock: school exercises lasted an hour, then a prayer meeting was held an hour. In September—same year three old women going home from the school and meeting, being wearied going so far and climbing so hard a hill, decided that there must be a meeting house in Mendon, accordingly Monday they met to decide ways and means. They three decided to have a Ladies' Society organized for one year, the funds raised to be appropriated towards the building of a meeting-house in Mendon. They sent for a minister and others to come to the residence of C. H. Boorn, on Thursday of the same week at 2 o'clock to organize a Ladies' Society; also sent notice a couple of miles around that a gathering would be held at said house on aforesaid day and all were

requested to attend. The thing was so novel that 21 were found at their first gathering. The society constitution was framed, officers chosen, by-laws agreed to and all agreed to work with a good will for one year as regularly as they could. This society was organized Sept. 23, 1853. After a few weeks of the gatherings, one of the old women got up a subscription paper and carried it around to the gentlemen; all of whom seemed willing to help according to their means. Many possessed but small means and were unable to do much, but the people in Rutland readily gave a helping hand. Among the foremost were John B. Page, Mr. J. Barrett, Rockwood Barrett, Luther Daniels, B. H. Burt and other names too numerous to mention. Among the ladies of Rutland who aided in helping we mention a few: Mrs. J. B. Page, Mrs. Stevens, Mrs. George Cheney, the Misses Penfields and Mrs. J. Pierpont; and many others rendered efficient aid. In Sept. 1859, Mr. J. Barrett sold us a piece of land belonging to him and his son Rockwood. Said land was in the middle of the village of Mendon. It was a desirable place for a meeting-house. He let us have it at a low price. He had previously been offered much more for it than he required us to pay for it. In Sept. 1859, the house was raised, and finished on the out-side the same fall before Christmas, and the Ladies' Society held a levee in the new meeting-house to sell off articles made in the society. Rutland people came in large loads and assisted us to sell, and bought many things and helped to make the gathering a complete success. The weather became cold, the days short and it was thought best to defer work on the house till spring. When the spring work was done the work was renewed and the building finished. It was dedicated about the first of August 1860, and named a Union Meeting House. Elder Leland Howard preached the dedication sermon, Rev. Dr. Aiken assisted in the services. Dr. Aiken was at that time Congregational minister in Rutland.

After the house was dedicated it was thought advisable to hire a minister. Elder Leland Howard had been pastor of the Baptist Church in Rutland several years, but his failing health would not permit his attending to so large a charge. He had given it up for a time and they had another minister for that year, so the inhabitants of Mendon made ap-

plication for and obtained his services for the remainder of the year. When cold weather set in, he was not able to come, but Rutland supplied our house with preachers of different denominations awhile. In, or about the last of Feb. 1861, Mr. R. H. Howard, an Episcopal Methodist preached about 2 months and after the Methodist Conference set they sent Mr. Spencer, Episcopal Methodist, 1 year. He left the spring of 1862, when Elder Howard, Baptist, again supplied preaching through the summer till cold weather set in. A Mr. Barton, Wesleyan, Methodist, came and preached through the winter of 1863, and remained through that year and till spring of 1864. The next minister was Mr. Herrick, Episcopal Methodist, till the spring of 1865; succeeded by Mr. Loveitt, Episcopal Methodist, who remained 2 years, till the spring of 1867. Then, Rev. N. E. Jenkins, 2 years, a Wesleyan Methodist, who left in the spring of '69. Rev. Mr. Stewart 2 years till the spring of 1871, also Wesleyan Methodist. Rev. Mr. Barns, Wesleyan, is the present incumbent in 1871. In Nov. 26th. 1867, Rev. N. E. Jenkins organized a Wesleyan Methodist Church at the Union Chapel in Mendon. The following are the names of those constituted members at that time: George A. B. Bissel, Jasper L. Williams, Ira Ormsby, Wm. Tenny, Wm. D. Kenniston, Mary L. Keniston, James Ranger, Mary Ann Farr,—since then others have been added, Mrs. Elvira Nichols, Mrs. Christiana Williams, Miss Clara Pike, Mr. Collins Eggleston, Mrs. Deborah Eggleston, Mrs. Smith, Mrs. R. Richardson, B. H. Barns, Abel N. Barns, Ellen Shaw, Edward Eggleston.

In the year 1834, Draper Ruggles from Rutland, and in company with him, a brother in-law, Mr. Norman Hurd, came to Mendon and set up a tannery in the north-west part of the town. They carried it on two or three years when it passed into the hands of Alanson Mason, J. Barrett, Brown & Co. Mason got tired of it left and went West; then Mr. Barrett engaged John Osborn from Danvers Mass. to carry on the concern. Osborn built and set up a small store in the village of Mendon. A neighborhood library was got up; Osborn was first librarian. Edward Mussey, before this had kept a tavern in the old Estabrook's stand, a little distance south of said village. He bought a place in the village, added considerable to the house and

opened a tavern and kept the first post office in town. Osborn carried on the tanning business till 1850. He then went back to Massachusetts and the tannery building passed into the hands of Isaiah Averill who cleared out the tannery concern and put in a pill-box factory and worked at that till all the white birch near by was worked up, when it passed back into Barrett's hands. Then Wm. C. Walker moved into the place and put machinery into the building for a worsted factory. The basement part is now a stave-factory. The machinery for worsted is not now in operation, but they expect to start again next spring—(1872.)

The village of Mendon (a small place to call village) is in the north-west part of the town, on the direct road from Rutland to Woodstock, through Bridgewater, and also to Bethel through Stockbridge. There are only about a dozen families there now. The meeting-house is in about the middle of the village. There is a grocery-store kept in the place, and a blacksmith's shop. The post office is kept at the grocery by Mr. Alton Bennett. They have a Temperance society, and since the meeting-house has been occupied, the Sabbath is better observed and the Sabbath-school has never yet winter killed as in some small places. No disputes have been raised in town in regard to doctors and lawyers. They have never been blessed by the former nor cursed by the latter,—none in town. The grand list in 1811 was \$ 1,681.90. The population as follows:

1791, was 34; 1800, was 37; 1810, was 111; 1820, " 174; 1830, " 432; 1840, " 545; 1850, " 554; 1870, " 612.

ACCIDENTAL DEATHS. In April, 1853, Harrison Searls, killed by logs at the mill rolling on to him. In 1832, Mrs. Petty, in attempting to dip up a pail of water out of the race-way, fell in and was carried under the wheel and crushed to death. In July of 1849, Frederick Ranger accidentally shot himself and fell dead. In 1859 John Eggleston was found dead in the field, it was supposed, died in a fit. In 1866, Joseph Cullett, killed by the fall of a tree; the same year, Fannie Farr, a child, killed by a fall from a gate. In 1851, Ellis Pratt, killed by the fall of a tree. In 1853, Wm. Eggleston killed by the fall of a tree. In June, 1867, Mrs. Francis Willis and her daughter Julia, a young girl, while standing in their door were killed by lightning.

The elevation of Mendon village above Rutland court-house is 3.94 ft. barometric measurement by Joel Andrews of Albany, N. Y.

CYRUS EDSON, born in Bridgewater, Mass., moved to Parkerstown in 1825. He lived to be 85 years old. His son, Ezra Edson, came into Parkerstown with his father's family, afterwards went away to learn the trade of blacksmith, in 1838. Married Angeline Washburn of Bridgewater, Mass., moved to Mendon in 1840. Ever since that time he has held some town office. He has been Justice of the peace 25 years, except one year of the time; he has been an active man and much looked up to not only in town affairs, but in aiding and encouraging the cause of religion, always ready with purse and hand to pay for preaching, and an efficient helper in the Sabbath School, and been superintendent much of the time since the school was organized or at least when no one else wanted that office.

JAMES K. PEARSON, born in Rutland, moved into Mendon about 1835. He was a prominent man and held several town offices. He was a peace-maker and never liked lawsuits. All difficulties, he advised his townsmen to settle among themselves. He was also a charitable man to the poor or unfortunate and kept the town clear of paupers several years. Although he was a poor man he always had a trifle to give if any one was in need. He died in March of 1853. One incident of his life I will relate. When the ministerial lands were given to the town, it was agreed that every religious society in town should have a share of it. There had been only Methodist preaching some years and they had the money or some part of it. Mr. Pearson claimed that some other preaching might be had and said he wanted a dollar and would engage a minister to preach a lecture on a certain evening. It was given to him, and he went to Rutland to see Elder Howard, and told him he wanted him to come to Mendon and give a lecture on a certain evening, and also told him about the dollar he had got, and said he would send a team to bring him to Mendon and carry him back again. The thing took the Elder's fancy. He had never preached in Mendon and asked Pearson of what denomination the generality of the people were. Pearson said they were free thinkers.

When the evening came, the school house was well filled, as a notice had been given out. The Elder came and was by the stove to warm himself, it being in the winter. He looked around and observed a full house, and said he was glad to see them. He also said, your neighbor Pearson invited me here to talk to you and said you were free thinkers, and now I will try to tell you of something to think about. He commenced his meeting and then took for his text these words, "*What think ye of Jesus?*" All were interested and attentive and Elder Howard had always friends in Mendon after that. Many still remember something of that discourse.

In a part of Mendon called the Notch, was the mill, well stored with lumber and logs and a large quantity of wood corded up. In May of 1871, the saw-mill, 2 barns and 7 dwelling houses were burned down with the household stuff they contained and most of the clothing belonging to the families. A number of men hired to work getting out lumber, lost all their clothes except what they had on. There being so much dry lumber and bark, before they were aware of danger they were surrounded with a sea of flame. The cattle and horses were got away but some hogs and fowls were lost; loss estimated at \$20,000.

ZIDON EDSON was born in Grafton, Vt. He was one of the early settlers of Parkerstown, built the first mill in town in 1810 or in 1811; it was carried off by a freshet, he suffered considerable loss at that time. The place where he lived was on the road from Rutland to Woodstock, he got up and went out doors early one morning and saw his hog rooting something about in the road, went out and saw the hog had a pair of saddlebags tumbling them about, he took them into the house opened and examined them and found 2 large bundles of Bank notes in them, he then went out examined the road, saw tracks where a horse had just passed. He followed on the tracks to Rufus Richardson's public house. A man had just dismounted from the horse, and gone into the house, and as Edson came in, was giving orders to have his horse unsaddled and fed while he could have some breakfast, said he wanted a pair of saddle-bags brought into the house. Richardson went to obey orders, took care of the horse, but found no saddle-bags. When he came in, he asked for them.

Richardson said there were none on the horse. The man was positive, accused Richardson of secreting them. (Edson by the bye had slipped them into another room, when he came in). Matters began to grow serious, some hard threatening words passed, when Edson asked the man if he should know his saddlebags if he saw them, and if he knew certain he left them on the horse. The man was ready to take any oath that they were on the horse when he came into the house. Edson then stepped to the place where he put them and brought them forward well daubed with mud and dirt. The man was instantly calmed down; convinced he had been careless, he said the money was intrusted to him to convey from Rutland to Woodstock. Mr. Edson was many years a well known and an active citizen of Rutland. He resided at different times in Mendon and Shrewsbury in Rutland county. He was a delegate to the Constitutional convention of 1814, from Mendon, (then Parkerstown), and that of 1822, from Shrewsbury and was representative from Parkerstown to the general assembly of Vermont in 1813, and from Shrewsbury in 1822, '25 and '26. He held several offices in Mendon, and was a business man. He removed to the West in 1850; after that he resided most of the time with his daughter in Aurora, Ill.; died April 6, 1870, aged 85 years. He was a representative man of New England fifty years ago, strong, bold and rugged in character and convictions, fearless for the right. He had a predilection and a mind peculiarly fitted for the legal profession, but poverty and its attendant circumstances in early life frustrated his chosen aim and he became a farmer; but many years his face was familiar at the sessions of our County courts, and of his long services as magistrate in Mendon and Shrewsbury, many anecdotes are extant, illustrative of his sound common sense, his native shrewdness, his appreciation and love of justice, and his abhorrence of all deception and wrong. In him was more than fulfilled the allotted period of life, full of years and ripe for the harvest, he has dropped the husks of this material life and passed away.

[Mrs. Boorn, the writer of this sketch, now in her 78th year, is a smart woman of the old school. We visited her by her special, kind request at her home in Mendon—a pleasant home among the mountains—in 1862 or '63. Her family consists of herself and husband. Both are now in poor health, and will apparently soon pass away.—*Ed.*]

SOLDIERS FURNISHED BY MENDON.

<i>Names.</i>	<i>Age.</i>	<i>Reg.</i>	<i>Co.</i>	<i>Enlisted.</i>	<i>Remarks.</i>
Robert Penor,	23,	2	B	May 8, '61.	Re-en. Dec. 31, 1863; Must. out July 15, '65-
Abel M. Peters,	23,	5	G	Sept. 4, '61.	discharged Dec. 21, '62; re-en. Dec 16,
Marcus E. Tenney,	18,	2	B	Aug. 13, '62.	'63, wounded, sent to general hospital- woun'd May 3, '63; pro. Serg. Feb. 28,
Henry H. Rowe,	25,	5	G	Aug. 23, '61.	deserted Sept. 18, '62.
Elijah M. Mann,	26,	5	G	Aug. 23, '61.	transferred to Vet. Res. Corps, 1865.
Edward J. Neff,	27,	5	G	Aug. 28, '61.	deserted June 25, 1862.
Harrison D. Peters,	19,	5	G	Aug. 24, '61.	died Jan. 24, 1862.
Nelson A. Rich,	18,	5	G	Aug. 27, '61.	pro. Corp., wounded, sent to gen. hos. Oct.
Frank Sanders,	21,	5	G	Aug. 23, '61.	discharged, Jan. 13, 1862.
Isaac Sawyer,	19,	5	G	Aug. 26, '61.	discharged Dec. 14, '61, again en. July 30,
Frederic Wilcox,	29,	5	G	Sept. 2, '61.	transferred to invalid corps, Sept. 1, '63.
Wallace Wilkins,	19,	5	G	Aug. 22, '61.	discharged July 1, '62.
Franklin H. Downey,	30,	2	G	Aug. 13, '62.	Sick in gen. hos. since May 4; '64 deserted.
Luther Rice,	18,	5	G	"	deserted Feb. 5, '64.
Nelson E. Wheeler,	19,	5	G	"	wound. and missing in action, May 6, '64.
Nelson Durkee,	45,	7	I	Jan. 22, '62.	died at Ship Island, Oct. 19, '62.
Charles Wilkins,	20,	7	B	Dec. 2, '61.	died Sept. 20, '62.
Oliver P. Mordick,	18,	7	D	Dec. 9, '61.	re-en. Feb. 16, '64; pro. corp., then sergt.,
Justin Clark,	18,	7	D	Dec. 21, '61.	discharged June 6, '63.
John Plath,	34,	7	D	Dec. 27, '61.	re en. Feb 19, '64; deserted Feb. 19, '65.
Wm. H. Shedd,	25,	7	D	Dec. 16, '61.	discharged Dec. 8, '62.
Joseph H. Peters,	45,	7	D	Jan. 20, '62.	re-en. Feb. 20, '64.
Joseph H. Peters, jr.,	18,	7	D	Jan. 15, '62.	died Nov. 22, '62.
Ebenezer H. Rhodes,	36,	7	G	Jan. 17, '62.	died Nov. 10, '62.
Enos Goslaw,	43,	7	I	Jan. 14, '62.	died April 4, '62.
Alfred Peters,	24,	7	I	Jan. 14, '62.	died Jan. 6, '63.
Wm. D. Kenniston,		7	I	Jan. 9, '62.	pro. sergt., discharged Oct. 22, '63.
Josiah Brown, jr.,	18,	9	B	June 28, '62.	des. Dec. 10 '62, returned under President's
Amos W. Edson,	23,	9	B	June 18, '62.	remov'd and trans. to Vet. res. corps, July
Christopher R. Rice,	33,	10	C	July 16, '62.	1, '64.
Frederic F. Cady,	43,	12	K	Aug. 25, '62.	
Albert W. Edson,	18,	12	K	Aug. 19, '62.	
Melvin C. Edson,	29,	12	K	Aug. 23, '62.	
Wm. Rock,	20,	12	K	Aug. 25, '62.	
George A. Wilkins,	30,	12	K	"	
Charles W. Pettcy,	18,	14	H	Sept. 10, '62.	re-en. Sept. 1, 1864, absent, sick June 13,
Phineas R. Rice,	44,	14	H	"	'65, died July 6, '65.
Harlan P. Sherwin,	25,	14	H	"	deserted July 7, '63.
Joel S. Frink,	20,	12	K	Aug. 25, '62.	
Alonzo Hoyt,	23,	7	D	Dec. 16, '61.	pro. corp. re-en. Feb. 17, '64, pro. serg. '65.
Charles Stebbins,	21,	7	D	Dec. 5, '61.	re-en. Feb. 16, '64.
Wm. Butterfly,	19,	7	B	Aug. 25, '64.	mustered out July 14, '65.
John Provost,	24,	7	K	Feb. 1, '65.	
Wm. Stewart,	32,	7	D	Feb. 13, '65.	
John Kennedy,	26,	7	D	Feb. 14, '65.	
George Potter,	35,	7	D	Feb. 6, '65.	
George Henry Rock,	18,	1stcav.	K	Aug. 16, '64.	must. out June 21, '65.
Anthony Birney,	29,	5	E	Aug. 14, '62.	pro. corp. Oct. 24, '64; must. out, June
John Lambert,	25,	5	F	Aug. 23, '61.	re-en. Feb. 20, 64; must. out June 29, '65.
Henry Rowe,	23,	1stcav.	E	Oct. 1, '61.	
Wm. E. Stone,	7	H			died while belonging to 7th reg.
Paul Clark,	18,	9	B	Aug. 10, '64.	must. out June 13, '65.
Clark L. Long,	33,	1stcav.	D	Sept. 6, '64.	must. out June 21, '65.
Friend Weeks,	1				served as substitute in Co. F., died.

Names.	Age.	Reg.	Co.	Enlisted.	Remarks.
Leland Williams,	26,	10	C	Dec. 11.	
Orick Sprague,	18,	9	B	Aug. 10, '64.	must out June 13, '65.
Edward Z. Holbrook,	18,	9	B	"	"
Lewis A. Martin,	18,	9	B	Aug. 15, '64.	died Nov. 21, '64.
Addison Webster,	21,	2	I	Aug. 12, '62.	deserted Jan. 1, '64.

Men drafted and paid commutation.

Harvey Corey, George Petty,
George Eggleston, Reuben Ranger.
Wm. Kimball, jr.,

Willard Edson, furnished substitute. Leland Williams, paid commutation, and afterwards re-enlisted, was taken prisoner, liberated and served to the close of the war, and mustered out.

U. S. navy men paid by Mendon for services.

David Conner, Antonio Roderick,
Wm. Harrigan, Charles Smart.
James Landy,

Mendon furnished, in number, for soldiers, more than half the number of legal voters in town, paid about \$13,000 bounty money, and paid commutation money, \$2,400, and furnished two men over "the quota required, quite a number of men belonging to Mendon enlisted in and went for other towns.

MENDON INCIDENTS.

When Rufus Richardson was a young man, living at home, at his father's, who kept a sort of public house in Mendon, to accommodate travellers, crossing the mountain from Rutland to Woodstock, his mother had to keep a hired girl, and she had a good smart one; her name was Lydia Fales. Rufus and Lydia took a liking for each other and agreed to get married. Both of them were great workers and very economical. They hardly could spare time to go to Rutland to get married and there was no one in Mendon nearer than Rutland to perform the ceremony, so they waited a little, till it so happened one day Esq. Williams of Rutland, who had business to attend to in Woodstock, called at Richardson's to get a baiting for his horse and dinner for himself. Lydia was washing that day, had got all done except to finish mopping the floor. She was right in the midst of that exercise when in came Rufus and told her there was a justice of the peace in the other room and proposed they should be married then, which she agreed to, provided she might stand up and have the ceremony performed just as she was, without the trouble of changing her dress, which was agreed to. The Justice was called in. She

threw down her mop and was married. She then took up her mop and finished her work without any more hindrance. She made him a good wife, was a good neighbor and a kind mother to a large family of children. Her husband was one of the first business men in town and was always considered so as long as he lived.

One more incident to show Mendon as it was some four or five years ago. Mr. Edson Johnson kept a public house where the Richardson's used to. The young folks up there were decided to have a supper and a dance at Johnson's hall. Mr. Johnson happened to be down at what is called Mendon Village and gave out several invitations to have all that were pleased to do so come and take supper and join the company. The Methodist minister happening to come along, Johnson gave him an invitation also. The Minister said he could not dance, never knew how, and his vocation was preaching—he could do that well. Johnson said, come and preach to us then; he would warrant him an attentive audience and good treatment and a good supper. The Minister asked what time they would have supper? Well, Johnson thought, they would get through dancing and be ready for supper about 11, or between that and 12 o'clock. The minister said he always ate his supper early. Well, Johnson said, come and preach after their supper. Finally he agreed to come, and the evening of the party several neighbors went with him. They got there just as supper was ended. Johnson had given out word what was going to be, and the house was full. Everything all ready for the preaching. The minister soon commenced his meeting in the usual way and took for his text "For bodily exercise profiteth little—but godliness, is profitable unto all things—having promise of the life that now is and of that which is to come. Tim. iv. 8. Every one was attentive. All were interested. The audience, when he had finished his discourse, asked him to continue longer and thanked him for coming, and ever after as long as he remained in Mendon, he had full meetings on the sabbath.

MIDDLETOWN.

BY HON. BARNES FRISBIE.

MIDDLETOWN, situated in the S. W. part of Rutland County, is bounded N. by Poultney and Ira, E. by Ira and Tinmouth, S. by Tinmouth and Wells and W. by Wells and Poultney. The territory of which it is composed was taken from the towns of Poultney, Ira, Tinmouth and Wells. Poultney, Tinmouth and Wells received their charters as early as 1761. The date of the charter of Ira is believed to have been about the same time. I have been unable to obtain the exact date.

The township of Middletown was created by an act of the Legislature, Oct. 28, 1784.

THE ACT OF INCORPORATION.

At an adjourned session of the General Assembly of the State of Vermont, held at Bennington the third Thursday in February, 1784, on Friday afternoon, February 27th the following record is made:

A petition signed by Joseph Spaulding, and fifty others, inhabitants of the northwest corner of Tinmouth, northeast corner of Wells, southeast corner of Poultney, and southwest corner of Ira setting forth that the mountains, &c., around them are so impracticable to pass that it is with great trouble and difficulty that they can meet with the towns they belong to, in town and other meetings, &c., and praying that they may be incorporated into a town, with the privileges, &c., was read and referred to a committee of five, to join a committee from the Council, to take the same into consideration, state facts and make report. The members chosen were Mr. Whipple, Mr. Moses Robinson, Mr. Jewett, Mr. Taylor and Mr. Cogsell.

On Monday, March 1st, 1784, the following record appears on the journal of the House:

The committee, Mr. Whipple, Mr. M. Robinson, Mr. Jewett, Mr. Taylor and Mr. Cogsell, with the committee of the Council, appointed on the petition of Joseph Spaulding, and fifty-two others inhabitants of Wells, Tinmouth, &c., brought in the following report:

"That it is our opinion that the petition be laid over until the next session of Assembly; and that this assembly appoint a disinterested Committee, consisting of three persons, at the cost of the petitioners, to go on the premises, state facts, and make report to the next session of Assembly."

The aforesaid report was read and accepted: Whereupon,

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed to nominate three persons for said committee, and make report. The members chosen were Mr. S. Knight, Mr. Whipple and Mr. Cogsell.

On the opening of the afternoon session of that day the following record was made: Mr. S. Knight, Mr. Whipple and Mr. Cogsell the Committee appointed to nominate a disinterested Committee, on the petition of Joseph Spaulding, of Wells, &c., brought in the following report, viz.

"That they beg to nominate Mr. Moses Robinson, of Rupert, Mr. Nathaniel Blanchard, of Rutland, and Brewster Higley, Esq., of Castleton, for said Committee," Whereupon,

Resolved, That the aforesaid Moses Robinson, Nathaniel Blanchard and Brewster Higley, be, and they are hereby appointed a Committee, agreeable to the report of the Committee who took said petition under consideration, and that they make their report of the facts and their proceedings at the next session of the Assembly. And that Mr. Robinson appoint the time and place for hearing the parties, and notify the other members of the Committee, and the parties, to attend accordingly.

At the next session of the General Assembly, held in October at Rutland, the Committee made their report of the facts, accompanied with a bill incorporating certain territory of the towns of Wells, Poultney, Tinmouth and Ira, into a town under the name of Middletown.

Prior to this action the territory of which it is composed was included in the above named four towns.

The settlement was commenced some years before 1784; and in speaking of this settlement, we shall, for convenience, speak of it as Middletown.

The exact date when the first settlers came here, perhaps cannot now be given. It was before the Revolutionary War. Mr. Thompson in his history says, that "the settlement was commenced a short time before the Revolutionary War by Thomas Morgan and others," "and mills were erected." Thomas Morgan came here before the war, and so did Richard and Benjamin Haskins, Phineas Clough and Luther Filmore. Mr. Morgan, who lived until 1841. said to me before his death, when he came here he found his way by marked trees, and throughout the entire town it was one unbroken forest. He said he came about 3 years before the war and when that commenced left. But he probably treated the stirring events of 1777 in this region, in which we may include the evacuation of Ticonderoga, Burgoyne's invasion, and the battle of Bennington, as the commencement of the war, for he was here until a short time before the battle of Bennington, Aug. 16, 1777. The probability is the settlement was commenced in 1774.

Mr. Morgan, after he came, put up a log house, and commenced clearing the forest. He purchased 100 acres of land about three fourths of a mile south of where the village now is, and put up his log house a few feet north of where the framed-house now stands on the "old Morgan farm." By the summer of 1777, I should judge he had made considerable progress in clearing up his land, as he had that summer 4 acres of wheat. He was called away to Bennington, and his wheat was never harvested.

Richard Haskins had commenced a settlement a little east of the village, near where Lucius Copeland Esq., now lives. He too, in 1777, had 2 acres of wheat which he never harvested, but went to Bennington.

Benj. Haskins had built a log house and commenced a settlement near where Dea. A. Haynes now lives. Luther Filmore had put up a log house on the S. W. corner of what is now known as "the green," in the village. Where Phineas Clough first located himself is not now positively known; but he very early settled on what has since been known as the "Orcutt farm," now occupied by Mr. Lobdill. Those five men are all who are now known to have been here before the Revolutionary war. They all left in the summer of 1777, joined the militia at Manchester, and were all in Bennington battle.

The mills known as "Miner's mills," in an early day, were built by Gideon Miner in 1782. They were located about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile east of where the village now is. Mr. Morgan assisted Mr. Miner, as a workman, in building the mills. Morgan brought the mill-irons from Bennington on a horse. Some of the Miner family have informed us there was "some sort of a mill there" when Mr. Miner came; but Mr. Morgan's descendants are confident he had nothing to do with mills in Middletown until he worked for Miner in 1782. So we cannot reliably state by whom this some-sort-of-a-mill was built. The opinion of the old people seems to have been that it was the work of Mr. Morgan. It might have been; but whosoever it was the mill never went into operation, and Mr. Miner had to build anew in 1782.

Mr. Thompson says, that the settlers "returned after the war." It is true there was not much done by way of settlement for some three or four years subsequent to the summer of 1777, when the settlers left to meet the in-

vaders at Bennington. But we find Benj. Haskins and Phineas Clough back here in 1778, and Morgan and Filmore were back soon after; and a good many others were here before the close of the war. Azor Perry came as early as 1778; James and Thomas McClure, it is supposed, came in 1779; William and Jonathan Frisbie came in 1781 and Gideon Miner, Nathaniel Wood and his sons, Jacob and Ephraim, Caleb Smith, Jonathan Brewster, Gamaliel Waldo, Nathan Walton, and some others were here as early as 1782. Joseph Spaulding and some others, it is supposed, came the same year, but we cannot be positive. We find that a Congregational church was organized as early as the spring of 1782, and Mr. Spaulding was made the clerk of the church.

It is evident the settlement was rapid, for in the Fall of 1784, the people petitioned the Legislature, then in session at Rutland, for a new town—and we can now very readily see that the settlers upon those parts of the then towns of Poultney, Ira, Tinmouth and Wells, now included in the limits of Middletown, would naturally become a community by themselves, and unite their interests and feelings in spite of town lines. They had already done so—two churches had been organized—Congregational and Baptist, and a log meeting house erected near the S. E. corner of the present burial-ground, and the members of the churches were from the four towns, but had a common center, where it has been since, and now is. If those town lines had never been changed, there must have been the same churches here, the same business—the same village. Nature formed the territory for a town, and as the settlers increased in numbers, they became aware of it and petitioned as has been seen, the Legislature for the same. The following is a copy of the Act:

An Act constituting a new Town by the name of Middletown.

"WHEAREAS, the inhabitants of a part of the towns of Wells, Tinmouth, Poultney and Ira, which are included in the bounds hereinafter described, have, by their petition represented, that they labor under great inconveniences with meeting with their several towns for public worship and town business, by reason of being surrounded by high mountains.

"Be it therefore enacted, and it is hereby enacted by the representatives of the free-men of the State of Vermont in General

Assembly met, and by the authority of the same, that the tract of land or district hereinafter described, be and is hereby created and incorporated into a township, by the name of Middletown, and the inhabitants thereof and their successors with the like privileges and prerogatives, which the other towns in the state are invested with, viz.

Beginning at a beech tree marked, standing west 26 degrees south 310 chains from the north-east corner of Wells; thence east 40 degrees south 290 chains, to a white ash tree standing in Timmouth west line; thence east 10 degrees south 45 chains, to a beech marked; thence north 33 degrees east 264 chains, to a beech marked; thence north 10 degrees west 333 chains, to stake and stones standing in Poultney, east line; thence south 10 degrees west 28 chains, to stake and stones; thence west 11 degrees north 60 chains, to a small beech marked; thence south 45 chains; to a hard beech tree; thence west 40 degrees south 207 chains 5 links, to a stake and stones standing in Wells north line; thence west—south 4 chains, to a stake; thence south 10 degrees west 185 chains, to the first mentioned bounds."

From Thompson's Vermont we find 3510 acres were taken from Timmouth, 6118 acres from Wells, 2388 acres from Poultney, and 1820 acres from Ira.

Those "high mountains," with which the petitioners for a new town were "surrounded," seem to have directed the survey; as all acquainted with the locality well know that the town is surrounded by hills and mountains running around it in such directions, that the survey, in running around on the tops of those hills and mountains, gives the peculiar form which Middletown has and accounts for the shape of the town.

Joseph Spaulding took the lead in the movement. He was a practical surveyor, and made the survey which appears in the act and in this was governed by his own judgment. The people submitted that matter to him, and he, in fact, located the bounds of the town. He ran his lines where he thought it best for all concerned, and no one, either in Middletown or the towns from which it was taken, to our knowledge, was ever dissatisfied.

After he had made his survey, and completed his arrangements for bringing the matter before the Legislature, the people conceded to him the honor of giving the name to the town, which he did. Mr. Spaulding had removed here from Middletown, Ct. and that name was thereby suggested to him, and he thought it very appropriate from the fact that the new town would be located in the

middle of four towns. In the fall of 1784, the Legislature of Vermont sat at Rutland. Mr. Spaulding, with the petition in his pocket—the necessary arrangements having been completed—went to Rutland while the Legislature was in session. The act was passed Oct. 28, 1784.

RECORD OF THE ORGANIZATION OF THE TOWN.

"At a town meeting holden at Middletown, at the *meeting house, on Wednesday, the 17th day of November, 1784, *Voted*, Edmund Bigelow, Moderator; Joseph Rockwell, Town Clerk; Edmund Bigelow, Justice of the Peace; elected as a committee, Edmund Bigelow, Joseph Rockwell and Joseph Spaulding, to reckon with several inhabitants of the town respecting costs made in getting the town established. The meeting was adjourned to Thursday the 22d inst."

"At the adjourned meeting—*Voted*, That the amount allowed by the committee chosen for examining accounts for getting the town established be two pounds, 12 shillings and 7 pence.

JOSEPH ROCKWELL. Register."

There is no record of any notice of the meeting. If there was one it was not recorded.

The first annual town meeting was holden Mar. 7, 1785. Hon. Thomas Porter of Timmouth was chosen moderator, Joseph Rockwell, town clerk; Jonathan Brewster, Jacob Wood and Edmund Bigelow, selectmen; Caleb Smith, town treasurer; Ephraim Wood, constable; Asher Blunt, Jona. Griswold, Reuben Searl, listers; Silas Mallary, collector; Jona. Frisbie, leather sealer; Samuel Sunderlin, Reuben Searl, grand juryman; Nathan Record, tithingman; Elisha Gilbert, hayward; Caleb Smith, brander of horses; Increase Rudd, sealer of measures; Edmund Bigelow, sealer of weights; Abraham White, Solomon Hill, John Sunderlin, Benjamin Haskins, Benjamin Coy, Phineas Clough and James Mc Clure, highway surveyors; Luther Filmore, pound keeper, Thomas Morgan, William Frisbie, and Increase Rudd, fence viewers.

At the same meeting Ephraim Wood, Gamaliel Waldo, Reuben Searl, Bethel Hurd, Benj. Coy, James Mc Clure and Edmund Bigelow, were appointed a committee to divide the town into school districts. That committee afterwards performed that duty, and the school districts, with a very little alteration, remain to this day as recommended by that committee.

* The meeting house mentioned was the log one.

Immediately following the record of this the first annual town meeting, is a record of what is called "A Roll of the freemen of Middletown." There is no date given to it, and my first impression was, that it was a list of those who voted at a freemen's meeting in the Fall of 1785, but on examination of it, and other records and facts that have come to my knowledge, I was well satisfied that it was made in the Spring of 1785. The following are the names :

Ephraim Wood, John Sunderlin, Dan'l Haskins, Samuel Snnderlin, Jacob Wood, Reuben Searle, Joseph Spaulding, Jona. Brewster, Benj. Haskins, Jona. Haynes, Increase Rudd, Jesse Hubbard, Barzilla Handy, Gideon Miner, Isaiah Johnson, Abel White, Benj. Coy, Timothy Smith, Francis Perkins, Samuel Stoddard, Benj. Butler, Nathan Record, Jona Mehuran, Elisha Gilbert, Richard Haskins, Thomas Morgan, Chauncy Graves, William Frisbie, Anson Perry, Sylvanus Stone, Thomas French, Gideon Buel, Caleb Smith, Jona. Griswold, Gamaliel Waldo, Joseph Rockwell, David Griswold, Edmund Bigelow, Philemon Wood, Jona Frisbie.

We are thus able to give all or nearly all the names of those who settled here prior to the Spring of 1785. We can add the names of Luther Filmore, James and Thomas McClure and Silas Mallary, who are known to have been here prior to the time this roll was made. Filmore, as we have seen, was here before the Revolutionary war, and was elected pound-keeper at the first annual meeting ; Mallary was elected collector, and James and Thomas Mc Clure are known to have been here about as early as 1779. Were it in my power I should give a biography of each and every man on the roll, and of the four others last named ; but I shall give all that I have been able to learn of them, after speaking generally of their character, and of the progress they had made in the settlement of the town up to the Spring of 1785. They were men of great physical strength and endurance, decided energy and mental ability, honest, unselfish. A large majority of them were religious men of the Puritan stamp. They were mostly from Connecticut, and came poor, some with nothing but their hands, others with a horse or a yoke of oxen, bringing with them their families and effects upon a wagon or sled. Each selected his place, put up his rude cabin, went into it

with his family and effects, and commenced at once in clearing up his land. Interrupted as the settlement was by the Revolutionary war, yet we find by the first grand list which was taken in the Spring of 1785, that 574 acres of land had then been cleared. The personal property put into that grand list was 81 cows, 47 horses, 36 oxen, 80 steers, 73 head of other cattle, and 22 swine. It is a small grand list when compared with that of the town at the present time, but the wonder is how they could have cleared up that amount of land and acquired that amount of stock in so short a time. A large portion of this work had been accomplished in the years of 1782, 3 and 1784. My father, who was a son of William Frisbie, told me before he died, that when his father's family came here, in 1781, he could distinctly recollect what had then been done by way of settlement. He was then 6 years old. He said that Filmore had cleared up 3 or 4 acres where the village now is. Morgan had a little more than that cleared, and the two Haskins and Azor Perry had made some progress in their clearing. He told me that according to his recollection 6 log-houses had been put up within the present limits of the town, when he came here. Those he gave me as Mr. Morgan's, Filmore's, Clough's and Azor Perry's. Those were undoubtedly all there were in the town, or within what is now the town in the Spring of 1781, except what had been put on the " McClure road," as it has been called—for it is well known that Isaac Clark (old Rifle) settled there as early as 1779, and that year was made town clerk of Ira, and James and Thomas Mc Clure settled there, it is believed, the same year. My father did not know of this, or it had escaped his recollection.

But few came in 1781, so by far the greater portion of what was done prior to the Spring of 1785 was performed during the years of 1782, '83 and '84. At this time (1785) we find at least 44 freemen in the town—the number of inhabitants might have been 300 to 400, as most of the early settlers had large families. We find they had cleared up 574 acres of land, and this was in small patches from 1 to 30 acres in different parts of the town ; they had procured a charter and organized the town. Two churches had been organized, Congregationalist and Baptist, a meeting-house had been

built, and initiatory steps had been taken to divide the town into school and highway districts. A grist and saw mill had been erected, and were in active operation. Three framed houses had been built and preparations were being made for building more.

THOMAS MORGAN "made the first clearing," as he once said to me, and of which there can be no doubt. It was about three-fourths of a mile south of where the village now is. Mr. Morgan claimed to have built the first framed-house in town, though he said Filmore and Richard Haskins each commenced building the same season, but his house was first completed. The house is now standing and owned by his grandson, Daniel Morgan, and of late years has been occupied by tenants. Mr. Morgan was from Kent, Ct. He was three times married, but had one child only, the late Jonathan Morgan. Thomas Morgan lived where he first settled up to about the time of his death, which occurred Dec. 20, 1841, at the age of 94.

JONATHAN MORGAN was born in 1782, and was the first child born in Middletown, (that is in what became Middletown in 1784) Mr. Morgan was regarded by many as being over-tenacious of his rights, but was a man of good judgment, well informed, and always kept himself familiar with all the affairs of the town. He was for many years a justice of the peace; represented the town in 1838, and very often held the office of selectman, and other offices, the duties of which he discharged understandingly and well. In the latter part of November, 1857, Mr. Morgan then quite feeble, drove his horse and carriage from his house to the village upon some errand, and on his return, his horse took fright soon after crossing the bridge in the south part of the village, threw him out of his carriage and so injured him that he survived the shock but a few days. He died at Mrs. Green's, Dec. 3, 1847, aged 75.

Jonathan Morgan left 3 sons and 4 daughters. The oldest son was in California when last heard from; the second, Daniel, now occupies and owns the homestead of his father, also the homestead of his grand-father. The third son, Merritt, recently moved from Middletown to Cambridge, Vt. The oldest daughter, Huldah, married Daniel Cushman, of Pawlet, and now resides in that town; the second daughter married Nathan Winn, and lives in Wallingford; the third daughter,

Lorensy, died about 2 years ago; the youngest daughter lives in Lowell, Mass. and is unmarried. Daniel Morgan is the only representative of Thomas Morgan now left in Middletown.

LUTHER FILMORE was the man who felled the forest where the village now is. He came here from Bennington, but where he was from originally, I cannot say. His grandson once told me that he was a brother of the grand-father of the late President Millard Filmore, and the old folks all agree in giving Mr. Filmore the credit of being a sensible man, and a good citizen. He seemed to have the public interest at heart, and did much towards giving a start to the village. He had put up his temporary cabin, on the south-west corner of the common or "green," as it is called. He afterwards built a framed-house on the opposite side of the road, and in what is now Mrs. Gray's door yard, or that part of it situated on the west side of the house in which she now lives. Mr. Filmore owned the land now occupied as a burial-ground, and gave a deed of it to the town Sept. 30, 1787. He also owned the "green;" and 150 acres which included the present limits of the village. To Mr. Filmore belongs the honor of being the first inn-keeper in town. He commenced keeping tavern soon after he built his house, and a tavern was kept in the house by him and one of the Brewster family until some years after 1800. Sometime after 1811, Henry Gray bought the place, and lived in the house until about 1835, when he built the brick house, which has since been occupied by him and his family. The old tavern house was moved down below "cider-mill hill," repaired, and has since been occupied by tenants of Mr. Gray. Luther Filmore died Feb. 9, 1809, aged 60 years. He left several sons, none are now living. Mrs. Hutchins, the widow of Elisha Hutchins, now living in this town, is a grand daughter of Luther Filmore, and is the only descendant in town left. Mrs. Hutchins has two brothers, Luther and Edmund Filmore, who were natives of the town, but are now living in some of the Western states.

RICHARD HASKINS, who settled, near where Lucius Copeland, Esq., now lives, did not return after Bennington battle as soon as his brother Benjamin did, but was kept longer in the service. Mr. Haskins was from Norwich, Ct., the same town from which the Wood

families came; he had lived with them in Connecticut. When the Woods came in 1782, they took possession of his settlement there, and Haskins took the next lot north, which is known as Mr. Copeland Haskins' farm. Haskins put that farm under improvement, lived a long and industrious life, raised a large family of children, drew a pension of \$96 a year, and died about 1845 in Highgate, Vt., where he had a short time before gone to reside with one of his sons. He was over 80 when he died. He has no descendants now in town.

BENJAMIN HASKINS, though somewhat erratic, was a more useful man to society, in his time, than his brother Richard, and had a more reputable family. He was a member of the Congregational church, and a sober, sedate, eccentric man, and was called "Deacon Ben," though he never held the office of Deacon. Though to appearances, a dull, slow man, yet when occasion required, he showed himself to be a resolute, and powerful man. On one occasion while driving some cattle from Pawlet to his home, he was set upon by a pack of 14 wolves, near what is known as the Wait place, about 2 miles south of his house. He prepared himself on their approach with a strong cudgel, and succeeded in beating them off, and bringing himself and cattle away unharmed. He was a kind, obliging neighbor, zealous in good works. He died in 1824, aged 70.

PHINEAS CLOUGH died Sept. 24, 1809 on the same farm on which he early settled. He left but one child, a daughter, who married Erasmus Orcutt. She succeeded to the farm and it has since been known as the Orcutt farm. Major Clough, as he was always called, was also an eccentric man, but a man of good material for a new country. If anything which required great exertion, was necessary to be done, he was not the one to avoid the responsibility. He was not a member of any church, but was a member of the Congregational society. On one occasion, at a meeting of the society, some measure was proposed which would require a large expenditure and was at first strongly opposed by a majority of the society, including in that majority many members of the church. Mr. Clough came to the rescue. He told the society he regarded it of vital importance the measure should be carried; that he was willing to give his farm, if necessary, rather than

have it fail; that although he was not a professor of religion, yet he was sensible that property was of no account unless the institutions of religion could be sustained. It is almost needless to add Mr. Clough prevailed. Mrs. Orcutt had 5 children, only one is now living, Phineas C. Orcutt, who resides in Western New York.

AZOR PERRY procured a deed of one of the original proprietors of the town of Tinmouth in 1777, of a large piece of land then in that town, now Middletown. The deed was executed in Bennington, and in the Spring of 1778, he shouldered his ax, all he had to bring but the clothes he wore, and took possession of his land. He put up a log-house between where Mr. Jonathan Atwater's dwelling house now is and his cider-mill, and covered his house with poles and bark. He made a bedstead of poles, and used elm bark as a substitute for cords. He lived alone the first year, and managed to get a cow the first Summer, which he wintered on browse; that is he cut down trees, and the cow eat the tops. He was married at Bennington in 1779. He had managed, in the year before he was married, to save enough to get a calico wedding-dress for his wife, and some few indispensable articles of household furniture to commence with. Mr. Perry was a rough, unpolished man, but of strong will and undoubted courage. He was from the town of Orange Ct., but lived awhile in Bennington before coming to Middletown. He was in Bennington battle, and in one or two engagements in the first year of the war. A good many good stories were told of his encounters with bears and wolves, during his first years in Middletown. On one occasion, he was in the woods about a mile from his house, when he saw a young bear, a cub, and having no weapons to kill it, he ran and caught it, when the cub seizing one of his hands in his mouth, biting through his hand, held it fast in its mouth. Perry, in vain tried to extricate his hand from the cub's mouth, and when he saw he could not do it without help, he took the cub, weighing over one hundred pounds, under his arm and carried it to his house, a mile or more, where he was relieved.

At another time, there was a bear that lived on the hills some where between the Smith Wait and Buxton farms, and had become notorious for killing the sheep, calves and hogs, and destroying the corn in that vicinity.

There had been a good deal of effort to kill the bear. At length it was resolved to engage Mr. Perry to dispatch the bear, which he was ready to undertake. It was in the Fall, and it had been ascertained the old bear visited, during the evenings, a corn field of William Frisbie. Perry came on a certain evening agreeable to appointment, and found a score or so of the citizens of the vicinity collected, and ready to render him assistance if he wanted. He told them that he wanted but one of their number; that one was selected, and the two with their muskets made their way to the cornfield. After arriving there, they stopped and listened awhile, and soon heard the bear at work at the corn. As soon as they had ascertained the bear's locality, Perry told his man to go to a certain point and shoot at the bear, saying "If you kill him, very well; if you don't, the bear will be after you, and if he does, run behind me—I will stand here." The man did as directed by Perry, shot at the bear, wounded him and ran towards Perry, the bear in a rage following. The man took shelter behind Perry, who stood quietly in his tracks until the bear had come up within 20 feet of him, when he raised his musket and snapped it, but there was no discharge. Mr. Perry began to curse his firelock, but rapidly continued to snap it until the bear had approached, walking on his hind feet, near enough to take the muzzle of the gun into his mouth, when the gun went off and, of course, killed the bear. In this affair, he did not appear to manifest any fear, or any other feeling except that he was vexed at his gun.

Mr. Perry acquired a good property—had 11 children, several now living—one, Mrs. Atwater, now lives upon the place and in the house where her father lived and died. Though not a religious man, Mr. Perry, like Major Clough, gave liberally for the support of religious institutions. He was a member of the Congregational society. He died Nov. 15, 1824, aged 69.

JAMES and THOMAS McCLURE were brothers, natives of Scotland; they landed in this country at Boston, Mass; there were three brothers, and all came to Vermont, and first stopped at Wallingford. After a little time, the two brothers above named came to this place in 1779, looked this region over and finally concluded to settle in what is now the north-east part of the town—it was then in

Ira, and they were induced to go there by representations of Isaac Clark, who had located there and had been made town clerk of Ira. Clark represented to them that the village of Ira would be there. The place where the McClures settled is now in Middletown, and near the line between Middletown and Ira. It is at the upper end of the road, which leaves the main road, running from Middleton to Tinmouth, a little east of what is known as the "Edgerton place." It is not probable that any village or central place of business would ever have been there, if that portion of Ira had not been taken to make a part of Middletown—however, Clark and others undoubtedly thought so at the time.

The McClure brothers, like the other early settlers, set themselves resolutely at work clearing up their lands,—I should judge, from the early records, that they were much relied on, as they held many important positions. Thomas McClure was the first clerk of the Baptist Church, for several years. James McClure was placed on the committee at the first annual town meeting, to divide the town into school districts—he often held town offices, and seemed to be actively engaged in laying the foundation of the institutions in the new settlement. James McClure, died Feb. 22, 1815, aged 67; Thomas died younger, and sometime before 1800. Each left a family. Of James McClure's family, were Doctor David G. McClure and Samuel McClure. David G. succeeded Doctor Ezra Clark as a physician in town, and was in practice here several years prior to 1822, when he removed to the State of Ohio. He has been dead some years. He left a family of a good deal of talent and enterprise.

The history of "Old Rifle" more properly belongs to some other town, although he was on our territory for about 7 years. He went to Castleton in 1786, and remained on the "McClure Hill" from 1779 until that time. There are some incidents in connection with his family while residing on the territory, which afterwards became a part of Middletown which we might reasonably claim as a part of our history. Mr. Clark's wife, if she was not as good a marksman as her husband, was not behind in bravery; on a Sabbath day, when her husband was absent, discovering a bear in the corn-field, she took that same rifle with which her husband had won

his name, went out and deliberately shot the bear.

SAMUEL Mc CLURE was a farmer and lived in Middletown until his death, which occurred about 15 years ago. He had a large family; 3 sons and 2 daughters are now living. David G., the oldest, now lives in Rutland; he had 2 sons and 3 daughters; the sons, both have responsible positions on some of the railroads. The two oldest daughters are married—one to C. M. Haven, a route agent on the Rutland and Washington railroad, the other to Albert H. Tuttle, one of the proprietors of the "Rutland Herald."

Harry B. McClure, the second son of Samuel McClure, always resided and still resides in Middletown, and has for many years been one of the active and leading men of the town. He has a very respectable family of 6 children, all boys, and all disposed to work for a living.

Warren McClure, the youngest son of Samuel McClure, also resides in Middletown, is a mechanic—he served his country 3 years in the war of 1861.

WM. FRISBIE was born in Bethlehem Ct.; to this place and Harwinton, Conn., all that I have ever known of the name, trace their ancestry. He lived in Stillwater, New York, for a good many years before he came here—all his children were born there. He was in the battle of Saratoga, which was near his then residence. A relative of his was one of the original proprietors of the town of Wells, of whom he purchased his land, and his family consisting of his wife and 6 children, and his effects he brought here on an ox-sled. The land he bought was what is now known as the "Buxton farm." He first put up a log house in the vicinity of where the brick house now is, and in 1785 or '86, he built a frame-house. William Frisbie, from all we have learned of him, was somewhat eccentric. but unlike some of his descendants, he was a very active man; prompt and positive in the expression of his opinions, and fearlessly uttered whatever came into his mind, whoever might be present. He was inflexible and unyielding in his principles, and could not endure any wavering on the part of any one else. The old folks have told me that, on one occasion, in a church meeting, he was unusually severe upon some wayward brother, when some one present felt it his duty to rebuke him, and told him that it was his du-

ty to exercise charity towards the offending brother. His reply was that "charity could not go without legs." William Frisbie died Mar. 1, 1813, aged 76. He had 2 sons and 4 daughters; two of his daughters died before he did. His oldest son, Wm. jr., was 17 years old when his father came here. He had the reputation of being a good scholar and well educated for the time. He studied medicine with Doctor Ezra Clark, and after he had received his diploma, commenced practice with Doctor Clark in Middletown, but soon went to Pittsford, Vt., where he was in practice, to the best of our information, about 25 years. He removed from Pittsford to Phelps, N. Y., where he lived until his death, about 1837. He had the reputation of being a good physician, had a large practice in Pittsford, and was highly esteemed. Some of his descendants are now living in Phelps, others are in the Western States, and all seem to have traits of character similar to those of the older William Frisbie. Zenas Frisbie, the second son of William, jr., was a farmer, lived and died in Middletown,—his age was 76 years—he died Jan. 19, 1851. He had 8 children, 3 are dead; of the surviving, 2 sons and a daughter are at the far West, one son in Poultney, and a daughter, Mrs. Lucy A. Thomas, in Middletown, who is the only one left here of the race.

I cannot any further take up the names on that roll in the order of time when they settled here. Captain JOSEPH SPAULDING, a man ever to be honored by Middletown, first settled on what has been known as the "Micah Vail farm," now owned by C. Clift, but soon afterwards removed to where Deacon A. Spaulding now lives, which place has ever since been owned by him and his descendants. It has already appeared Captain Spaulding was the leading spirit "in getting the town established." and gave the town its name. The town, very properly, made him their first representative. He was about 36 years old when he came here, had taught school a good deal in Connecticut, and was in the Revolutionary war from about the time of its commencement until about the time he came to this place. He held some office in his regiment which ranked with lieutenant, and for awhile he performed the duties of adjutant. He taught the first school in the town, and a good many schools after that; he taught in all nearly 40 winter schools, the last when he was over 75

years old. He was the first captain of the militia in town, and held that office at the time of the Shay's rebellion, in 1786, and when the militia of the Country were called on to sustain the courts at Rutland, he started with his company for that place; but on his arrival at Castleton was permitted to return, as the mob had been dispersed by militia nearer at hand. He was a very candid, judicious man, no appearance of vanity or ostentation about him, firm in his convictions and decided in his opinions. He had not as much of the go-ahead in him as many others of the early settlers, but was, probably, the best educated of any of them, and the most capable for transacting business. Those of my age can recollect him well. The last time I saw him, in my recollection, was on the Sabbath at church, which, I think, was not many months before his death. During the recess of service, I saw him take up a book and read without the use of spectacles; and on the same occasion myself and others engaged with him in conversation. He was then the same candid, intelligent, Christian man. "His eye was not dim, nor his natural force abated." Captain Spaulding died Feb-25, 1840, at the great age of 96 years.

Deacon ASAHEL SPAULDING and HARLEY SPAULDING now living here, and Deacon JULIUS SPAULDING, of Poultney, with their families, are now the only representatives left in Vermont of several numerous families who sprung from Captain Joseph Spaulding.

JONATHAN BREWSTER settled on the farm now owned by Doctor Eliakim Paul, about 1½ mile south of the village. The exact time when he came here cannot now be given; but from records we have found, we know it was as early as 1782. He was very active, and the acknowledged leader in the formation of the Congregational church, and its first deacon, until the infirmities of age prevented. He represented the town 4 years. Deacon Jonathan Brewster died Apr. 29, 1820, at the age of 76. On the stone at the head of the grave, we find this quotation: "There remaineth a rest for the people of God," and, from what we have learned of him, think it appropriately used.

Dea. Brewster had a large family of children. Orson, Ohel, Oramel and Jonathan, Eunice, Lydia and Joanna survived him. Orson was a valuable man. He succeeded his father in the office of deacon, which he held until the

Spring of 1835, when he removed to Northampton, Mass., where he died a few years since aged about 80; Ohel died many years ago. He left 2 daughters, one of whom is dead: the other was the widow of the late Orson Clark, now the wife of Doctor Amos Frisbie, formerly of Poultney, now of Findlay, Ohio. Jonathan and Oramel removed to Northern New York, and died there many years ago. The daughters of Deacon Jonathan Brewster were excellent women. Eunice married Fitch Loomis. She was the mother of Reuben and Fitch Loomis, jr., Mrs. Henry Gray, Mrs. Thaddeus Terrill and Mrs. Johnson. She died about 1851. Lydia married William Fay, long the proprietor of the "Rutland Herald." She survived her husband some years. Joanna married Luther Cleveland, and lived to be very old. She has been dead but a short time. She died in Pawlet.

GIDEON MINER moved from Woodbury, Ct. to Rutland, in March, 1779, and from Rutland to Middletown in the Spring of 1782. He settled about 2 miles east of the village, at the place formerly known as "Miner's Mills," where Merritt Mehurin now lives. He commenced at once in putting up a grist and saw-mill, which were made ready for use that season. These were the first mills erected within the limits of the town, or at least the first that did any business, and were of great service to the new settlement. Mr. Miner had been a soldier in the French war, and lost his health there, which he never fully recovered, yet he lived to a great age. His wife whose maiden name was Elizabeth Lewis, was a woman of uncommon ability, held in high esteem by all who knew her,—a noble type of those pioneer mothers who have stamped so proud a character upon the people of this State. She and her husband, and nearly or quite all of their children, were members of the Congregational church. Mr. Miner died in 1808, and his wife soon after, each being, at death, 80 years old.

Abigail, their oldest child, married Thomas Davidson, who died young, leaving his widow 2 sons, Gideon M. and Clement. Gideon M. Davidson removed to Saratoga Springs in 1817, where he still resides, and is a man of wealth and influence. Clement Davidson was for many years a jeweller in New York, but now resides in Connecticut. Abigail, their mother, died at Saratoga in 1843, aged 78,

SAMUEL LEWIS MINER, the oldest son, removed to Castleton in early life. He died in 1817, aged 50. He left Roxena, then Mrs. Doctor Kellogg, Cyrena, since the widow of a Mr. Armstrong, and Lewis.—Mrs. Kellogg, died in Georgia in 1851. Lewis died in Castleton in 1852. Mrs. Armstrong still lives in Castleton.

CAPTAIN JOEL MINER, was the third child, a man of rare mental capacity, and, for his time, did an extensive business. He was not a lawyer by profession, yet had quite an extensive law business; was a prominent and leading man in town until his death, and would have been a leading man in any place. Captain Miner died suddenly at Montpelier, while attending a session of the Legislature, in the Fall of 1813, aged 44. He left several children, two of whom became distinguished clergymen. Ovid, his eldest, first became a printer, under the late William Fay. He established the "Vermont Statesman," at Castleton, in 1826, which he published a few years, and then published a paper at Middlebury for awhile. He entered the ministry in 1833, and is now preaching at Illion, New York. He is a man of decided ability, and very zealous.

Another son of Captain Miner, who became a clergyman, was the lamented Lamson Miner. He graduated at Middlebury, in 1833, the first in his class. After he had fitted himself for the ministry, he settled in Cornwall. He died in 1841, at the age of 33, leaving a widow and infant daughter. His widow is now Mrs. Leavitt, of Middlebury. Few men in the State, of his age, have held a higher position in the ministry than Lamson Miner.

The fourth child of Gideon Miner, sr., was Gideon Miner, jr., so long known in this town as Deacon Miner. He was born in Woodbury Ct. and was 8 years old the day his father's family arrived at Rutland, and 11 years old when the family removed to Middletown. He married Rachel Davison, in December, 1793, and by her had 11 children: eight of whom lived to be married and have children.

Deacon Miner was in many respects a remarkable man. Few men possessed a more retentive memory.—He could always give chapter and verse. He too, though not a lawyer, was for many years frequently engaged as counsel in justice trials in this town and vicinity, and was usually opposed, in those trials, to his long and intimate friend, Jonas

Clark. He was very fond of music, and constantly led the choir for over 60 years, even up to the third Sabbath preceding his death. He was a deacon of the Congregational church in Middletown for nearly 40 years; moved to Ohio in 1834; was immediately elected an elder of the Presbyterian church, and served in that capacity about 20 years. He was seldom absent from meeting, as many of us can testify. He was the acknowledged leader in the Congregational church and society here for many years prior to his removal to Ohio, and, seldom has there been a man more competent for the position which he held. Few men, and we may include clergymen, were more familiar with the bible than he was, or more capable of explaining and enforcing its doctrines. He died at the residence of his son, Doctor Erwin L. Miner, in Ohio, with whom he had resided, in 1854, aged 84. Doctor Miner was the oldest of his 8 children before mentioned. He studied medicine with Doctor Ezra Clark, whose daughter he married, and removed to the State of Ohio soon after, where he still resides, a man of wealth and influence.

ABIMIAN LEWIS Miner, the next child of Deacon Miner now living, well known in this part of the state as A. L. Miner, now resides in Manchester, and is the only representative of the name in Vermont, except his own children, and one or two children of Lewis Miner of Castleton. He worked on his father's farm until he was of age, then fitted for the sophomore class in college, at Castleton. He did not enter college, but studied law in the office of Mallary & Warner, in Poultney, and one year with Royce & Hodges, in Rutland, and was admitted to the bar in 1832, and commenced practice at Wallingford. He removed from there to Manchester in 1835, where he has since resided. He has been twice married, and has had 8 children. His eldest son, Henry E. (who furnished the history for Manchester in this work, see Bennington Co., under head of Manchester, vol. I. *Ed.*) died December, 1863. He was a young man of much promise, and was his father's partner in law business.

A. L. MINER has been 8 years probate register and 3 years probate judge of his district; 2 years clerk of the Vermont House of Representatives. 9 years a member of the House or Senate, 5 years State's Attorney in Bennington County, and 2 years a member of

Congress from this district. Mr. Miner has done, for many years, and is now doing an extensive business in his profession. He is an excellent citizen, a social, kind and true-hearted man; much esteemed by all who know him, and especially by the people of his native town. Between him and them there is a strong and enduring attachment.

The other two survivors of Deacon Miner's children are Chloe and Malvina. Chloe is a widow, and resides in the state of Ohio. Malvina married a clergyman, and lives in Missouri.

Of Deacon Miner's children not living, there were 2 daughters. One married Hiram Mahurin, and removed to Onondaga County, New York. She has been dead but a short time. The other married A. W. Hubbard; moved to the state of Ohio, and died in 1858.

Of the sons, Orlin H. moved to the state of Ohio in 1834, and died in 1836, aged 36. He left 4 children; the oldest, Orlin H., jr., now resides in Springfield, Illinois, and is State auditor. He was an intimate friend of President Lincoln, and stands high as a public man in that State.

THOMAS DAVISON MINER, the last named of the children of Deacon Miner, died in the state of Ohio, in 1856, aged 48, leaving a large family. With the 4 children of Deacon Miner, now living, he has over 30 grand-children, and over 50 great-grand-children living.

Next to the Deacon, of Gideon Miner's children, was Asenath, who married Alexander Murray. They moved to Albany, New York, where she died young. Lamson, the next, died in 1806.

The youngest child of Gideon Miner, Sr., Elizabeth, was born in Woodbury, in the Fall of 1778, and was but a little over 3 years old when her father removed to Middletown. She married the late Moses Copeland, and had children, Lucius, Martin, Betsey and Edwin. Lucius and Edwin have remained in Middletown. Lucius has resided near the centre of the town, and by his superior financial capacity has made himself useful to the town, to the Congregational society of which he was a member, and to the citizens individually. Edwin has been for the last 20 or 25 years a leading citizen. Martin Copeland became a lawyer, and went to Bristol, Addison Co. After a practice of several years at that place, he died there Jan. 11, 1861, aged 47. Betsey married Deacon Julius Spaulding, and died

in Poultney in 1865. Moses Copeland, their father, died May 3, 1858, aged 88; his widow, Elizabeth, the youngest and last survivor of Gideon Miner, sr.'s, children, died in Poultney at the residence of Deacon Spaulding, her son in-law, in the Fall of 1866.

The traits of character which distinguished the Miner family, are found in nearly all their descendants. The children of the females, who take other names, are Miners, and nearly all are marked by energy, a retentive memory, fluency of speech, are easy to learn, and perhaps without an exception, both the dead and living, have sustained good moral characters, and been useful citizens.

CALEB SMITH, we think must have been here as early as 1783, and perhaps earlier. He settled on the place now owned by Elijah Ross, Esq., known as the "Allen Vail farm." He built the house now standing there, which is one of the oldest houses in town. He was very efficient in establishing the Baptist Church, and was its first moderator, and the first deacon—the latter office he held until his death. He was also the first town treasurer.

He was an exemplary man, faithful and reliable, and of great service in laying the foundation of the Baptist Church here. He died Feb. 10, 1808, at the age of 59. He left one son, Jedediah Smith, who removed to Western New York since 1835, and one daughter, who married Roswell Tillie of Tinmouth. She died some years ago, leaving two sons, Ezra T. and Erwin E.

GAMALIEL WALDO first settled in Pownal, Bennington Co., and was there during the Revolutionary War. After the taking of Ticonderoga by the Green Mountain Boys under Allen, and before that post was evacuated by the Americans in 1777, Mr. Waldo was employed to carry provisions to the garrison at Ticonderoga, a duty more perilous probably than the battle-field. He used oxen in carrying his provisions and on one occasion, put his oxen into a boat on the Vermont side of the lake, to take them across to the fort, but on the way, they jumped overboard into the lake, and swam back to the Vermont shore; they were afterwards rescued.

Mr. Waldo came to this place as early as 1782. He found his way from Pawlet by marked trees, and so did the other settlers of his time. He settled on the place now owned by Mr. Hurlburt, cleared up that farm and lived there until his death, in 1829. Mr.

Waldo was a resolute, fearless man, a good neighbor, a faithful member of the Baptist Church, and one of its founders. He married the mother of Asa Gardner, a widow with one son and four daughters; one of the daughters married the Rev. Sylvanus Haynes, the first settled minister in town. Mr. Waldo also had by her one son and four daughters, and one of those daughters was the wife of Stephen Keyes.

ASA GARDNER was 10 years old when the family removed here. He was a hard-working man and lived to be nearly 80. He died in Middletown in 1849. His sons, Charles, Almer and Daniel R., still reside here, are already among the oldest inhabitants, and among the best examples, in the town, of industry, economy and thrift.

ASHER BLUNT and Nathan Walton came here about the same time Mr. Waldo did, and settled north of him, on the road leading to Ira over the hills. Mr. Blunt was one of the substantial men here for some years, but removed to Northern New York quite early, and but little is now known of him or his family. Mr. Walton was a very good man, raised a large family, and died in 1829.

EDMUND BIGELOW, the moderator of the meeting at which the town was organized, and the first justice of the peace, settled at the place where John P. Taylor now lives, a locality which will ever be held in remembrance by the writer, as a large portion of his life was spent there. Mr. Bigelow seems to have been the acting magistrate in town for 15 years or more subsequent to the time of his first election, and to have been a competent man for his position. The year of his death we are unable to ascertain. He left a family of considerable ability. The late Dr. Bigelow of Bennington, was a son of his. Dr. Bigelow was some years since a senator in the Vermont Legislature from Bennington Co. He married Dorinda Brewster, who survives him. She is the only survivor of Deacon Orson Brewster's family.

JOSEPH ROCKWELL, the first town clerk, settled where E. Prindle now lives, between the village and the Allen Vail farm. He was a competent town clerk, as the early records will show. He was among the first members of the Congregational church, said to have been a quiet, candid and sensible man. The late Solomon Rockwell was his son. There are none of his descendants living here, but

some are living in St. Lawrence Co., N. Y.

JOHN and SAMUEL SUNDERLIN settled north of the village. Samuel, I think, on the place recently owned by Mrs. Germond, not far from Mr. Harvey Leffingwell. John Sunderlin was made a Lieutenant under Capt. Spaulding, when the militia were organized. He was a man of real worth and had a very respectable family. Mrs. Leffingwell, widow of Dyer Leffingwell, also the widow of Ohel Brewster were his daughters.

DANIEL SUNDERLIN, a son of John, married Nancy Stoddard. Erwin and Edwin Sunderlin, who succeeded Merritt and Horace Clark as merchants here, were sons of his.

JOHN SUNDERLIN died about 1826, on the farm now owned by the estate of Whitney Merrill, and occupied by William Dayton. Samuel Sunderlin, after residing here a few years, removed to Shoreham, where he lived and died at an advanced age. He had a family of several children. John was born in Middletown in 1784. He spent the greater portion of his life in Shoreham, but returned to Middletown, to live with his daughter, Mrs. Deacon Haynes, some few years before his decease. He died March 11, 1862, aged 78. The Rev. Byron Sunderlin, now of Washington, D. C., is a grand-son of Samuel Sunderlin.

INCREASE RUDD settled upon the farm known as the "Bigelow farm." He had a large family, and his descendants were numerous, but long since have removed from here, with the exception of Mr. Eli Rudd.

GIDEON BUEL, JONATHAN and DAVID GRISWOLD all settled on the road, or what is now the road, leading from "Miner's Mills" to the Haskins place, where Deacon Haynes now lives. They were all soldiers of the Revolution. Mr. Buel and David Griswold each drew a pension while he lived.

Mr. Buel had several children. Roswell, who represented the town 2 years, and has recently died; Mrs. Marcus Stoddard, and another son who removed West in early life.

ROSWELL BUEL, jr., a grandson of Gideon Buel, is his only representative left in Vermont. He is a lawyer; was admitted to Rutland County Bar in 1845, but has not been much in practice for some years. Roswell Buel, sr., had 3 sons. Ezekiel, the second, a physician; has had a good practice in his profession in New Philadelphia, Ohio, the last 20 years and over. He was a surgeon of

one of the Ohio regiments through the war of 1861. The third son, Napoleon B., was one of the volunteers from Middletown in the late war, and was killed in one of the battles before Petersburg.

JONATHAN GRISWOLD removed from the place where he first settled, which has recently been known as the Cole farm, formerly the Roger farm, to a place above where Reuben Mehurin now lives. From the early records we should regard him as having faithfully performed his duty in the new settlement. He died much younger than his brother David. Of his family we have been able to learn but little. He had a son, Jonathan, who was accidentally killed on a "training day," in June, 1816. He was then an officer in the company of militia. After the company had been discharged, a company had collected in the ballroom of the present hotel for a dance. The members of the militia company, without form or order, were saluting them by discharging their muskets, heavily loaded with powder, in front of the hotel, Griswold received the contents of a musket discharged within a few feet of his head, which killed him instantly. The affair cast a gloom over the people of Middletown, and for a long time the foolish practice of firing on training days was almost wholly abandoned; and so long as the militia trainings were continued, the fathers and mothers, as their sons started on the morning of the first Tuesday of June "to go to training," as a matter of caution, would rehearse to them the fate of "poor Jonathan Griswold."

DAVID GRISWOLD lived to Dec. 10, 1842, and was 93 years old. His children all removed from this town many years ago, except David. He married Emily Paul, a daughter of Stephen Paul, and sister of Doctor Eliakim Paul. David, jr. died some 8 years ago. He left one son and four daughters. The son, Stephen Angelo, enlisted in the 7th Vermont regiment, and lost his life in Florida. His mother and younger sisters reside on the old homestead.

JONATHAN FRISBIE, a brother of William, settled where Jehiel Parks now lives. He died before his brother, and it is not known that any of his descendants are now living.

BENJ. COY went to Tinmouth before the Revolutionary war, but left after that commenced, and when he returned, after the close of the war, settled in this town, where his grand-son, Charles P. Coy, now resides.

He was an industrious man, frugal, honest and successfully made his way to comfort and independence. Mr. Coy had a large family of children. Three of them, Ebenezer, Mrs. Charles Gardner, and another daughter, are still living. Mrs. Gardner still resides in this town. Martin H. and Charles P. the sons of Reuben, who was a son of Benjamin, now reside here.

FRANCIS PERKINS was a soldier in the Revolution, and served nearly through the entire time. He was from New London, Ct.. He first located himself where John Lewis now lives, but afterwards, about 1786, removed below there where Mr. Charles Gardner lives, and there resided until his death. Mr. Perkins first cleared up a spot, and put up a log-house, and covered it with bark and hemlock boughs, and for a door hung up a blanket. There was then no sawed timber to be had. Miner's saw-mill had not been completed. He then had a wife and one child. He subsisted the first Summer, in great part, upon greens and leaks, and commenced boiling green pumpkins to eat as soon as they had grown to any size. It was then very difficult for him or any of the settlers to procure grain. Morgan, Azor Perry and some few had so much of a start that they had raised their own grain, but not much to spare. Once or twice during this summer, Mr. Perkins carried some potash to Manchester, and purchased what he could bring home on his back. On one occasion he went down to Azor Perry's and worked for him a day, and received in payment a half bushel of grain. This he took upon his back, carried to Mr. Miner's grist-mill, which had just got into operation, had it ground, and carried it home, making about 9 miles travel, besides his day's work, on that day. On his arrival home, he found his cabin deserted; his wife and child had gone, he knew not where; but as it was late in the evening, and very dark, concluded he might content himself as best he could until morning, and then find his wife and child if he could. In the morning, as soon as it was light, Benj. Coy appeared at his cabin and informed him his wife and child had staid with him (Coy) over night. Perkins went directly home with Coy, and found his wife and child. Soon after dark, it appears, their pig (Perkins') came running through the doorway under the blanket into the cabin closely pursued by a large bear.

The bear (probably from the sight of fire) did not enter, but with his head under the blanket surveyed the apartment for a moment, and then left. She was very much frightened, took her child in her arms, started on a run for Mr. Coy's the pig following—probably the most hazardous thing she could have done—but was not molested by the bear on her way there. Mr. Perkins after their return, rolled up some logs before the door, went to Pawlet, got some boards, brought them home on his back, made a door, and said ever after that he felt secure from the intrusion of bears.

Francis Perkins was an upright man, mild in his deportment, but never known to deviate from what he regarded as honorable and right. In this respect he was like nearly all of the first settlers of the town, nor was he unlike them in the hardships, and dangers which he had to encounter. His experience is, perhaps, a little more striking, in that respect, than can now be related of many of them, though many of the settlers had their hogs, sheep and calves killed by bears and wolves, and sometimes taken out of their yards, where they invariably kept their stock in the night for some years after the settlement was commenced.

Mr. Perkins drew a pension of \$96. a year and acquired a comfortable property. He died Dec. 26, 1844, aged 86. He has no descendants, to our knowledge, in Vermont.

JONATHAN HAYNES was probably, the last man who came here before the roll of 1785 was made. He came early in March that year. His son, Hezekiah, who lived in this town almost 80 years afterwards, was then 5 years old. From him we have had an intelligible account of his father's history, also much of the early history of the town.

JONATHAN HAYNES was born in Massachusetts. His father had emigrated from England. The family are able to trace their ancestry back several generations to Jonathan Haynes, who was born in England in 1616. Jonathan Haynes, the subject of this sketch, removed from Haverhill, Mass., to Bennington before the Revolutionary war. His name appears on the roll of Captain Samuel Robinson's company, which is still preserved. That company was in the battle of Bennington. Mr. Haynes was severely wounded the first day of that battle. He received his wound at a time when the Americans were

falling back to take a more advantageous position. A musket ball struck him under the left shoulder blade, passed through his body, and came out at his right breast, and passed through his right arm near the wrist, which was at the time extended, in the act of ramming down the cartridge in his gun. This occurred about 2 o'clock in the afternoon. Not long afterwards, those who were sent out to pick up the wounded, came to Mr. Haynes and offered their assistance; but he told them he could live but a short time and they had better look after those who could be saved. They left him; but as they came around about 10 o'clock in the evening of the same day, to pick up the dead, they found Haynes still alive, and brought him in. Incredible as it may appear, it was not for him then to die, but to live, and to assist in laying the foundation of the institutions in this town.

Mr. Haynes removed here in the early part of March, 1785, and put up a log-house near where the school-house, in the south district, now stands. The snow was about four feet deep, but he shovelled it away, and in a short time had a cabin that he put his family into. He soon moved up the hill about half a mile, to what is now known as the Haynes farm: which has been in the family ever since. Mr. Haynes was never well after his wound at Bennington, but was able to do a good deal of work, and accumulated quite a property; frequently held town offices; was a member of the Baptist church, and was chosen one of its deacons, but did not accept, on account of his physical weakness. He died in Middletown, May 13, 1813, aged 59. His widow died Oct. 14, 1841, 84 years old. Often, in the latter part of her life, we have heard her relate her trials at Bennington—how she was frightened when she saw that a battle must be fought, and took her children on a horse and fled to Pownal, and the first tidings she had was that her husband was slain, and when she returned and ascertained his real condition, she supposed his wound was mortal; but she took care of him, and at the same time of some of the Hessian wounded who were left in the hands of the Americans as prisoners.

Jonathan Haynes left a large family, all of whom, except Hezekiah, removed from Middletown many years ago. Hezekiah Haynes had a large family, of whom 6 sons

and 2 daughters are now living. The oldest, a daughter, lives in Michigan; the second, Aaron, is a Baptist minister, and lives in Western New York; the second son, Alpheus, resides here, and has been a deacon of the Baptist church since 1836; the third son, Arus, died some years since. He was also a Baptist minister, and stood high in his denomination, and was for several years pastor of the Baptist church in Rutland. The next two sons, Bacchus and Sylvanus H. physicians, received their diplomas as early as 1841. Bacchus is in practice at Rutland, and Sylvanus in his native town. Jonathan, the next son is a farmer, and resides on the old homestead. Hezekiah, the youngest, is a mechanic, and resides in this village. The youngest daughter is also living here, and is unmarried.

Ephraim, Jacob and Philemon Wood, were among the active men of the first settlers; but we reserve what we have to say of them, until the "Wood Scrape," so called, which happened about the year 1800. The others, not mentioned, whose names are on the roll, were not long here, and very little is known of them; most of them proved to be "good men and true" while they remained here.

I would not over estimate the character and worth of those men, but in my opinion it was fortunate (if I may so say) that it was not for their grandchildren to do the work which they did. With all our advantages at this advanced age, I honestly think we are inferior to our grandfathers and grandmothers, physically, morally and intellectually. The popular opinion that they surpassed us only in their physical strength and endurance, is a mistake. It is in their moral power that they appear to the best advantage; their zeal and steadfastness, their unbending energy, their devotion to principle, has not since been equalled—so I think.

I might here say, those men who came to this place soon after the Spring of 1785, were of the same stamp; the Clarks, the Caswells, the Loomises, the Oatmans, Moses Leach, Russel Barber, and others.

The town early made provision for a burial-ground. The first ground used for that purpose was owned by Increase Rudd—now owned by Mrs. Green, and lies nearly north on the opposite side of the stream from the "nail-factory." There are appearances of graves there, but no monuments.

"At a town meeting, holden July 3, 1787, Joseph Spaulding, moderator; Asher Blunt, Jonathan Brewster, Gideon Miner, Selah Hubbard and Jacob Wood, were chosen a committee to look out a spot for a burying-ground."

At an adjourned meeting, it was "*Voted*, To purchase an acre of ground of Luther Filmore for that purpose." "*Voted*, To raise one penny on the pound on the grand list of 1786, to be paid in wheat, at four shillings per bushel, by the first of September next."

On July 30, 1787, Mr. Filmore executed a deed of the acre to the town. We give the description from Mr. Filmore's deed, as it locates the "old school-house," the first one built in town:

"Beginning at the corner of the road, four rods west of the school-house in the centre of the town at a stake and stones, thence running west sixteen rods, thence south ten rods to a stake and stones, thence sixteen rods to a stake and stones, thence ten rods to first mentioned bounds."

In less than seventy years, that acre, was almost entirely occupied with the graves of those men and of their descendants. General Jonas Clark saw the necessity of enlarging the ground, and Oct. 15, 1853, about 3 months before his death, conveyed to the town a piece of land of an acre, or thereabouts, adjoining the old burial-ground on the west. He was so feeble he could not then write his name and was obliged to make his mark when he executed the deed. It was a gift to the town, with a condition that the town should keep it fenced.

In 1791, when the first census was taken, the population of Middletown was 699—nearly as many inhabitants as there are in the town now—there were but 711 by the census of 1860. Rapid progress had been made, not only in clearing up lands and putting up buildings, but two churches had become firmly established and prosperous; schools had been organized, I think, in every district; roads had been made and by the united effort of a hardy, intelligent and industrious population, they were moving along harmoniously.

Another grist and saw-mill had been erected by Nathan Record, near where the road which runs to the "Barber place," crosses the race-way that now carries the water to Gray's mills, on land now owned by Mrs Hannah Clark. A blacksmith's shop, and one or

two other shops had been built in the village. Mr. Filmore had begun to keep a tavern, and John Burnham, who had moved sometime during the season of 1785, at about this time (1791) commenced building mills and dwelling-houses at the place, since known as "Burnam's hollow." Mr. Burnham removed from Shaftsbury to Middletown, and first purchased largely of real estate in the south part of the town. He first put up a log-house in what is now called the "upper orchard" on Mr. Southworth's farm, the road then ran in that vicinity. The next year, (1786,) he put up a frame-house, the same now occupied by Mr. Southworth. In the year 1791, (if we are not mistaken as to the time,) Mr. Burnham again made large purchases of real estate in the west part of the town. He commenced at once putting up a dwelling-house, afterwards known as the "Sam. Willard house." After that house was completed, he left his son Jacob on his premises, in the south part of the town, and moved into the Willard house. He then went extensively into building mills, also in farming, and built several dwelling-houses. He built a forge, foundry, grist and saw-mills, an oil-mill, carding-machine and clothiers works, and a distillery. All of these he put into successful and active operation and carried on here an extensive business until 1811, when his mills were all swept away by the freshet of that year. He afterwards rebuilt his forge and saw-mill, but did not do a large amount of business after the disaster of 1811.

JOHN BURNAM the first lawyer that settled in town, was a man of uncommon ability. For the success of the religious interests in town, perhaps not much was due to him, although he paid something for such purposes and was in the habit of attending meetings on the Sabbath, but did not believe in the immortality of the soul; yet it must be conceded for the success of business enterprises at that early day, the town was much indebted to him.

FROM WILLIAMS' STATISTICS OF THE RUTLAND COUNTY BAR.

"John Burnam was born in Old Ipswich, Mass., in 1742, and came to Bennington the first year of its settlement, 1761, this being our oldest town. He was one of the first settlers of the State. He was at the time but 19 years old, previous to which time his education had been wholly neglected, having never, on account of indigence of his parents,

received 'but a few weeks schooling.' For his subsequent attainments, he was wholly indebted to his exertions put forth after this time. In 1765, he removed to Shaftsbury, and located himself near Squire Munroe, 'a Yorker,' who had received the appointment of Justice of the Peace from New York, and who, by his exertions in behalf of that government, was a source of trouble, and became very obnoxious to the New Hampshire grantees. Some dispute arising between this Squire Munroe and Mr. B., the former prevailed in consequence of his presumed legal knowledge, when Mr. B. determined to inform himself on the subject of law, so as at least to know and understand his rights. There were at this time no attorneys in the territory, comprising the State of Vermont, or nearer to it than the new city, (now Lansingburgh, N. Y.) Thither Mr. B. went and procured Blackstone's Commentaries, and one or two volumes of the N. Y. Colony Laws. These he so attentively studied during his leisure time, that he soon became familiarly acquainted with them, and began to put his knowledge in practice, and soon became quite 'a pettifogger for his times and a new country.' He removed to Bennington in 1771, and engaged in the mercantile business and continued in it until 1779, when he returned to Shaftsbury where he resided until 1785. During this time he was a member of the conventions of 1776 and '77, which declared our independence of New York, formed our State constitution, &c. He was one of the committee who draughted the declaration of our independence, and existence as a separate State. He also represented Bennington, then our largest town, in the first General assembly, or Legislature of the State. During the Revolutionary War, he was commissary of the northern army, and commissioner for the sale of confiscated estates.

His connection with the execution of Redding was perhaps the most notorious event of his life. Redding had been convicted of 'criminal conduct' by a jury of six persons, and was sentenced to be executed on the 14th of June, 1778. Upon the appointed day, and after a vast multitude had assembled to witness the execution, Mr. B. disclosed to the council that, by the common law of England, no man could be sentenced but upon conviction by twelve of his peers, whereupon a reprieve was granted. This was the cause of great disappointment to the people who had assembled to witness the execution, to appease whom Ethan Allen mounted a stump and exclaimed 'Attention the whole' and informed them that 'on a certain future day some one should be hung, and if Redding was not, he would be himself.' Redding was again tried, convicted and executed."

Mr. Burnam seems to have been engaged as counsel in many of the first cases tried in the County court, in Bennington county, and "being successful," was induced by Stephen

R. Bradley and Nathaniel Chipman to take the attorney's oath. Dr. Graham, in his "Letters upon Vermont," published in 1797, thus speaks of him: "Mr. Burnam, of Middletown, possesses large iron foundries and forges. This gentleman was one of the practicing lawyers of the State, but of late years has wholly declined the profession. He is a man of real abilities and great scientific knowledge."

We should add here that Mr. B. represented the town of Middletown 6 years, the first time in 1788. He died in Middletown, Aug. 1, 1829, aged 87. His father died in Middletown, in 1811, aged 97.

John Burnam left 4 sons and 2 daughters, none of whom are now living. Nathan, the oldest son, removed from here at an early day. He left a family, as we are informed, who had a good standing and influence. Jacob, the second son, remained on the old homestead until a short time before he died. Jacob has 2 children now living; Jacob, jr., and Eveline, the widow of Johnson Cook, both of whom now reside in Sturges, Mich., and Harry, who is an attorney and judge of probate, and resides in Indiana. Of the other two sons of John Burnam, were John the third, as he was called, who died about 1835, and Sylvester, who died about 1860—both died poor; of the two daughters, one married Jeremiah Leffingwell, and the other Samuel Willard. They had the reputation of being worthy women, and were active members of the Methodist denomination. Mr. Leffingwell was a man of considerable notoriety in his time, and was engaged in a good deal of business. One of his daughters married the late Nathan Allen of Pawlet, who has left a family strongly marked with the energy and business tact of their maternal ancestors.

At the census of 1800, the population of the town was 1066, a gain of 367 in 9 years. A village had sprung up with about as many inhabitants, and probably more business than it now has. John Burnam had a village of his own in "Burnam Hollow," and the Miners were doing quite a business in the east part of the town; every part of the town was settled and the farms were cleared up and under cultivation.

About 1800, occurred the "Wood scrape," a term not expressive perhaps of what is meant, but a name which has always been given by the people to a strange affair in

which the Wood families, then living here, were the leading actors. It was a religious delusion, and, at the time, the cause of great excitement here, and of a good deal of notoriety in this part of the State. That there were other denouements besides delusion in the affair is true, but it had its origin, I have no doubt, in a false religion of which Nathaniel Wood was the author, and was sustained and enabled to become what it did by delusion.

Before 1860, I had conversed with more than 30 old men and women who were living here in 1800, and then supposed I had obtained all the information that could be had on that subject, the substance of which was that the Woods dug for money in various parts of the town, and were engaged in this for nearly a year; that they used hazel-rods which they pretended would lead them to places where money had been buried, and that they finally predicted that there would be an earthquake on a future day by them named, and that when that day arrived there was great excitement and commotion among the people, such as was never known here before nor since.

About the year 1862, some facts new to me, came into my possession, since which time I have made use of all the means in my power to collect all the information connected with that matter which could possibly be obtained. On this investigation, which has taken much of my time, I have become convinced that the narrations given me by the old people were correct, so far as they went, and they went so far as to include nearly all the open transactions of the Woods but the origin of that affair and the results are, in my judgment, important, and the facts bearing upon these I have obtained, for the most part, since 1862.

The Woods were among the early settlers of the town. They came here from Bennington and had not been there long; they came to this State from Norwich, Ct.; some of them were here as early as 1782. In 1800, they had become more numerous than any family or families of the same or of one name in the town. There were here at this time Nathaniel Wood, Nathaniel Wood, jr., Ephraim, Jacob, Ebenezer, Ebenezer jr., John, John jr., Philemon, Lewis, David, and Moseley Wood.

Nathaniel Wood, "the old man of all," as he was called, was the father of Nathaniel jr., and of Jacob and Ephraim. Nathaniel Wood was a preacher. After the Congregational

church was organized, he offered himself to them as their minister, but Deacon Jonathan Brewster, having known him in Connecticut, opposed it. Wood persisted for a considerable length of time in his efforts to become their pastor, but Dea. Brewster determinedly opposed it and succeeded in carrying the church with him; but either to gratify some of Mr. Wood's friends in the church, or to appease him, they passed a vote in which they recognized him "as a leader" in the church. He was a member of the church, as would appear from the records, although he never signed the articles, as did others of that time. The records of that church show that for 4 or 5 years, commencing in 1784, there was an almost uninterrupted controversy going on between Mr. Wood and the church, or between him and some one or more of its members. In 1789, the church passed the following:

"That Joseph Spaulding, Lewis Wood and Increase Rudd, be a committee to confer with Mr. Nathaniel Wood, and tell him his fault, viz., of saying one thing and doing contrary, and persisting in contention, and saying in convention that he wished for a council and when the church, by their committee, proposed to have a council to settle the whole matter, he utterly refused."

He seemed to have treated this action of the church with contempt, and in October, 1789, the church excommunicated him. It does not appear from the records of the church, that there was any controversy between him and them upon doctrines, but the disputes arose mostly from his charges against members, and against the church, in which he claimed that injustice had been done to him in their action, on several occasions. He was a very ambitious man, fond of contention, and had an indomitable will that could not endure defeat; a man of great mental power, and allowing me to judge from information I have obtained, was as dishonest and unscrupulous in matters of religion as any modern politician has been in politics. When he found he could not rule the Congregational church, he seemed determined to ruin it. He was a formidable antagonist; but with such men as Jonathan Brewster, Joseph Spaulding and Gideon Miner in that church, he could make but little progress in that direction.

After Mr. Wood was excluded from the church, he set up meetings of his own, and preached to those who came to hear him, and succeeded, after awhile, in getting quite a congregation, consisting of his own family and

family connections, and some others. He held his meetings mostly at the dwelling-houses of his sons. His religious doctrines, whatever they might have been while in the Congregational church, appeared to be far from orthodox after his independent organization, if organization it was. He professed to believe in supernatural agencies, and dwelt very much in his preaching on the judgments of God, which he claimed would visit the people by the special acts of Providence, as did the destruction of Sodom and Gomorrah and the plagues of Egypt. The judgments of God were his favorite themes. At first his own family did not appear to adopt his new doctrines; but such was his tenacity and perseverance, that by the year 1800, he had drawn them all in, with many others outside of his family and family connections, so that he had at this time a number nearly equal to either of the other denominations in town. His peculiar religious doctrines will appear as we proceed. Suffice it to say, for the present, that he regarded himself and his followers as modern Israelites or Jews, under the special care of Providence; that the Almighty would not only specially interpose in their behalf, but would visit their enemies, the Gentiles (all outsiders), with his wrath and vengeance.

In this condition we find Nathaniel Wood and his followers when the hazel-rod was introduced, and the money digging commenced; but the Woods did not commence it; that honor belongs to a man of another name; but they were in a condition to adopt this man's rod-notions, which they did with great effect in their work of deluding the people.

A man by the name of Winchell, as he called himself when he came here, was the first man who used the hazel-rod. From what we have learned of him, he was, undoubtedly, an expert villain. He sought to accomplish his purposes by working upon the hopes and fears of individuals, and by a kind of sorcery, which he performed with great skill. The time he came here I cannot give, but it was, undoubtedly, sometime in the year 1799. He was a fugitive from justice from Orange county, Vermont, where he had been engaged in counterfeiting. He first went to a Mr. Cowdry's, in Wells, who then lived in that town, near the line between Wells and Middletown, in the house now owned and occupied by Robert Parks, Esq. Cowdry was the father of Oliver Cowdry, the noted Mormon, who claim-

ed to have been one of the witnesses to Joe Smith's revelations, and to have written the book Mormon, as it was deciphered by Smith from the golden plates. Winchell, I have been told, was a friend and acquaintance of Cowdry's, but of this I cannot be positive; they were intimate afterwards; but Winchell staid at Cowdry's some little time, keeping himself concealed, and it is the opinion of some with whom I have conversed that he commenced his operations of digging for money in Wells, but I have been unable to determine as to that. It is well known that there was a good deal of money digging in that part of Wells. Whether it commenced at the time spoken of when Winchell went there, or afterwards, is, to my mind, unsettled.

Winchell next turns up in Middletown, at Ezekiel Perry's in the Fall or fore part of the winter of 1799. Perry lived at the extreme south part of the town, on the road to Pawlet. Here he staid all Winter, keeping himself from the public eye, practicing his arts of deception as he had opportunity to do so, without attracting too much attention; and here he began to use the hazel-rod (whether he had before used it at Cowdry's, in Wells, I cannot say). He would tell fortunes, and do other wondrous things with it. In the Spring of 1800, feeling perhaps, a little more secure from those who desired to find him and bring him to justice, he gathered quite a number about him from the immediate neighborhood, and told them there was money buried in that region, and with his rod he could find it, and if they would assist in digging it out, and forever keep it a secret, he would give them a part of the money. This they agreed to, and were all eager to commence digging.

Before we proceed further, we should, perhaps, say a word about this rod, which played such a part in Middletown in this eventful year. The best description we can give of it is this: It was a stick of what has been known as witch-hazel—a small bush or shrub very common in this vicinity. It was cut with two prongs, in the form of a fork, and the person using it would take the two prongs, one in each hand, and the other end from the body. From the use of this stick Winchell and the Woods pretended to divine all sorts of things to suit their purposes. It is probably true that a hazel-stick, or perhaps any green stick, cut in this form, and held in this manner by some persons, will sometimes

move without any apparent cause. There is some natural cause for it. Whether it is attracted by water or mineral substances in the earth, or moved by the imagination of the person holding it, is a matter for the philosopher, not for me. This much is quite certain, it was then a very effectual implement with which to practice deception.

After Winchell had made his proposals to those whom he gathered about him, and they had been accepted, he had recourse to his rod to determine whether they were sincere in their promises to keep the money digging a secret. The rod, as he pretended, told him they were, and then he sallied out; went on to the hill, east of Perry's house, holding his rod before him in the manner indicated, his dupes following after. On the hill, a little south of east of the upper Wait house, on the Tinmouth side of the line, his rod fell or made some motion, which told him, that they had reached the spot where the precious metal was buried. The men, under Winchell, immediately prepared themselves with shovels and other implements, and commenced digging. They worked hard for two or three days, and becoming weary, their enthusiasm began to cool, and they began to show signs of giving out. Winchell held up his rod, got some motion from it, and told them the money was in an iron chest and covered with a large stone, and that they would soon come to it. This had the effect to renew their energies, and soon they did come to a stone or a rock, and were at once wild with excitement. Winchell then again consulted his rod, and told his men they must wait awhile before removing the stone or taking out the chest of money. It was now two or three o'clock in the afternoon, and this evil man, the better to accomplish his purposes, kept his dupes away from the place until nearly sundown, when they were provided with levers, handspikes and bars to remove the stone. Winchell once more astonished them with the motions of his rod, and told them if they obeyed his instructions, they would, in a few moments, be in possession of large sums of money. He impressed it upon them, that the occasion was one of "awful moment," that there was a "divinity" guarding the treasure, and that if there was any lack of faith in any one of the party, or any should utter a word while removing the stone and taking out the chest, that this divinity would

put the money forever beyond their reach, and besides he could not be answerable for consequences. Believing every word this vile man said to them, you can imagine, better than I can describe, the appearance and feelings of those men as they were prying and lifting away for two long hours at a stone so large that it was impossible for them to remove it from its bed. The spell was broken at last. Some one of the party stepped on the foot of another, the latter crying out in pain, "Get off from my toes." Winchell exclaimed with a loud voice, "The money is gone, flee for your lives!" Every man of the party dropped his bar or lever, and ran as though it was for life. Thus ended the digging for money at this place. Winchell managed to get what little change these men had while they were digging, probably under the expectation, on their part, that they all would soon have money enough.

Soon after this affair Winchell made the acquaintance of the Woods, who, according to our theory, were then ripe for just such a scheme. As an old man told me, who lived here at the time, and professed to know all about it, "They (the Woods) swallowed Winchell, rod and all." I may as well give the old man's name, it was Jabez D. Perry, who died in Middletown in the Fall of 1863. Perry gave me this account of Winchell. It being then new to me, I must say that I doubted its truth; but in my researches since that time, I have found evidence, the most of it from living witnesses, to sustain Mr. Perry in every particular, except Winchell's management in the digging as above given—and I might well say that he is sustained in that, for it was all the same, or of similar character which followed, and was kept up until the next winter; the same romance attended it, the same imposition was practiced, and there was the same claim to a supernatural agency.

The Woods then commenced using the hazel rod and digging for money, which was in the Spring or early in the summer of 1800, and continued in this until late in the Fall, and some have said until into the Winter. Winchell was with them, but it was not generally known, he being concealed—the Woods were the ostensible managers. They did not handle the pick and shovel very much in the digging; that part of the work was mostly done by those who were drawn into it by the Woods. A man by the name of Pratt did a

good deal of the digging; he then lived on what has since been known as the Barber farm, and either at that time or before, owned it. But the Woods superintended the work, and were the men who handled the rod for the most part in those operations. Jacob Wood, known as Capt. Wood, one of the sons of Nathaniel, was the leader in the use of the rod. "Priest Wood," his father, seemed to throw his whole soul into the rod delusion, but his use of the rod was mostly as a medium of revelation. It was "St. John's rod" he said, and undoubtedly was very convenient for him, as he was much more fruitful in his prophecies than before—but Capt. Jacob was the man to find where the money was buried, and to use the rod at their public meetings, and on other occasions, though all the Woods and their followers, had each a rod, which was used whenever they desired any information. If any one was sick, they sought the rod to know whether they would live or die, and to know what medicine to administer to them. In all their business matters, they followed, as they said, the direction of the rod, and with it they could, as they pretended, divine the thoughts and intentions of men.

The greatest part of their digging for money was on the Barber farm, and on the Zenas Frisbie farm, then owned by Ephraim Wood, though they dug in many other places in town. On the Frisbie farm, the farm on which I was born and raised, there are seven or eight places which still bear the marks of their digging. At one place in the "notch," it has been said they dug to the depth of 70 feet, and from the appearances about the place, I should judge they might have gone to that depth. They were led to these places, or pretended to be, by the rods. Many of the old people have told me, that almost every day during that season, Capt. Wood, or some other one, could be seen with the two prongs of the rod twisted around his hands, in search for buried treasures. Whether they were digging for and expected to find coin or ore, has often been asked of me. They talked the most about money, which they said had been buried in this region, which would mean coin of course, but my opinion is, that they had become so deluded that they had no distinct idea as to whether they were in pursuit of gold and silver in coin or in its natural state, but let this be understood as an opinion.

Many not familiar with the facts, have supposed, and have said to me, that they were under the impression that the Woods acted upon the theory that those hazel-rods may be attracted by metallic substances in the earth and hence their motion or working; but they had no such theory as that; there was no show of reason in the affair from beginning to end, their idea was, that *it was revelation*, that it was made known to them through the medium of St. John's rod, and would be revealed to none others but God's chosen people. Nathaniel Wood's Jewish theory, (if I may so call it,) ran through the whole thing from first to last.

Many ludicrous stories which might be amusing to some, could be given, as related by the Woods and others, while they were digging. They dug some time in a cellar on the Barber farm; there they came to a stone, and under it was the chest of money as they said. They run their bars down, and they would strike the chest; then they would dig awhile—run down their bars again, and it would not be there. This would be repeated—sometimes the chest would be there, and then it would not. Once they raised it up and were on the point of taking it out, when their efforts became powerless, the chest would come no further. They then laid a Bible upon it, and went after some one to come and pray over it, but when they returned, the Bible and chest of money were both gone. This result they said was owing to the wickedness or want of faith of some one or more of the party.

The rods-men, (such they were called,) became so infatuated as to give up nearly their whole time to this scheme. All the believers became wild fanatics. Besides those in Middletown in this movement, there were several families in the south-east part of Poultney, now known as the Giddings neighborhood; also several families in the north-east part of Wells, in the vicinity of the Giddings neighborhood. These were also digging for money, and were known as belonging to the rods-men.

Some facts may be given to show the delusion of those persons in this movement.

In Poultney, a young lady by the name of Ann Bishop, mysteriously disappeared; no one could give any clue to her whereabouts. The Woods were sent for, and came. It became known, and large numbers had collect-

ed, it being on the sabbath day, from Poultney, Middletown and Wells. The rod was brought into requisition, and pointed to a certain place in Wells pond, which runs up into the south part of Poultney. The conclusion was that the lady was drowned in that place, and the next thing done was a preparation to get the body. Ropes, chains and hooks were procured, and logs were drawn up, a horse-blanket and some other matter, but no human body. She was drowned there, the rods-men said, they were sure of that. She afterwards made her appearance.

The Woods at one time had it revealed to them, that they must build a temple. They got out the timber for the frame, got it raised up to the rafters, when they had another revelation that that work must be discontinued, and nothing more was done on the temple. From the time the Woods began to use the rod and dig for money, which was in the Spring or early Summer of 1800, they and their followers were every day becoming more heated in their zeal, and by the December following, it became evident that a crisis would soon be reached. "Priest Wood" was becoming so loud and vehement and so frenzied in his favorite theme of God's judgments upon the wicked Gentiles, that it was not difficult to perceive that a paroxysm and collapse were near at hand. It was revealed to them, that on a certain night there would be an *earthquake*—that immediately prior to the earthquake the "destroyer" would pass through the land and slay a portion of the unbelievers, and the earthquake would complete the destruction of them and their worldly possessions. The day on which they predicted that this would occur, was the 14th of January, 1801. This I have determined from a letter which I have received from an old gentleman who was present on the occasion.

When the day arrived for the earthquake, the Woods and their friends all collected at the house of Nathaniel Wood, jr., who then lived on what has been known as the Micah Vail farm, which is now owned and occupied by Crockee Clift, and as they left their own houses, prepared them for the earthquake by putting their crockery on the floors, and wrote on each of their door-posts: "Jesus our pass-over was sacrificed for us." The rods-men, or those who handled the rods, among whom Capt. Wood was chief, were at Nathaniel jr.'s house early in the day. One of their duties

on this occasion was to determine who were and who were not to be saved from the approaching destruction or "plague," as they called it, and to admit such into the house, and those only, who were to be spared. The occasion was with them the Passover, and how they kept it will pretty fully appear from the letter above alluded to.

Up to the evening of this day, the people of the town had looked unconcerned upon this folly of the Woods, but now they became suddenly aroused, and many were very much alarmed. They feared some evil might befall some of the inhabitants during the night. They (the Gentiles,) had no belief in the Wood's predictions, but feared that they or some of their followers would themselves turn "destroying angels" and kill some of the inhabitants, or get up an artificial earthquake by the use of powder, which would result in injury to persons or property. Capt Joel Miner was commander-in-chief of the militia in town, and hastily collected his company. Capt. Miner was a very energetic, as well as a very earnest man, and I should judge from all accounts, was at this time very much alarmed for the safety of the inhabitants. General Jonas Clark was at the time one of his subordinate officers, and was teaching a singing-school which had assembled at the house of Mr. Filmore. Capt Miner came in much excited, reprimanded him for his indifference in the matter, and ordered him to duty. He left his singing-school at once, and took his place in the militia. The General was not in the habit of neglecting his duty, but he was a philosopher, and it is probable that he "didn't think there would be much of a shower." Capt. Miner stationed his company as sentinels and patrols in different parts of the town, with directions to allow no person to pass them unless a satisfactory account of themselves could be given, and especially to have an eye out for the "destroying angels." The town had a quantity of powder, balls and flints, as the law then required; these were kept in the Congregational meeting-house in a sort of cupboard under the pulpit. From this the militia were supplied with the requisite ammunition, and Jonathan Morgan was left here to guard the military stores. There was no sleep that night among the inhabitants; fear, consternation, great excitement and martial law prevailed throughout the night—but the morning came with-

out any earthquake, or any injury done to any of the inhabitants or their property, except Jacob Wood's crockery was broken up in his house, where he left it on the floor. A journeyman hatter in the employ of Dyer Leffingwell said he thought "the earthquake hadn't ought to go for nothing," and went into the house, (it was where Lucius Copeland, Esq., now lives,) in Capt. Wood's absence to attend the Passover, and broke up and destroyed his crockery. That was the extent of the mischief so far as the destruction of property was concerned, and no individual received any bodily harm. The militia were dismissed in the morning and went to their homes.

I shall now introduce the letter to which I have alluded. It is from Rev. Laban Clark, D. D., a man over 90 years old, as I am informed, who resides in Middletown, Ct., and is still in a good degree in the enjoyment of his faculties. Mr. Clark was with the Woods on the eventful night.

"In the year 1801, I travelled in the north part of Vermont, and in lower Canada. I met at that time a man who told wonderful stories of finding St. John's rod, and the strange things it accomplished. Nov. 1, 1801, I went to Brandon circuit, which then included all of Rutland County. I heard on arriving there, much talk of the *rod men*. People were saying that certain persons were directed by rods to certain roots and plants that they used to cure diseases, in many cases which they thought almost miraculous. In December, I went to Poultney for my first appointment there; and was informed that two young women had been following the rods in a severe cold and dark night over places where men could scarcely go by day-light. I went thence to Middletown, where I preached in the house of Mr. Done, the only Methodist family in the place. After the close of the services the people began to inquire of Mr. D. about the "girl's tramp;" and I learned that his daughter was one of the young women above mentioned. When I could see Mr. D. alone, I conversed with him upon the subject. He told me that many people in America were, unknown to themselves, Jews, and these divining-rods would designate who they were. I asked him to let me see one of the rods. After some hesitation, he did so. I asked him to learn by it whether I were a Jew. The rod immediately pointed towards me. I said then, "If that is true, please tell me to what tribe I belong?" He tried several different tribes, but there was no motion of the rod. I then said, "I think I belong to the tribe of Joseph." At once the rod pointed towards me; thus proving to my satisfaction that it was moved by the imagination of the person

who held it. I felt anxious for the result of all this but said little.

"At my next appointment in Poultney, Bro. Done met me there. He looked so very dejected, I feared he had come for me to attend some funeral service for a friend. I asked for his family, and for the cause of his sorrow. "O," said he, "the judgments of God are abroad." He then said they had determined to spend the next day as a day of fasting and prayer, and he desired me to go and be with them. Accordingly, accompanied by Mr. Yates and Esquire Wells, I went. When we arrived, old Priest Wood was lecturing, on the words, "Thy judgments are made manifest," Rev. 15; 4. When he closed I announced my appointment to preach at Mr. Done's that evening. I was asked to change the place to the one we were now in, as seats were there all ready. I consented. I went to Mr. D.'s to tea and found a great deal of secret manœuvering going on. To give them all freedom I went to the barn for a time. On my return, I found posted on the door, "Christ our Passover was sacrificed for us." I said nothing, but went to my meeting. After preaching, several persons commenced holding up rods, and running from one end of the room to the other. I prepared to leave, when Bro. D. came to me much agitated, and expressed sorrow that I could not stay at his house that night. "Where will I go?" I said. He replied, "O, you will fare as well as the rest of us." So I sat down. We were soon ordered to go to the house fixed up for the occasion—a school room where they had made a large fire. They all came in much agitated, many weeping. I found they were expecting there was to be an earthquake. I conversed with several respecting those that had the rods. They professed to have been converted but all the evidence I could gain of the fact was that the rods would work in their hands. We sat there till morning light. As morning dawned they went out and looking upward, kept working the rods. At last the old minister said: "O, I told them I thought it would not be until to-morrow night." Soon after light I went to Bro. Done's and asked to take a nap. On passing through the parlor I found all the crockery setting in the middle of the floor. After sleeping, I was taking my breakfast, when two men came in and said they had found out the whole mistake. They had thought because the rods had directed them to have all their goods packed up, that there was to be an earthquake. But this was the 14th day of the first month, (it was the 14th of Jan.) and on the 14th day of the first month the children of Israel were directed to keep the Passover with shoes and hats on. So they were directed now to keep that day until they were prepared to go into the New Jerusalem. I made no remark, but concluded they had now something to work on to deceive the people.

"After eight weeks I had another appointment to preach in the same place. When I

inquired of Bro. Done respecting the rods. He seemed perfectly honest and sincere, but all in earnest and perfectly duped. He told me the rods were able invisibly to remove gold and silver. He said they had found that there was a vast quantity of it in the earth, and the rods could collect it to one place. They were now doing the work and expected to get enough to pave the streets of the New Jerusalem. I asked if the gold came in its native state or in currency. He said in *both*. I then asked him if they had any person who understood refining gold? He said they had one who understood it perfectly well. "Where is he," I said. "He keeps himself secreted in the woods," he replied. I asked his name, and he told me it was Wingate. I remembered at once: it was the name of a man who was detected about two years before in Bradford, Vt., in milling counterfeit dollars. My father having been selectman of the town at the time, I had known the case well. After some reflection, I said to Bro. Done "I fear there is counterfeiting going on, and if you are not careful, I fear you will be drawn into it and your reputation and your family ruined." He was alarmed. I said "I think I can tell you how to escape. If my fears are correct, they will call on you for sums of money, and will want it in specie." He replied they had already done so. I advised him then to put away his rod and quit them, or he was a ruined man. Four weeks after that, when I returned, he told me he had not seen his rod since I left. I asked him to burn it. He replied his wife knew where it was, and left the room. She brought it and I burned it.

"I ascertained afterwards that the eldest son of Priest Wood, called Capt. Wood, was the principal religious mover in sight while Wingate kept concealed. Wood was Wingate's outside agent, and got up the religious excitement to aid the scheme."

The foregoing was penned by a friend for Mr. Clark, as will appear from the following, which accompanied the same in Mr. Clark's own hand:

"MIDDLETOWN, CONN., Jan'y 30, 1867.

"DEAR SIR:—My hand is so paralyzed that it is difficult for me to write. I do not find the manuscript of the notice published, but have related some of the facts by the hand of a friend. I never resided in the town of Middletown in Vermont, but traveling on a circuit preached there once a month for about six months. I had no acquaintance with the Woods other than holding the Passover with them the 14th of January, 1801. By what I learned of them, I have no doubt that their movement gave origin to the Mormons, the vilest scheme of villiany and corruption that has ever cursed the country.

Yours, respectfully,

LABAN CLARK."

Mr. Clark says, "I ascertained afterwards that the eldest son of Priest Wood, called Capt. Wood, was the principal religious mover in sight, while Wingate kept concealed. Wood was Wingate's outside agent, and got up the religious excitement to aid the scheme." This Wingate and Winchell the name given me by Perry and others, are beyond question, one and the same person. What we get from Mr. Clark's letter, so far as it goes, of Wingate, is the same I obtained from Perry of Winchell in 1862—that is, that he was detected in counterfeiting, in Bradford, Vt., came here and was with the Woods in their movement, and kept himself concealed in the time. Perry told me that he changed his name after he came, to avoid discovery by the officers of justice. Whether he did or not, I cannot be positive, but it is established beyond controversy, that a man came, first to Wells, then to Middletown, introduced the hazel rod, and afterwards acted a part with the Woods which we have indicated; and that Winchell, as given me by Perry, and Wingate, the name in Mr. Clark's letter, both mean that man.

Was this wild and mysterious affair a movement to cover up a counterfeiting scheme? Such has been the opinion of nearly all with whom I have conversed on that subject. The old folks who were here at that time, were very decidedly of that opinion. I never got the name of Winchell (so I shall continue to call him,) from any one until I got it from Perry, but many of them have said to me that the Woods had a man with them who understood counterfeiting, and they had no doubt about his being engaged with them in that business. I never have got hold of any evidence of counterfeiting in that affair, other than the facts I am giving you except this; a large oven was afterwards discovered in an out of the way place, on the premises of one of the Woods, which bore marks of use for other purposes than baking bread. But it is quite probable, in my opinion, that counterfeiting was going on—that was Winchell's trade; he was an old hand at the business—it was money that he was after, that was his end and aim in this affair. Was that the purpose of the Woods? Upon this question I find myself to differ from almost all others including those who were here at the time. That the Woods were in intimate and close connection

with Winchell in his concealment, there is no doubt, and if he was counterfeiting they must have known it; but it has always seemed to me as though they were actuated and borne on in that strange movement by their religious zeal. Nathaniel Wood had been excluded from the Congregational Church some 12 years before, and had gotten up a new system of religious doctrine, and seemed determined that it should prevail at all events. The use of the rod was not the beginning of it, but by the use of the rod many converts were added, and the zeal of all greatly increased and continued to increase until it amounted to distraction. The conduct of those men does not seem to me like deliberate plotting and planning, but more as though they were carried along by an irresistible current of fanaticism; but this is an opinion, not history.

That Winchell availed himself of this "outside" movement to cover up and aid his nefarious schemes, is very likely. He was cool and deliberate—he "could raise the wind and not be carried along with it," and turn the effects of it to his own advantage.

In the Wood families, and especially in Nathaniel Wood's family, were some of the best minds the town ever had. Jacob Wood, the oldest son of Nathaniel, was elected one of the selectmen of the town at the first meeting after the town was organized, and almost constantly held some town office after that. He was more like his father than his other sons—more inclined to be a religious agitator. Ephraim, the second son, was elected constable at the first annual meeting, and had several successive elections to that office. He and his brother, Nathaniel jr., at first tacitly assented to their father's religious notions, but after the rod delusion commenced they were more drawn into it, though they never took a leading part as their brother Jacob did. Nathaniel Wood, jr., was undoubtedly the superior of all the Woods in point of ability and culture. He represented Middletown in the legislature 5 or 6 years in succession; was for a long time the active justice of the peace here; was town clerk several years, and held other offices. He was the father of Reuben Wood, who studied law with Gen. Jonas Clark, went to Cleveland, Ohio, about the year 1817, got into an extensive practice there—was made a judge of the supreme court of that State, which

position he held for 17 years, and a portion of that time was chief justice. He had the reputation of being one of the best jurists in the United States. He was afterwards made governor of Ohio, which office he held, I think, 4 years.

Perhaps I ought to say this of the Woods, excepting Priest Wood, that up to the time this rod imposition commenced, no act of their lives has ever been mentioned in my hearing inconsistent with honesty, industry and good citizenship—but so much the more mysterious and unaccountable, their disgraceful conduct in the "rod scrape." The Wood families removed from Middletown as soon as they could conveniently after the failure of their earthquake enterprise; they went to Ellisburg, N. Y., and it has been said, that ever after, they and their descendants have demeaned themselves as good citizens.

In connection with this Wood affair, I have one thing more to consider, which is perhaps more important as a matter of history than anything else connected with it.

Mr. Clark in his letter says: "By what I have heard of them (the Woods,) I have no doubt that the movement gave origin to the Mormons." This opinion of Mr. Clark, I have no doubt will be received as a surprise, both in and out of Middletown. But Mr. Clark, is not the only man who has given the same opinion. I first got it from Jabez D. Perry, in 1862. It was a surprise to me then, and I examined and cross-examined him for hours together, to get all the facts I could bearing upon that point—since which time I have found others, intelligent men, of the same opinion. After receiving the foregoing letter from Mr. Clark, I wrote him again asking him for the facts to sustain his opinion. In reply, he refers me to a work written by Dr. Kidder of Chicago, Ill., which I have obtained, but says that about 1840 he heard two Mormon preachers in Connecticut, who held to the "same or much the same doctrines which the Woods did in Middletown." In this he is undoubtedly correct. I have no desire to give Middletown the honor of being the birth-place of Mormonism, but I do desire to bring out facts, and if from these facts Mormonism may be traced back to this place, as a matter of history, and of curiosity, the people here, and throughout the country, should know it.

That the system of religion promulgated

by Nathaniel Wood, and adopted by his followers in 1800, was the same, or "much the same," as the Mormons adopted on the start, is beyond question. It was claimed by the Mormons, so says a writer of their history, "that pristine Christianity was to be restored, with the gift of prophecy, the gift of tongues—with power to heal all manner of diseases—that the fulness of the gospel was to be brought forth by the power of God, and the seed of Isarel were to be brought into the fold, and that the gospel would be carried to the Gentiles, many of whom were to receive it." These were the doctrines of the Woods. The Woods were very fruitful in prophecies, especially after the hazel rod came to their use; so were the Mormons in the beginning of their creed, and both the Woods and the Mormons claimed to have revelations, and sought for them and received them, as they pretended, not only in matters of religion, but in matters of business. They pretended to be governed by the Divine will as revealed to them on the occasion.

The question now arises, how came the Mormons by these religious doctrines of the Woods? Was it a mere accident, that the Mormons afterwards got up a system like that concocted by Nathaniel Wood, years before? The Wood affair collapsed in 1801 or 1802, two or three years before Joe Smith was born, and they (the Woods,) and their followers were at once scattered in various parts of the country, and Mormonism did not appear to the world, until about 1830. It might have been purely accidental, but it seems to me hardly probable.

I will give all the evidence I have been able to procure on that subject.

In the first place, their religious theories being the same, would have great weight, and would be almost conclusive in the matter, unless overcome by facts and circumstances, showing the contrary. This same Winchell or Wingate, the counterfeiter, who introduced the rod here, and was with the Woods in their operations, afterwards went to Palmyra, New York, the home of Joe Smith, when he (Smith) set on foot the Mormon scheme. What time Winchell went to Palmyra, I am unable to say, but he was there early enough to get Joe Smith's father to digging for money, some years before Joe was old enough to engage in the business—but Joe was at it as soon as he was old enough, and if his biographers can

be relied on, he followed it until about the time he pretended to have found the golden bible. I have been told that Joe Smith's father resided in Poultney at the time of the Wood movement here, and that he was in it, and one of the leading rods-men. Of this I cannot speak positively, for the want of satisfactory evidence, but that he was a rods-man under the tuition of this counterfeiter after he went to Palmyra has been proven, to my satisfaction, at least. I have before said that Oliver Cowdry's father was in the "Wood scrape." He then lived in Wells, afterwards in Middletown, after that went to Palmyra, and there we find these men with the counterfeiter, Winchell, searching for money over the hills and mountains with the hazel-rod, and their sons Joe and Oliver, as soon as they were old enough, were in the same business, and continued in it until they brought out the "vilest scheme that ever cursed the country."

It appears from some of the Mormon histories, that the Mormon organization first consisted of the Smith family, Oliver Cowdry and Martin Harris, the name of the counterfeiter, whether it was Winchell or Wingate, does not appear in any account that I have seen, unless he had by this time assumed another name, but he had been at Palmyra for some years and went with them from Palmyra to Ohio. He was not a man who could endure the gaze of the public, but his work was done in secret; that he was at Palmyra, acted the part I have indicted, and went off with the Mormons when they left Palmyra, has been fully proven by men who were here during the Wood affair, and afterwards removed to Palmyra, and knew him in both places.

What I have now said of the Smiths, Cowdry and Winchell, has been obtained from living witnesses, to which I will add a few quotations from authors.

Gov. Ford of Illinois, in his history of the Mormons, says of Joe Smith.

"That his extreme youth was spent in idle, vagabond life, roaming in the woods, dreaming of buried treasures, and exerting the art of finding them by twisting a forked stick in his hands, or by looking through enchanted stones. He and his father before him, were what are called "water-witches," always ready to point out the ground where wells might be dug and water found."

In a work written by Rev. Dr. Kidder of Illinois, some 20 years ago, which is the best expose of Mormonism and the Mormons I

have ever seen, he has a statement purporting to have been signed by 62 credible persons, residents of Palmyra, N. Y. In that statement, those men say of the Smiths, that "they were particularly famous for visionary projects, spent much of their time in digging for money, which they pretended was hidden in the earth; and to this day large excavations may be seen in the earth not far from their then residence, where they used to spend their time in digging for hidden treasures." In Dr. Kidder's work, the first Mormons are frequently characterized as "money diggers," as though that had been their principal avocation, as it doubtless was.

I have perhaps already occupied more time upon this matter than I should, but I have thought it proper and important too, to give what evidence I have been able to obtain, to show that the Wood movement here "gave origin to the Mormons." I am fully convinced that the Rev. Mr. Clark has good ground for that opinion. It is not claimed that any of the Woods who were here in 1800, or their descendants ever had anything to do with Mormonism after it was known to the world as such, but their religion and their ways of deceiving the people by pretended revelations and otherwise, were brought along down by the Smiths, the Cowdrys, and the counterfeiter. They used the rod, that is, the elder Smith and Cowdry, and pretended by that to obtain revelations, from the time the Wood affair exploded here, and their sons Joe jr. and Oliver, the most successful imposters of modern times, commenced their education with the use of the hazel-rod or forked stick, in searching for hidden treasures—though afterwards they used what they called enchanted stones. I ask no one to accept my opinion or that of any other person in this matter as the truth, but must say that it is my honest belief that this Wood movement here in Middletown was one source, if not the main source, from which came this monster—Mormonism.

In 1801, there was again put on the records of the town "a roll of the freemen of Middletown" viz.

Ephraim Wood, John Sunderlin, Daniel Haskins, Sam'l Sunderlin, Jacob Wood, Jonathan Brewster, Benj. Haskins, Jonathan Haynes, Increase Rudd, Edmund Bigelow, Esq., Thomas Morgan, Jonathan Frisbie, Benj. Coy, Timothy Smith, Francis Perkins, Samuel Stoddard, Benj. Butler, Nathan Rec-

ord, Jonathan Mehurin, Richard Haskins, Joseph Rockwell, Jesse Hubbard, Gideon Miner, William Frisbie, Azor Perry, Thomas French, Gamaliel Waldo, James McClure, Phineas Clough, Nathan Walton, Silas Mallary, Nathan Colgrove, James Smith, Ashur Blunt, Luther Filmore, Nathan Ford, Eph. Carr, Rufus Clark, Baruk Rudd, Nathaniel Wood, Nathaniel Wood, jr., Nehemiah Hazen, Enos Clark, Theophilus Clark, Solomon Rockwell, Orson Brewster, Lewis Miner, Edward Corbin, Thomas Davison, Bela Caswell, Stephen Richardson, Joel Frisbie, Reubin Loomis, Joseph Chub, Joseph Bateman, John Burnam, Esq., William Downey, Jona. Davison, Sam'l Tracy, Jonas Clark, Nathan Colgrove, jr., Moses Leach, Dyar Matson, Gideon Miner, jr., Jos. Spaulding, jr., Caleb White, Russel Barber, Amasa Mehurin, Abel Hubbard, Ezra Clark, Augustus Frisbie, Johnson Rudd, Eb. Wood, Eb. Bateman, Fitch Loomis, John Burnam, 3d, Mosley Wood, Alexander Murray, Gideon Buel, Jonathan Griswold, David Griswold, Levi Skinner, Wait Rathbon, Joel Miner, Jacob Burnam, Roswell Clark, David Tracy, Ansel Shepardson, Jac. Harrington, Calvin Colgrove, Ambrose Record, Sam'l Northrop, Obadiah Williams.

The foregoing list does not contain the names of all the males over twenty-one-years of age in the town in 1801. Joseph Spaulding, Asa Gardner, Jonas Clark, jr., Zenas Frisbie, Philemon Frisbie, Elisah Clark, George and Eli Oatman, and a few others, were then inhabitants of the town, and over twenty-one years of age. There may have been other names omitted, or it may have been a list of those who voted at the election that year; but it doubtless contains the names of nearly all the freemen then here.

Some of the persons, whose names are on that roll, were children of the first settlers, and came here with their fathers, and many others came here soon after the town was organized, and after the first roll, before given, was made and recorded. Among the latter was Joel Frisbie, a brother of William and Jonathan Frisbie, who came here in 1786. He bought out Francis Perkins, the place where John Lewis now lives, and lived there until he died, about 1811. Joel Frisbie, as I have been informed by those who knew him, was a man of good character, good common sense, and a valuable member of the Congregational church. He had a family of 6 chil-

dren. Two sons and a daughter died young. His third son, Palmer, removed to Lysander, Onondaga Co. New York, about 1820. where he lived until he died, some 4 or 5 years since, aged 78. He left one son and two daughters, and a very good estate. One daughter married Deacon Warren White, and resides in Lysander. The son and other daughter are unmarried, and reside on the homestead of their father.

BARKER, the youngest son of JOEL FRISBIE studied law with Gen. Jonas Clark; was admitted to the Rutland County bar in 1814, and was in the practice of law here from that time until he died. Barker Frisbie was not called a brilliant man, but a man of good judgment, good habits, a very laborious student and good lawyer. He was elected town clerk in March, 1815, and held the office until his death in February 1821.

RUFUS BURTS, native of Wells, was, for many years, one of the useful men of the town. At or before he reached his majority he became an inhabitant of Middletown, and was one of the first mechanics here; although confined to no particular trade, he was a rare mechanical genius, made ploughs, ox-yokes, rakes, baskets, tubs, or anything else the people needed. He removed to Cambridge, Vt., about 1841, and died but a few weeks since, over 80 years of age—his wife also recently died. His son, Harvey, survives him and lives on the homestead in Cambridge.

BELA CASWELL removed from Mansfield, Mass., to Middletown, in 1786. He was then nearly 50 years old, and had 4 sons and 6 daughters, all born in Massachusetts. Three of them preceded him in coming here, the remaining seven came with him. He too brought his family and effects with an ox-team. He settled near where his grandson, Deacon J. Q. Caswell, now lives, where he lived until his death Nov. 22, 1826, aged 89. His family were perhaps the most remarkable for longevity of any family that ever lived in town. His father and mother, who came with him from Massachusetts, lived to be very old and died in Middletown, and were among the first laid in our burial-ground. Bela Caswell's wife and 10 children survived him: his widow was nearly 96 years old when she died. One of his daughters, Mrs. Record, died not long since, at the age of 99 years; another, Mrs. Barber, the widow of the late Russel Barber, died in Middlebury, N. Y., last summer (1866,) aged 93

years and some months. Two other daughters lived to be very old, and two are still living: Mrs. Norton, whose age is now 89, and Mrs. Terrill, who is 81 years old. Two of the sons, Josiah and Ziba, lived to be 70 years old. Jesse was 69 when he died, and John died at 46. Of this numerous family, and of their numerous descendants, none are now living here except three children of John Caswell and their families, viz. Miss Violetta Caswell, Mrs. Calvin Leonard and Deacon John Q. Caswell.

JESSE CASWELL and his family exerted a marked influence in the Congregational church for many years. He had 3 sons and 2 daughters. Menira, his oldest son, was for some years one of the deacons of the church, and a long time clerk. Like all of this family, he was constant in the discharge of his religious duties. Whatever might be the state of religious feeling in the church, he was sure to attend its meetings and to be ready to perform his part. Deacon Menira Caswell now resides in Castleton. Jesse, the second son, graduated at Middlebury College. He was a man of fair abilities, and a thorough student. For some years before he was ordained, he seemed to be under the conviction that it was his duty to labor as a missionary among the heathens, and never, it seemed to me, did any man more unreservedly resign himself to convictions of duty, and throw his whole soul into the work. He was obliged to undergo trials and privations in his field in Siam; where after 10 years of laborious service he died, in 1848, at the age of 40 years, but his efforts, under Providence, were in a good degree successful. Rev. Jesse Caswell was the first and only missionary to foreign lands ever sent out from this Congregational church. While a missionary at Siam, he instructed the King of that nation in the English language. The King became much attached to him, and against the rules of the Siamese, attended the funeral of Mr. Caswell, and wept like a child. He has kept up a correspondence with the widow since her return to this country, and has sent her valuable presents.

ENOCH CASWELL, the third and youngest son of Jesse Caswell, sr., also graduated at Middlebury and entered the ministry. He died at Bennington, N. H., in 1863, and was about 45 years old. The years of his ministry were mostly spent in New Hampshire, though he preached in Middletown about 6

months in the time. His death was edifying as his life.

The two daughters are dead, they both married John Gray, the youngest some years after the death of the oldest: each left children.

RUSSEL BARBER, who married one of Bela Caswell's daughters, was among those who came here soon after the town was organized. He was among the active and useful men here, but had poor health the latter part of his life which kept him at home. He died in 1830, aged 62. He left a large family; two sons and several daughters are now living. Jervis, the oldest son living, was for awhile one of the deacons of the Congregational Church, but has for the last 25 years resided in Granville, N. Y. Russel the youngest son, resides in Middlebury, N. Y. The oldest daughter living, married Rev. Beriah N. Leach, D. D., and lives in Middletown Ct.; another daughter married Phineas C. Orcutt, and now resides in Jersey City.

MOSES LEACH, was early here. He settled on the farm owned and, until recently, occupied by John P. Taylor. He was a member of the Baptist church, and noted for his honesty and sincerity. His wife was also a member of that church, and in her time was perhaps the most active and influential of the female members. They have been dead many years. They left several children. Rev. Beriah N. Leach, D. D., is the only son now living and resides in Middletown, Ct. He is a Baptist clergyman, and has been in the ministry about 45 years, 4 or 5 of which were spent in his native town, Middletown, Vt.

REUBEN LOOMIS was early here. He came from Connecticut and settled upon the first farm north of the village, now owned and occupied by Royal Coleman, Esq. Sylvanus Stone was the first man who settled there, but he did not remain in town many years. Reuben Loomis died Sept. 24, 1808, aged 62. He left a son, Fitch Loomis, who lived on his father's homestead until he died, Jan. 21, 1847, at the age of 74. The daughter married Joseph Spaulding, jr., and was the mother of a large family of children. She has been dead several years. Fitch Loomis left 5 children: Reuben, who has removed West, and Fitch, who died in Middletown in 1863; Mrs. Henry Gray, Mrs. Thaddeus Terrill and Mrs. Johnson, were the daughters. The Loomis family exerted a very healthful influence in society here, and we can remember them all as peace-

ful, quiet and useful citizens. They were all members of the Congregational church, and that church is perhaps as much indebted to this family as any other for services, during the last 60 years.

EZEKIEL PERRY, a brother to Azor Perry, removed here before 1790. He was for a time in Bennington Co., before coming here. He was in the Bennington battle and severely wounded in one of his feet. He raised a family of 11 children, most of them still living. Mrs. David Thomas was a daughter of his, and died here in 1864; Mrs. Roswell Buel, another daughter, still resides here; the remainder of the family mostly live in Western New York.

GEORGE OATMAN, was another early settler of the town. He moved here from Arlington in 1785, but not until after that roll was entered upon record. He was one of the first 4 or 5 settlers of the town of Arlington, having settled there soon after 1760. Mr. Oatman settled here upon what has since been known as the "Oatman farm," which was then as nature had left it—a rugged forest. He was an industrious man, of great physical strength, and had been a brave soldier of the Revolution. He had sons, Eli, Eliakim and Lyman, and lived to be an old man—he died about 1836. His sons, Eliakim and Lyman, moved West many years ago, and are both dead, leaving families. Eli was about 8 years old when his father removed from Arlington, and from that time until his death resided in Middletown. He was not an aspiring man, but a sensible, well to do farmer, had a pleasant word and smiling countenance for all, and always had the entire confidence of the people of the town for his integrity and good judgment. For many years, he almost constantly held the office of selectman, or overseer, or some other position of trust, and was one of the founders and ablest supporters of the Methodist Episcopal church, until his death. About 1800, he married Mary Symonds, a daughter of Joel and Patience Symonds, of Pawlet, they had 11 children. Eli Oatman died May 30, 1851, aged 74. His wife died Feb 16, 1861, aged 80. She was a woman remarkable for her intelligence and purity of character, and to her a large and interesting family are much indebted for those qualities of mind and heart for which they have been distinguished.

The children of Eli and Mary Oatman, were:—Ira, Orlin, Joel, Calista, Emily, Lu-

ciën, Cyril, Ellen, Mary, Jane and Demis.

Ira was a farmer, honest, unambitious like his father. He removed to Pontiac, Mich., many years ago and died there about 6 years since, leaving 5 children: Gardner, Emily, Abigail, Lucy and George—all living but Abigail, and residing in Iowa and vicinity.

Orlin, the second son, was well educated, a fine scholar, and unusually prepossessing in his personal appearance. He married a daughter of a clergyman in Rochester, N. Y., and became a professor in a literary institution at the West—and was for many years a popular lecturer. In 1859, while passing through Milwaukee, Wis., he was attacked with cholera and died there. His widow now resides in Evanston, Ill. He had 4 children, 2 daughters are now living; Emma, the oldest, married Fred. Vandercook, and resides in Bennington; Frances, the youngest, married David Vail, of Wisconsin.

Joel, the third son, a physician, became eminent in his profession, as a man of uncommon energy, business tact and talent. He commenced the study of medicine in his native town, with Doctor Eliakim Paul; attended two courses of lectures at Castleton, and one or more at New York, where he graduated in 1832. Before he had received his diploma, he conceived the idea of going into practice in the great Metropolis. His mother fearing her boy, without experience, and penniless was in no condition to go into business in the great city of New York, especially as he had no friends or acquaintances in that place to lend aid or influence—besought her husband to dissuade him from the attempt. The father, seemingly unconcerned, replied, "You needn't worry yourself about Joel, he has got Symonds enough in him to find his way out somewhere." The year 1832, was the year in which the cholera raged so terribly in New York and other places in the United States. No sooner had our friend Joel pocketed his diploma, than he started for Bellevue Hospital, then used as a cholera hospital in the city, and fearlessly volunteered his services, to the hospital filled with those cases which physicians and others shunned as they would death itself. The first day Doctor Oatman was in the hospital, there were 27 deaths. The Alderman of the Ward was so well pleased with the doctor's resolution and skill on the first day, that, on the second, he appointed him ward physician, and gave

him the right of selecting his associates. This position he held during the prevalence of the cholera in the city. In 40 days he had saved the sum of \$300, and more than that, he had gained a position in that short space of time from which he could advance, and did rapidly advance to an extensive and lucrative practice. After he had accumulated a good property by his profession, he gradually relinquished the practice, and devoted his time to the care and management of his funds. He has been, so far as we know, more successful in the accumulation of property than any other native of the town. Fortunate circumstances have undoubtedly aided him to a considerable extent, and probably more than some others of our townsmen, who from poor boys have become wealthy men; but the great secret of his success has been his practical ability. Although not a man of extensive reading, yet he is a man of extensive knowledge, which he seems to have by intuition and to get by observation. He has received the degree of Doctor of Laws, from one of the best Universities in New York, and it is an honor to him well earned and well deserved.

Doctor Oatman married an estimable lady in New York, in 1842, who has been some years dead. He has 4 children; Mary E., Hydro, Harriet J., and Albert. The doctor and his family still reside in New York, but have spent a portion of the summers in this town for the last 20 years, and until recently upon the old homestead, which has been in the hands of the family until within about a year.

Calista, the oldest daughter of Eli Oatman, married Russel Mallary, and moved to Geneva, Wis., where she still resides. Her husband is dead.

Emily married Augustus Knapp, of Birdstown, Ill.; she and her husband are both dead. Lucien died at Middletown, Mar. 3, 1861, aged 45.

Cyril went to Geneva, Wis., when quite young; has been merchandizing there for 25 years or more, and successful in his business. He has for many years been a justice of the peace, and though not a lawyer by profession has been the legal adviser for his community. He has never married, but lives with his sister, Mrs. Mallary.

Ellen married Doctor Nathan Deane, of Georgia, Vt. He died some years since leaving one son, and she resides with her brother in New York.

Mary married Joseph Bannister, of Middletown, who died June 13, 1866, aged 41. Mary also resided with her brother in New York.

Jane married S. Willet, of Pawlet. They are both dead. She died in Middletown, of consumption, July 7, 1848, at the age of 26.

Mr. Willet was afterwards struck by lightning and killed, in a boat, at the West.

Demis married Milo Smith, a man living in the West, and widely and favorably known in his region. He left his home at the beginning of the war of 1861, at the unanimous call of his townsmen, to lead them to death or victory. He was in Sherman's campaign, and went and returned Colonel Milo Smith, having repeatedly declined promotion.

When the Oatman family came on to the stage, with them we find Merritt and Horace Clark, A. L. Miner, Ovid Miner, and other members of the Miner families, Beriah N. Leach, the Leffingwell and Brewster families, the Bigelow family, the Caswell and Barber families, and many others then young and vigorous, and, without flattery or vanity, we may say such an array of youthful talent, vivacity, beauty and character is not often seen. But where are they now? A large proportion of them have given a good account of themselves. Many are now living and occupying prominent positions; but many have gone to their long homes.

DYER LEFFINGWELL from Norwich, Ct., was also one of the early settlers. He was the first hatter in town, and carried on the business successfully until his death. His shop stood where the dwelling-house of Mr. Homer Southwick now stands. Mr. Leffingwell was a valuable man in his time, not ambitious but industrious, honest and capable; attended well to his own affairs, and interested himself in the welfare of the town. He was many years constable and collector of taxes, and twice represented the town in the legislature, and was town clerk the year he died, 1821. Middletown lost two town clerks by death that year, Barker Frisbie and Dyer Leffingwell.

Mr. Leffingwell was twice married. His second wife was the widow of Ohel Brewster, and a daughter of John Sunderlin. She survived him nearly 30 years. Mr. Leffingwell's large family all removed from this town many years ago, except Harvey Leffingwell, who still resides here, and is now one of the old men of the town.

Perhaps no family or families have made more of the history of Middletown than the Clark families. After the removal of the Wood families they were for many years the most numerous of any others of the same name in the town. Their ancestors were from England. There were three brothers of the name of Clark who first came to Massachusetts Colony some time before the year 1700, of which Thomas Clark was one. Thomas had two sons, Theophilus and Thomas, who removed to the Connecticut Colony and settled in "Old Canterbury." From Theophilus Clark came the Clarks who have lived in Middletown; from Thomas came Isaac Clark (old rifle) and the Clark families of Pawlet.

THEOPHILUS CLARK had 6 sons, viz. Nathaniel, Benjamin, Adam, Theophilus, Jonas and Stephen. Nathaniel had 7 sons and 3 daughters. Soon after the town was organized, Asa, Elisha, Rufus, Roswell and Ezra Clark moved from Canterbury here. Asa did not become a permanent resident but remained 2 or 3 years; taught school in the winter and worked out in the summer. Asa, Elisha and Rufus were here as early as 1785 or 1786. Roswell and Ezra came about 2 years after. The four brothers who remained were among the solid, substantial men of the town for many years, and assisted in laying the foundation of society here upon correct, moral and religious principles. They were all members of the Congregational church; Elisha was some 20 years a deacon; the next one chosen after Deacon Jonathan Brewster—and Rufus, Roswell and Ezra were hardly less efficient and active. Ezra was also a physician, and the first physician who settled in town. He commenced practice here about 1788 and continued in practice until 1819, when he removed to the State of Ohio. The Clark brothers were not aspiring men, but remarkable for their energy of character, their stern integrity and earnest piety. Their influence was great in town, and of the kind created by good example, and a blameless life.

DEA. ELISHA CLARK was one of the first victims of the epidemic which prevailed here in 1813. He died at the age of 57. The four surviving brothers acted as pall-bearers on the occasion of his funeral. Asa Clark died in Tinmouth about the year 1823. Roswell Clark removed to Castleton about the year 1818, and died there Aug. 12, 1825, in his 63d year. Rufus died in East Poultney about 1837, and

Doctor Ezra Clark died in the State of Ohio about 1828. They all had large families; many of them are now holding prominent positions in different parts of the country. Dea. Merlin Clark, of Middlebury, a son of Roswell Clark, is the only representative now known to me in Vermont from that branch of the Clark family, and he well sustains the character of the race.

JONAS CLARK, one of the six sons of Theophilus Clark, removed from Canterbury to this place in 1790, though some 2 years prior to this time two of his sons, Enos and Theophilus (twin brothers) had removed here and prepared the way for their father's family. Jonas Clark had 3 sons, the two above named and Jonas Clark, jr., long known as General Clark. Jonas Clark, sr., was a peaceful, quiet citizen, a member of the Baptist Church, and clerk of the society at its organization in 1790, the same year that he came here. He died Sept. 23, 1813, aged 70.

Enos, Theophilus and Jonas Clark, the sons of Jonas Clark sr., were all marked with an unusual energy of character. Theophilus died young and left several children, among whom were Simon and Milton Clark, who removed from this place many years ago, Enos was a man of vigorous intellect; he followed the business of a mason, until his death. He died in Middletown, aged 51. Enos Clark left 4 sons, Barton, Culver, Ashley and Orson, and 2 daughters, Mrs. W. W. Cook of Whitehall, N. Y., and Mrs. Hall of Ellisburgh, N. Y. None of the sons are now living but Ashley, who, with Miss Fannie Clark, a daughter of Barton Clark, and Mrs. Isaac L. Gardner, a daughter of Culver Clark, are now the only representatives of the Clark family residing in Middletown. Hon. Orson Clark was born in Middletown, Feb. 2, 1802. He acquired most of his education in the schools of his native village, but attended an academy a few terms at Northampton, Mass., and at Castleton, Vt. He taught school several seasons, and commenced teaching at 16 years of age. He studied law with his uncle, General Jonas Clark, and was admitted to the bar at Rutland, at the September term, 1828, and was in the practice of his profession in Middletown until his decease, Sept. 20, 1848. He was a man of good habits, fond of books, a friend to the cause of education, and a good lawyer. He never had as extensive a practice as his uncle; which indeed he did not

seek. He represented his native town in the years 1835 and 1836, was town clerk from 1836 to '42 inclusive, and was one of the senators from Rutland County in 1840 and '41.

In May, 1835, he was married to Amelia Brewster, daughter of Ohel and Eunice. (Sunderlin) Brewster, by whom he had two sons, Albert and Warren. Albert is well educated, and now lives in Cincinnati, Ohio. Warren is at present in Whitehall, N. Y. He was 4 years in the war of 1861; he enlisted as a private in a calvary regiment from Illinois, and was discharged as captain of the same company in which he first enlisted. He was at Donnelson, Shiloh, Vicksburg, and other hard fought battles of the South and West, and gave a good account of himself.

GEN. JONAS CLARK, the third son of Jonas Clark, sr., furnishes in himself, perhaps, the most striking example of untiring industry and indomitable perseverance the town ever had. He was 16 years old, when he came with his father to Middletown. All the education he ever received at school, was learning to read. His father had the misfortune of being poor; the son learned the mason's trade, which he followed until he was 30 years old, but occupied his evenings and leisure time in getting his education, and used the fire place for a light in the winter, and pine knots in summer. He obtained his legal education while at work at his trade, occupying his evenings and leisure hours in the study of Blackstone and Chitty. He was admitted to the bar some little time after he was 30, and soon acquired an extensive practice, which he continued to have until he was disabled by the infirmities of age. General Clark held the office of State's Attorney, for Rutland County, 16 years in succession; was assessor and collector of government taxes in 1819, in a district composed of 9 towns in Rutland County; represented the town of Middletown 18 years; was a justice of the peace 40 years, and as such married 104 couples. He was the Democratic candidate for Governor in 1849,—had several times been the candidate of his party for Congress in this district, and was a member of three constitutional conventions, the last of which was in 1850, when he was unanimously tendered the presidency of the convention, but could not accept it on account of his age and infirmities. As a lawyer he deservedly held a high rank. His early opportunities did not allow him to become as learn-

ed as Williams and Phelps, his cotemporaries, but he was no less successful. What he lacked in learning, was made up by his industry and unyielding perseverance. The lawyers of his time well knew when they were to meet him in a suit, they were to meet a lawyer who would be sure to have his side of the case prepared. Judge Williams once said to me, that in his knowledge, he never in a single instance, came to the trial of his cases unprepared, when preparation was possible.

General Clark died at Middletown, Feb. 21, 1854, aged 79. He had 3 sons, Merritt, Horace and Charles. Charles died when but a few years old.

HON. MERRITT CLARK was born Feb. 11, 1803. He graduated at Middlebury College in 1823, and entered his father's office as a student at law, where he remained about 2 years. His health failing in that pursuit and the mercantile business being a little more congenial to his tastes, he, in company with his brother Horace, opened a store in Middletown in 1825, and continued in the mercantile business until 1841, when Merritt was elected cashier of the Bank of Poultney, and removed to that town where he has since resided, and since been the cashier of that Bank. They first commenced business here in the building recently purchased and repaired by the Messrs. Grays, but in 1832, built the brick-store, now occupied by M. E. Vail & Son. They were very successful in their business as merchants in this place. They inherited their father's energy and perseverance, and to this they added a ceaseless and untiring attention to their business. No item, however insignificant, escaped their attention, not so much for its value in a single instance, as to have a system which should not be deranged by inaccuracies, or any want of proper care and attention. Hon. Merritt Clark represented Middletown in the Legislature 3 years; was a senator for Rutland County in the State Legislature in the years of 1863 and '64, and represented the town of Poultney in 1865 and '66. In 1850, he was the democratic candidate for Congress in this district, and has once or twice been a candidate of the same party for governor. Mr. Clark has not for many years been an active partisan, yet few men in the State are better versed in public affairs, especially in matters connected with finances; in those matters his opinions have great weight. He makes himself very useful in his own town by his finan-

cial skill, in assisting the educational institutions there, and other public interests.

Mr. Clark has 2 sons Henry and Edward. Henry has been the secretary of the Vermont Senate since 1861. He is also the secretary of the Vermont and Rutland County Agricultural Societies, and is now the editor of the "Rutland Herald." Edward is a teller in the Poultney Bank, (1868.)

HORACE CLARK kept his residence in Middletown until his death, which occurred Feb. 23, 1852, at the age of 47, although his business for some years prior to his decease had been mostly out of this town. Some 4 years prior to his decease he had been engaged in building the Rutland and Washington Railroad from Eagle Bridge, N. Y., to Rutland, Vt. This was his favorite enterprise, but it was his last. Feb. 23, 1848, at the organization of the company, he was elected its superintendent, and one of the directors. In 4 years the road was completed, and Horace Clark was dead. The amount of toil and labor performed by him in that 4 years was great, and it may be questioned whether there was another man in Vermont equal to the task. That other public works of equal and greater magnitude have been constructed even in less time, we shall not deny. But this was a project which encountered a strong opposition, and its ultimate success seemed to be doubted by a large majority of the people, and among them many who, from necessity, had to be relied on for pecuniary assistance. Of the men of means, talent and enterprise, Horace Clark, for awhile stood almost alone, but with "an unfaltering purpose" and a "resolution which was invincible," he succeeded, and the road was built.

Horace Clark left 2 sons, Charles and Jonas. They are now in active business; Charles, in the marble business in Rutland, Jonas as a merchant in New York.

Perhaps the most prosperous period in the existence of Middletown was between the years 1800 and 1811. The population had increased from 1066 in 1800, to 1207 in the census of 1810. This was the largest population the town ever had, and unquestionably it had at that time a larger population than any other town in the County in proportion to its amount of territory, and it also at that time had larger business interests in proportion to its size than any other town in the County. Poultney river rises in Tinmouth and

runs a westerly course through the center of the town from east to west, furnishing excellent mill-privileges. The Miners were located on this stream, in the east part of the town, and John Burnam on the west part; and in the village there were on this stream, and the small stream running down from the hills at the north part of the town, and running into the river at the village, two tanneries, clothiers works and carding machine, distillery and other machinery, and all in active operation—and all conducted by competent business men. Burnam, as we have before seen, had a very extensive business for those times, and so had the Miners. There were in the town at the time (1810), 4 grist-mills, 3 saw-mills, 2 or 3 forges, 2 distilleries, 2 or 3 clothiers' establishments, besides other mills before named, and all were apparently doing business to their utmost capacity. In the village were several mechanics' shops, 2 taverns, 2 stores, one kept by a Scotchman by the name of William Semple; the other by James Ives; all was alive with the hum of business. The town had become a central place for this part of Rutland County. Many of the people from the adjoining towns of Poultney, Ira, Tinmouth and Wells, came here for their mechanical work, to the mills, and for other business purposes. But this then active, thriving little place received a check by the freshet which occurred in July, 1811, from which it never fully recovered. Its numerous mills and machinery, with the exception of what have since been known as Gray's Mills, then owned by Moses Copeland, were all swept away. Burnam's mills in the west part of the town, as before mentioned consisting of a grist and saw-mill, (he had at this time two grist mills) an oil-mill, foundery, forge, clothiers' works and carding-machine, distillery, some mechanics' shops and other buildings attached, were all carried away, with several hundred bushels of grain, a quantity of lumber, and much other property. The stream rose so suddenly that but little was saved. Miner's mill, in the east part of the town had just been undergoing thorough repairs under the superintendence of Henry Gray, who was then a young man and had just completed his first job of work in town at his trade of millwright. Mr. Gray lost all he had, which consisted of his chest of tools, and his clothing except what he had on. Orson Brewster had a tannery, and his brother Jonathan a cloth-

iers' establishment, located near where A. W. Gray & Sons' horse power-manufactory now stands, which shared the same fate. A few rods above the bridge, in the east part of the village, was a distillery owned by James Ives, and above that a tannery. The hides in this tannery were in great part saved, and the distillery building was not carried away, but the hogs in the yard, to the number of one hundred or more, went down the stream, and were scattered along from Middletown to Poultney, wherever they happened to be driven ashore; some came out alive, but most of them were drowned. Two dwelling houses—one called the Corbin house, the other the Eldridge house—in the east part of the village, and on opposite sides of the stream running down from the north part of the town, were also carried away; and besides this destruction of mills, machinery, dwelling houses and other property, great injury was done to the lands on those streams. Some of the meadow lands were cut up and washed away, stone, gravel and sand were carried on to others.

The day on which this freshet occurred, opened bright and clear; but about 9 o'clock A. M., a black cloud was seen rapidly rising in the west, accompanied with thunder, and the rain soon fell in torrents, and so continued to fall until the latter part of the day. It seemed, as I have been told, like a succession of thunder showers following each other without intermission, and what may perhaps be considered as remarkable, the heavy rain was confined to the town of Middletown and the west part of Tinmouth. Damage was done in Poultney. Poultney river runs through that town, and was swollen by the fall of water in Middletown and Tinmouth but the fall of water in Poultney, as I have been informed, was not great.

The great event of that day was the rescue of 14 persons from the "Corbin House" just before it was carried off by the rising flood. This house then stood near where M. E. Vail's store-house now stands, which is near the bridge and on the west side of the little stream which runs down from the north part of the town. This house was at the time occupied by Elihu Corbin and his family, consisting of his wife and children, and his mother, then about 70 years old. She was the mother of Mrs. Babcock, who recently died here over 80 years old. Besides that family, Israel, son of Russel Barber, and several children from the

Haskins family, who lived on the hill north of Mr. Lucius Copaland's had left the school and gone in there to get shelter from the rain. The inmates of this house were not aware of their danger until it was upon them, neither were the inhabitants of the village. Besides those who resided in the village, there were many there from without, and all seemed unconscious of approaching danger. The water rose rapidly, especially in this stream on which were the Corbin and Eldridge houses. The first thing which seemed to attract the attention of the inhabitants and cause alarm was the going off of the Eldridge house, which was situated on the east side of this stream and nearly opposite the Corbin house, and nearly north and on the opposite side of the road from where the village school-house now stands. Elihu Corbin was in the village and called the attention of the people to the danger his family were in, when they found his house already surrounded by water, and the appearances indicating that this house must soon share the same fate of the Eldridge house. The bed of the stream was about where it now is; but the water had so risen in a short space of time that there was a strong current on the west side of the house of about 70 feet wide and between the house and the village, and had become so deep and rapid that fording it was impossible.

The people in the village on being warned of the danger, immediately rallied upon the western shore of this current of water, and at first seemed to look upon the scene before them in despair. This little stream which rises among the hills and mountains in the north part of the town, and is ordinarily so small that fording it even is unnecessary to cross it, being a mere step in many places sufficient, had suddenly swollen to the dimensions of a large river, and the descent was such, in coming down from the hills, that the current in this place was exceedingly rapid and furious, and as if to render the scene still more grand and terrific, there was added the roar of the waters and the dull heavy sounds of rocks and stones striking each other as they were moved along by the resistless current. There was 70 feet of water between them and the house, with a current no man could withstand a moment, and the house was being rapidly undermined, and already trembling from the action of the water. Fourteen persons were in it who must in a few minutes be taken from there or per-

ish in the mad waters. Joseph Fox was at that time engaged with others at the tannery, some rods above, in removing hides to a place of safety, when a messenger came to him and stated the condition of things at the Corbin house, and told him his presence was desired there at once. He went immediately, and, as he has himself said, suggested getting the liberty-pole which was then kept in the shed near the Congregational meeting-house, and the bell rope from the Baptist, meeting-house. They were brought as soon as fleet men could do it. One end of the liberty-pole was made fast on the shore, and the other end thrown up stream, and made to swing around with the current so as to lodge upon some stone and gravel which had been washed up near the door on the west side of the house; but this did not leave the pole clear from the water; it dashed over it almost the whole length, or that part of it which was over the water; but that was the best they could do; the rescue of those persons in the house must be effected by crossing on that pole or not at all. One end of the bell-rope was securely fastened around the body of Mr. Fox, and the other placed in the hands of trusty men, and Fox, undertook the perilous adventure of crossing on the pole to the house. The men holding one end of the rope had directions that if he should fall from the pole, or be swept from it by the water to draw him ashore. He could not walk on it, as possibly he might if it had been entirely above the water, but undertook and succeeded in getting over as he would climb a standing pole. Mr. Fox was under water a portion of the time while crossing, and was very much exhausted; the blood started freely from his mouth and nose, but he opened the door of the house, and raised his end of the liberty-pole and put it in the doorway, and that raised the pole out of the water. He then took the end of the rope which had been fastened to his body and fastened it to the house at a convenient height above the pole to hold on to while walking on it; the other end of the rope was made fast at a corresponding height on the shore; At the same time the men on shore had procured some sticks of timber, and those they and Fox-together managed to get along side of the pole and fastened to it. All this was accomplished with the utmost haste, but it formed a bridge over which those endangered persons were all taken off and saved. In fifteen minutes after

the last person reached the shore, the house was swept away by the flood.

A question has arisen, and some dispute as to whether Joseph Fox brought off those persons from the house. That question, it seems to me, is comparatively of small importance. The great feat of that occasion was the first crossing on that pole submerged as it was in a furious current of water, and nothing could have been effected without it. This was done by Joseph Fox if witnesses, both dead and living, can be relied on; and it has often been said to me that no other man on the ground, even with the courage to have undertaken it, had the physical ability to accomplish it. Mr. Fox was then a young man; had been brought up a sailor in one of the Seaport towns of Connecticut; had great physical strength for a man of his size, and was agile as a cat. There were other men there, all were doing all they could do. Among the active men present were Russel Barber, Jonas Clark, Jonathan Morgan, Charles Stoddard and Simon Clark. After Mr. Fox had crossed and the pole had been raised, the rope fastened to the house, in the manner above given, to hold on to while walking, and the sticks of timber placed alongside the pole and fastened to it, others crossed over and assisted in getting off the inmates of the house. The children were carried; the adults walked across, as they were led or guided by Fox and others. "Old Mother Corbin," at her own request, was the last to leave the house. Mr. Fox said, when he first entered the house, he found her quietly smoking her pipe, apparently unconcerned, and while she seemed rejoiced at the prospect of saving the others, seemed to have little or no anxiety for herself. Mr. Fox lived to be an old man, and died in Middletown about 2 years since. May he long be remembered for his heroic and daring conduct on this occasion; but for him those fourteen persons probably would have then perished.

A man by the name of Orrin Cleaveland, about the time they started for the liberty pole and bell rope, started with some others and went some rods above and found a tree which had been uprooted and fallen across the stream. Cleaveland thinking that possibly the Corbin House might be reached from the other side, undertook to cross on this tree, but was carried down the stream and drowned.

Dea. Menira Caswell, of Castleton, has put into my possession two letters which he has

recently received from two of the old inhabitants on the subject of that flood. One is from Dea. Jervis Barber. He writes:

"I am requested to give the facts and incidents which came under my observation in the flood in Middletown in 1811. I was then 7 years old, my brother Israel was a year and a half older. The day on which the freshet occurred we went to school in a large two-story house, then owned by William Semple, which stood directly opposite the school-house east of the village, and on the bank of the stream—it was called the Eldridge house. The teacher, fearing danger, dismissed the school a little before noon. About 3 o'clock in the afternoon this Eldridge house was swept away by the rising flood; myself, brother Israel, Harley and Ezra Haskins, two other school children stood in the road in front of it at the time. We then went down the road towards the bridge and observed Corbin's children, who seemed to be enjoying the scene very much. It was proposed by some one of our number to take shelter in the Corbin house, and with them enjoy the scene. We all made for the house, and my brother and the two Haskins boys went through the water, which was already running west of the house, but my legs were not long enough to ford it, and I backed out. Soon after that I called to my brother to leave the house, as the water was rising fast. He made the attempt but it was too late—he was obliged to turn back with fear and alarm depicted on his countenance.

At this point my own observation ceased, though I could but observe that the little plot of ground around the house, not covered with water, was rapidly growing smaller and smaller until it was entirely lost to my view, and no longer wishing to look upon the raging element which I believed would soon sweep into eternity my brother and those with him, I went into the house of a Mr. Fuller, which then was standing about where widow Burnan's house now is, for shelter and sympathy. Mr. Fuller was in the village, and while going there those in the house made signs to him of distress, but he did not heed them.

The last time I saw Mr. Fox he told me all about the rescue of those persons in the Corbin house; that he was in the tannery above assisting in saving some hides when word came to him that Corbin's family would soon be swept away unless rescued; that he immediately hastened to the spot—found a multitude collected on the bank of the stream—but nothing doing towards their rescue, and in fact all were agreed that nothing could be done; but when the liberty pole was suggested it was brought to the spot at once."

Deacon Barber writes that Mr. Fox told him that, "when about half way across the pole the body of Mr. Cleaveland, who had fallen into the stream above, came floating down and struck him and turned him from the upper side of the pole; that the man hold of the rope seeing the body floating down supposed it was Fox and drew him ashore; that he

(Fox), as soon as he could get breath sprang again for the pole; the men held him for a moment, telling him it was impossible to cross, but he released himself from them, sprang to the pole, and the next time succeeded in getting over."

The other letter is from Mrs. Priscilla (Barber) Leach, sister of Deacon Jervis Barber. She says: "The 'flood', as it was called, occurred on the 22d of July, as I had occasion to know from a minute made with chalk on the walls of the room by my father the next morning."

"The family of Elihu Corbin consisting of his aged mother, his wife were in the house, and children, and my oldest brother Israel and other school children were there, in all to the number of fourteen. There seemed no help for them, and men withdrew from the scene, so as not to witness the final catastrophe. My father could see Israel on a high door-step, and supposed that Jervis was also there. Mr. Corbin was restrained by force from plunging into the stream. By whom the liberty-pole was suggested as a means of relief I cannot say, but it was brought and thrown across the stream, when Joseph Fox, with ropes about his person, one end of which were in strong hands, thus periled his life in a successful effort to reach the other side. He secured the end of the pole, when others walked over to the rescue, foremost among whom were **my** father, who, catching up brother Israel placed him on the shoulders of Mr. Fox, who bore him safely over. He, Israel playfully said, "rode over the river on a Fox," Some remained in the house to prepare the women and children for their perilous voyage, while others were making the voyage, with a child clinging to their necks, others assisted the women to walk the slippery pole. "Granny Corbin," as she was familiarly called remained until the last, having taken refuge in the comforting belief "that if she was to be saved, she would be saved." She was taken from the house and put upon the pole, a man supporting her on either side, and guiding her steps she got safely over."

There were other exciting scenes in town on that day. The tannery belonging to Deacon Orson Brewster, was also surrounded by water. There were some 6 or 8 persons there and before they were aware of it a current of water 30 or 40 feet wide was running on the north side of the tannery, which, with the main stream, completely shut them in. They soon by signals called men to their assistance, who were enabled to get across the current a long stick of timber which, almost at the same moment, had floated down stream to them. A man by the name of Farmer, who was in the tannery, was the first man to attempt the crossing on the timber. The stick not being securely placed turned and let him into the water. He was carried down the stream, but

was rescued before serious injury was done to him. The others in the tannery all came safely off.

The disastrous effects of this flood were severely felt in Middletown for many years, and indeed the town, as a place of business, never fully recovered from it. John Burnam, who had been the leading business man of the town, was becoming an old man, and felt disinclined to undergo the necessary labor and care which would be required to start anew in so extensive a business as he had done. He however rebuilt his forge and saw mill, which were in operation some years after that, but without the activity which his former mills had shown. Miner's mills were rebuilt, but never manifested the same activity afterwards.

A good many men were thrown out of employment, and were obliged to seek it elsewhere. At the census of 1820, the population of the town was but 1039, a falling off of 168 from 1810, owing "in a great measure, if not entirely to the sad effects of the freshet in 1811. Yet, notwithstanding the great destruction of property, Middletown continued to be an active, lively little place for many years afterwards.

For 2 or 3 years following 1811, it was very sickly here, more so probably than has ever been known here before or since. An epidemic which in that time prevailed in many parts of the State carried to the grave many of the best citizens of the town. Aside from that time there has not at one time, to my knowledge or information, been any unusual amount of sickness.

It has been said to me by the "old folks" that "politics ran high here during the war of 1812." Very likely; politics, always did "run high" in Middletown, when they ran at all. Every town, as well as every individual, has a character of its own. It is a kind of individuality, and belongs to towns as much as to individuals. One trait in the character of Middletown manifests itself wherever anything like a controversy occurs, whether in politics or anything else—they fight it out in earnest—they make no child's play of it, but each party enters the contest with a spirit that shows determination to win. As we say sometimes of children who inherit the traits of character of their ancestors, "they came honestly by it." The early settlers of this town, who founded the institutions here were as pure a set of men as ever lived in New-

England, but were unusually energetic, and determined. They are long since in their graves, but "their works do follow them."

This may also be said of the people of Middletown: whenever they undertake to do anything, they do it thoroughly. The alacrity with which they concentrate their efforts upon any public enterprise has long since become proverbial. If a public meeting is had, it is not only fully attended, but conducted with that order, decorum, and efficiency seldom equaled, even in the large towns of the State.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

The first church organized in town was the Congregational. The exact date of its organization I am unable to give, but on the cover of the first book of records I find the date of May, 1782, and I found the date of the organization given as 1782 in a religious miscellany published about 1810. It is probable that the church was formed in that year. The first record which I find bears date May 28, 1783. There was a meeting of the church at that date at which Gideon Miner was chosen moderator, and Joseph Spaulding clerk. The first record is dated at Wells, and it was known as the Congregational church of Wells until the organization of Middletown in the Fall of 1784. It may now be impossible to give the names of the first members of the church, but I have become satisfied that the following were among them, and I give the names in the order in which they appear on the record.

William Frisbie, Stephen Wood, Joseph Spaulding, Gideon Miner, Timothy Hubbard, Jonathan Brewster, Abel White, Increase Rudd, William Frisbie, jr., Elisha Gilbert, Jonathan Mehurin, Richard Haskins, Nathan Record, Reuben Searl, Thomas French and Benjamin Haskins. There were probably about the same number of females as males, but it is more difficult to designate them.

The first meeting house was a log house. It was erected near the south east corner of the burial-ground; when it was built I cannot say, but it was there in the fall of 1784. The meeting which organized the town, Nov. 17, 1784, was held in that house. Whether it was built by the Congregationalists alone, or by them and the Baptists combined, I cannot say, but they probably united in building it.

Jonathan Brewster was the leading man in forming the church, and the leading man in it for more than 20 years afterwards. There

were others in the church of equal ability, but he was most remarkable for taking a deep interest in the affairs of the church, and devoting to it much of his time. He was the first deacon of the church. For 21 or 22 years after the church was formed, it was without a pastor. During this time Dea. Brewster watched over it as he would a child of his own; and it is worthy of remark, during this time the church gradually gained in members and strength. Meetings were held regularly, as the records show, and well attended. Their communion services were probably as regularly attended too as they have since ever been in that church. Rev. Ithamar Hibbard usually administered on those occasions. He was the first settled minister over the congregational church of Poultney, and it has been said was almost as much attached to this Congregational church as to his own. He had two sisters in this church—the wives of William and Joel Frisbie.

Not long after the church was organized there were others united with it, whom we might almost class with the pioneers—among whom were Elisha and Rufus Clark. Elisha Clark was early made a deacon, and was a faithful, efficient member, as were all the Clark brothers of that family.

The early members of the Congregational church, as well as of the Baptist church, were men of the puritan stamp—firm, and unyielding in their principles and doctrines, prompt, and constant in their attention to religious duties, and the ordinances. They adhered strictly to their rules of discipline. If any member of the Congregational church was absent from the communion service, Deacon Brewster would start on Monday morning and learn the cause of it; but at the same time there was that interest in the welfare of each other, that care and watchfulness and brotherly affection, that we would do well to imitate.

A little later we find Lewis Lampson, Joel and Gideon Miner, jr., added to the church; also Orson Brewster, Fitch Loomis, Joseph Spaulding, jr., Joseph Brown, Jesse and Ziba Caswell, and many others.

Quite early the Congregational society was formed, but I have been unable to find the early records and cannot give the date. In 1796 a meeting-house was built upon the "green" some 100 feet south of where the Congregational house now stands. The Con-

gregational society had previously purchased an acre of ground for a meeting-house lot which included what is now known as "the green," and which they now have the title to, deeded by Deacon Elisha Clark. Up to this time (1796) meetings had been held in the log-meeting-house, and in private dwellings.

I should judge from the records it was with a good deal of effort the people succeeded in building their first house of worship after the log-house. The Congregationalists and Baptists united in building it, and they were some 2 years about it after it was commenced, and four or five years after it was seriously contemplated.

I have before me a report of the Congregational society's committee on the subject of building made Nov. 10, 1794.

"The house shall be furnished to the turn of the key by the first of October, 1796, in the following manner. The lower part shall consist of twenty six pews and four body seats in front of the square. In the galleries there shall be a row of pews adjoining the walls of the house, and the rest of the space suitably taken up with seats; also a pulpit and canopy shall be erected, and turned pillars under the galleries, which shall be painted blue, together with the canopy and breast work in front of the galleries. The outside of the house shall be glazed and painted, and stone steps shall be erected by the first of October, 1795. The body of the house shall be painted white and the roof red; and painted equal to Graham's old house, in Rutland, and the joiner work shall be equal to that of the west parish meeting house, in Rutland aforesaid."

This report was signed by Bela Caswell, Luther Filmore and Joel Miner, (a committee to devise plans) and adopted by the society in the form of resolutions. The above plan was adopted in the construction of the house.

There was once a fund belonging to the Congregational society, created by the members themselves, got up through the influence of Joel Miner and others as a stock concern, divided into shares of \$ 25 each, and the members took as many shares as they chose and paid in the money or gave their notes. This fund was raised in this way soon after 1800, and amounted to about \$ 5,000; but from some cause this fund was entirely exhausted soon after 1830.

Jan. 26, 1804, Orson Brewster and Gideon Miner, jr., were elected deacons and the church voted "to choose a committee of three to make proposals to Rev. Henry Bigelow for settlement." May 31, 1805, we find the following record:

"After hearing the christian experience of Henry Bigelow, a candidate for the ministry, the church voted satisfied, and passed the following resolution; *Resolved*, that the church entertain a high sense of the abilities of Henry Bigelow, a candidate for the ministry from the town of Colchester, Connecticut, now residing in this town, as a preacher of the gospel, and we are desirous to unite with the society to call him to settle with this church."

To carry this into effect the church, on their part, appointed Deacons Jonathan Brewster and Elisha Clark, Joseph Spaulding and Joel Frisbie, a committee to unite with a committee from the society in presenting Mr. Bigelow a call to become their pastor. The call was presented and accepted, and Mr. Bigelow was ordained Sept. 5, 1805, and became the first settled minister over the Congregational church in Middletown, and remained pastor until his death, June 25, 1832. His ministry in the main was, in our opinion, successful. He was a graduate of Yale College, orthodox, an eloquent speaker, and man of great power in the pulpit. He had his faults as well as the rest of us and was sometimes accused of levity. He was very social in his disposition, a ready wit, and would sometimes descend to that kind of joking conversation which perhaps did not well become a minister of the gospel. But in the pulpit, or in any religious meeting never appeared otherwise than as an earnest, Christian man. It was said of him "that when he was in the pulpit, it seemed as though he never ought to come out, and when he was out as though he never ought to go in."

During his ministry there were several interesting revivals among them, one in 1831 which was peculiarly interesting. His health began to fail as early as the spring or early summer of 1831. He seemed conscious a disease was fastening itself upon him which would soon terminate his existence, and as appeared to me, summoned all his energies for a final effort in the cause of his Master. His usual habit of jesting was abandoned, and in the place of it he occupied his time in sober reflection and godly conversation. His sermons during that summer were unusually effective, and he was probably the instrument of awakening an extraordinary religious interest in this church. On the first Sabbath of September, 1831, he received to the church, 23 and on the first Sabbath of November 19. After his death, an obituary appeared in the papers, by the Rev. Stephen Martindale, then

of Tinmouth, his long and intimate friend, as follows:

"At Middletown, Vt., REV. HENRY BIGELOW, in the fifty-fifth year of his age, the thirtieth of his ministry. Henry Bigelow was born of reputable parents in Marlboro, Ct., Feb'y 20th, 1777. He graduated at Yale College in 1802. Studied for the ministry with Rev. Charles Backus, D. D., and was ordained over the congregational church in Middletown in 1805. In his death his widow and numerous family have lost a kind, affectionate faithful and endeared husband and father, society, a plain, argumentative, powerful and persuasive herald of the gospel; the church a pastor indeed; clear, pungent and eloquent in his pulpit services: always alive in the defence of the faith once delivered to the saints. The cross was his hope in life, his support through a protracted and often severe illness, and his unutterable consolation in death. In view of his death-bed scene it may be said," "precious in the sight of the Lord is the death of his saints."

The church, during the ministry of Mr. Bigelow, embracing a period of about 28 years, was much larger than it now is. It contained a goodly number of members, noted for their wisdom, piety and devotion, and was in the main prosperous.

Some little time after the death of Mr. Bigelow a Rev. Mr. Stone preached here about 6 months, but the church did not choose to settle him.

Rev. Guy C. Sampson preached here about 2 years, commencing some time in 1833. Mr. Sampson is still living, but for some years has not been in the ministry.

Oct. 30, 1833, Menira Caswell, Jervis Barber and Reuben Loomis were elected deacons of the church. Deacon Miner had removed to Ohio, and Deacon Brewster was about to remove to Northampton, Mass. He removed in the Spring of 1835.

Rev. John A. Avery came to this place in the Spring of 1836, and was settled over this church. He was dismissed, and left here in the Fall of 1841, and went to Onondaga, N. Y., and has lived there and at Syracuse since. Mr. Avery was an earnest, good pastor, and has been affectionately remembered by many members of this church. He has been dead about 2 years.

Rev. B. Reynolds came here in September, 1842, and preached here until May, 1844.

Rev. Mr. Payne came here in December 1846 and preached here about one year.

Rev. John H. Beckwith was settled in the Fall of 1848, and dismissed in the Fall of

1855. He was the pastor longer than any one except Mr. Bigelow. During his ministry the Congregational meeting house was removed to where it now stands, and repaired.

Rev. Enoch Caswell, a native of the town, preached to this church about 6 months in 1856, after which he returned to New Hampshire where he had hitherto labored.

Rev. Calvin Granger came here the Fall of 1858, and was installed over this church. He was dismissed by an ecclesiastical council April, 1864, and is now the pastor of the Congregational church in Hubbardton. It was during Mr. Granger's ministry that an addition of 16 feet in front was made to the meeting house, with the spire, and a fine bell procured.

Rev. M. Martin preached here about a year, commencing in September, 1865.

Rev. G. Myrick present pastor, came here the Fall of 1866.

Deacons Caswell, Barber and Loomis some years subsequent to their election, removed from here. Julius Spaulding was elected to fill the vacancy occasioned by the removal of Deacon Caswell. Deacon Spaulding afterwards removed to Poultney. Thaddeus Terrill held the office of deacon in the church for several years. He now resides near Rochester, N. Y. The present deacons of the church are Asabel Spaulding, John Q. Caswell and Dyer Leffingwell. (1867.)

Church Clerks,— Joseph Spaulding, Thomas French, William Frisbie, jr., Joseph Rockwell, Gideon Miner, jr., Jesse Caswell, F. Kellogg, Moses King, Menira Caswell. Harvey Leffingwell and Jay B. Norton, present clerk.

Present number of members 46.

THE BAPTIST CHURCH

in Middletown was organized in 1784. It is one of the oldest of the order in the State, if not the oldest. From about 1790 until 1802 it was a large church, and embraced in its communion members residing in the towns of Wells, Poultney, Tinmouth and Ira. In 1802, residents of Poultney, 34 or 35 by vote of the church, withdrew, and formed a church in that town. There were also a good many members residents of Tinmouth up to a later date than 1802. The first meeting of the church, of which we have any record, Caleb Smith was elected moderator, and Thomas McClure, clerk. Caleb Smith appears to have been the leading man from its organization until his death, Nov. 10, 1808. He usually

acted as moderator in the absence of the minister, and was the first deacon. I should judge from the records, he held a position similar to that of Deacon Jonathan Brewster in the Congregational church. He was not a noisy man, but undoubtedly an efficient worker in laying the foundations of the institutions in the settlement.

Among the first members of this church were Caleb Smith, Thomas McClure, John Sunderlin, Gamaliel Waldo, Hezekiah Mallary, Zaccheus Mallary, Nathaniel Mallary, Daniel Ford, Asher Blunt, David Wood, Ephraim Foster, Josiah Johnson, Nathan Walton and Jonathan Haynes.

Jonathan Haynes was quite early elected a deacon, but did not accept the office for the reason, probably, of his physical infirmities, occasioned by a terrible wound which he received in Bennington in 1777. Yet he was a useful man in the church while he lived, held many important positions, and was regarded as a sincere, ardent and devoted Christian.

Daniel Ford a good Christian man, the father of Nathan Ford, and the grandfather of Joel Ford, was elected deacon to supply the place that the church intended to have filled with Mr. Haynes.

Gamaliel Waldo one of those decided, stern, resolute men, who was not to be moved by any outside influences, was another efficient member. And this, to a great extent, was the character of nearly all the early members of both this and the Congregational denomination. Both churches were formed at a time and under circumstances that we should hardly suppose would have admitted of prosperity; but they at once sprung into life and activity, and perhaps they were as successful the first year of their existence as they have ever since been in the same period of time.

The Baptist church was without a minister until 1790—during which time Rev. Hezekiah Eastman seems to have administered at communion seasons, and performed the rite of baptism. Where Mr. Eastman lived I have been unable to learn.

Aug. 6, 1790, the Baptist church voted to give a call to Rev. Sylvanus Haynes, of Princetown, Mass., to become their pastor. The Baptist society which was formed in 1790, joined the church in the call. Mr. Haynes accepted the call by this communication to the church.

TO THE BAPTIST CHURCH OF MIDDLETOWN.

Dear Brethren—Matters have been so arranged in the Kingdom of God's Providence, that we held an interview together a little more than a year ago, at which time I received an invitation by Deacon Smith, who was then a part of the standing committee of the church to provide preaching, to come and preach with them a certain time. Some time after I returned home I received a letter from Deacon Smith signifying that the church fully concurred with him in inviting me to come. Accordingly I set out, and on the 24th of March last, I arrived safe at this place; and after preaching five months here I have received an invitation to take the pastoral charge of this church and society. The invitation on the part of the church was signed by Deacon Smith, on the part of the society by Jonas Clark.

In the first place I would present my most hearty thanks to the church and society for the kind respect with which they have treated me, and I acknowledge with much gratitude the kind treatment I have received from the Congregational church and society.

In answering the church and society, I shall give some of the considerations which have influenced me in accepting your call.

SYLVANUS HAYNES.

Mr. Haynes was ordained Aug. 26, 1790, and remained the pastor 27 years. The Baptist society bought a piece of land for him of Captain Joseph Spaulding, the same now owned by Reuben Mehurin, and Mr. Haynes commenced living on it in a log-house. Besides attending to his pastoral duties, he did a good deal of work on his land.

During the ministry of Mr. Haynes in this place the Baptist church and society were prosperous. Mr. Haynes left this town in 1817, and went to western New York. He left before my recollection, but from all I have heard of him from the old people, of both his own and other denominations, I should judge he was a faithful minister; successful in his labors here, and we moreover find he was the author of several religious works, which at the time gave him a good reputation as a writer in his denomination. He preached the election sermon before the legislature of Vermont in Oct., 1809, which sermon was printed by a vote of the legislature.

To Mr. Haynes belongs the honor of being not only the first settled minister of the Baptist church here but the first minister settled in Middletown. He preached in the log-meeting-house and at private houses, until, what has since been known as the Con-

gregational house was completed in 1796, when he preached in that until the Baptist house was built in 1806.

After Mr. Haynes left Rev. Seth Ewens supplied the church about 2 years.

Rev. Isaac Bucklin was settled over the Baptist church in 1821, and was the pastor until 1828, when he removed from here.

Rev. Mr. Fuller, Rev. Linus J. Reynolds and Rev. G. B. Day each preached here between 1828 and 1832. The Rev. Mr. Day was ordained here. He was a very zealous man, and was here during the revival in 1831. There were 36 persons in one day in Sept. 1831, baptized and received into the church.

Rev. Mr. Soullard preached next in this church. He was here about 3 years, and went to Pawlet sometime in 1837, where he now resides. He has since given his attention mostly to farming.

Rev. Mr. Haskell, formerly connected with the Literary and Theological Institution of New York, followed Mr. Soullard, but only preached here about 6 months.

Rev. E. B. Bullard was the next minister here. He came in 1839 and remained about 2 years. He was a brother of George W. Bullard, who more recently resided here. He was well educated, and a very devoted man. After leaving here he went to Burmah as a missionary, and died there.

Rev. Robert Myers preached here about four years, commencing some time in 1841. Soon after leaving this town he became a lawyer, but is now again in the ministry.

Rev. R. O. Dwyer came here about 1846, and preached about 3 years. Mr. Dwyer was a well-meaning man, and doubtless designed to discharge his duty faithfully as a minister of the gospel. He removed to a place near Saratoga, N. Y.; became a chaplain in one of the New York regiments in the war of 1861, and died in the service of his country. His only son was a soldier in the same regiment, and was killed in battle about the time of his father's death.

Rev. M. J. Smith preached here in 1849 and '50. While Mr. Smith was here the Baptist society thoroughly repaired their house of worship. Mr. Smith has since died.

Rev. J. J. Peck followed, and preached here 2 or 3 years.

Rev. Beriah N. Leach, D. D., came in 1855, and was pastor about 5 years. Mr. Leach is

a native of this town, and went into the ministry as early as 1819. During the time of his ministry, he was for some years principal of an academy in western New York. He now resides in Middletown, Ct., where he has heretofore spent a portion of the time of his ministry. Since Mr. Leach left, Rev. Mr. Frenyear preached here a while. Rev. Thomas Tobin is the present minister. (1867.)

After the death of Deacon Smith and Deacon Ford, Jonathan Barce was elected to that office which he held until his death, about 1847. Beriah Newland, Jeremiah Rudd, Spencer Nicholson, Benajah Mallary, Peleg Seamans and Nathaniel Clift, have held the office of deacon. Alpheus Haynes was ordained a deacon in 1836, and has held the office since, and is at present the only deacon in the church. Of the clerks there have been Thomas McClure, David Spafford, Robert R. Woodward, and Ira Frost, present clerk.

The resident members by the last official returns are 53; non-resident members 21.

There was a sabbath school organized about the year 1821, which was a union school of the Baptists and Congregationalists. Some time after that each denomination organized a school of its own, and have kept them up since.

METHODIST.

The first Methodist who preached in this town was the Rev. Laban Clark, in 1801. It appears that then there was but one Methodist family in town.

As early as 1815, there was a class formed in "Burnam Hollow," in the west part of the town. Cyril Leach, a brother of Rev. B. N. Leach, was the leader of the class at one time and there was a goodly number of members in the class. Mrs. Willard and Mrs. Leffingwell, daughters of John Burnam, were members of it, also Mrs. Nye, and others. They had preaching occasionally by circuit preachers, in the school-houses in that part of the town. The last years of the existence of this class it was not as well sustained. The present Methodist Episcopal church and society in Middletown had its beginning as follows: In 1834, a class was formed in the village by Anthony Rice, consisting of James Germond and wife, and Samuel Hathaway and wife. Soon afterwards John Gray and wife were added to the class, and James Germond was appointed class-

leader. This class commenced holding meetings in the school-house in the village, but from some cause were obliged to leave that place and hold their meetings at private houses.

In 1835, the society was formed, which will appear from the following record:

"We, the subscribers, inhabitants of the town of Middletown, in the county of Rutland and State of Vermont, do hereby voluntarily associate and agree to form a society by the name of the Methodist Episcopal Society of Middletown, county and state aforesaid, for the purpose of purchasing a situation for, and building a meeting-house, according to the first section of an act entitled "an act for the support of the gospel," passed October 26th, 1798.

In witness whereof we have hereunto severally set our hands.

ELI OATMAN,	JAMES GERMOND,
SAMUEL YOUNG,	NATH'L W. MARTIN,
MARCUS STODDARD,	JUSTUS BARKER,
SAMUEL HATHAWAY,	JOHN GRAY,
CHARLES LAMB,	

Dated at Middletown, this 23rd day of November, A. D. 1835."

The meeting-house contemplated in the foregoing was built in the year 1837. It was built with a basement for a town-room, but the town have since surrendered their claim to it for that purpose. The house was dedicated by Rev. John Weaver, then a presiding elder, in the winter of 1833. Samuel Young was the first preacher in the charge of this society.

Apr. 16, A. D. 1842, a Sabbath School was formed, and by the constitution, which appears in the handwriting of James Germond, was called the Methodist Episcopal Sabbath School, in Middletown. The officers under that constitution, for that year (1842) were

Superintendent, Lucius Abbott; Librarian, Harvey Hoadley; Secretary and Treasurer, James Germond; Visiting Committee, John Fitch, M. Smith, Elisha Rogers, P. Germond, L. W. Winslow, J. Willard, P. H. Smith, A. J. Hoadley, A. Hyde, M. Woodworth, James Germond, E. Stoddard; Teachers, Elisha Rogers, P. Germond, J. Darling, E. Marshall, Charles Lamb, L. Doughty, Justus Barker, L. Burnam, A. Hyde, H. Babcock.

The Methodist society in Middletown, like the other religious denominations here, has had its seasons of prosperity and adversity.

They gained rapidly on the start. By the time their house of worship was completed in the winter of 1838, they had a congregation

nearly or quite as large as either of the other denominations, and they have since kept it up nearly as large, but that society has been unfortunatæ in losing many of its prominent and useful members by death.

James Germond, their first class-leader and leader of their singing, until he died, October, 1855, was an unassuming man, yet to him perhaps more to than any other the Methodist Episcopal church is indebted for its rise and early progress.

John Fitch was a local preacher, and removed from Pawlet, his native place, to Middletown as early as 1838, where he resided until February, 1859, when he died. Mr. Fitch was never the preacher in charge, but took an active part in the affairs of the church and a considerable portion of the time supplied the desk. He will be long remembered by those of that church who have survived him, as a zealous laborer in his Master's vineyard.

In 1862, when the Rev. H. D. Hitchcock was the preacher in charge, the Methodist house was thoroughly repaired, and like the Baptist and Congregational houses of worship, is now in good condition. Whiting Merrill was very active in procuring the repairs on the meeting-house, contributed largely of his means, and did much by way of procuring subscriptions, and superintending the work. He succeeded in accordance with his wishes, but died in three years after. Mr. Merrill commenced life a poor boy, but by his good management secured a competence. He had hardly passed the prime of life when he died, and had been for some years the leader of a class. Joseph Banister was appointed to fill his place, who lived but a few months after.

The present preacher in charge (1867) is Rev. George Sutton.

It is true there are some unpleasant things in connection with the history of each of the churches here, but we must expect those will occur in these and all other churches, and I cannot but feel that great good has been accomplished by the churches here. They have sent out no less than 8 ministers, who were natives of the town, one as a missionary to foreign lands. Many others who have gone from here are holding prominent positions in different churches in the far West and other places.

From 1820 to '40 the population of the

town remained about the same; there was a little falling off, but no essential difference. As we look back within this period we find but few left of the first settlers of the town, and those few have retired from active life. The active men then here consisted of the descendants of the pioneers, and of men who had more recently removed here. Among the then active men here were Jonas Clark, Hezekiah Haynes, Jonathan Morgan, Eli Oatman, Roswell Buel, David and Levi Mehurin, Stephen Keyes, Jaaz and Stephen Barrett, Merritt and Horace Clark, Allen and Micah Vail, Luther Buxton, Anson Rogers, Alonzo Hyde, James Germond, Justus Barker, Thaddeus Terrill, Reuben Loomis, Smith Wait, John P. Taylor, Menira Caswell and Henry Gray, who were the connecting link between the early settlement of the town and the present time and were in the main, as well as others then living here and not named, a substantial class of men.

Janzaniah Barrett for many years a merchant here, owned and lived in the house now owned by M. E. Vail, Esq, in which he and his family now reside. The house was built by Amasa Squires not long after 1800, and was for many years occupied as a hotel, by Jeremiah Leffingwell and a Mr. Monroe. The store occupied by Mr. Barrett was the one until recently, occupied by Mr. Vail, which has been taken down and removed. Mr. Barrett for many years did a large business as a merchant, and in buying and selling cattle and farm-produce.

Allen and Micah Vail removed from Danby to this town about the year 1810; raised up large families here, and during their residence were among the leading farmers. They are both dead, and but one representative from each family now remains here; Mrs. E. Ross, a daughter of Allen Vail, and M. E. Vail, a son of Micah Vail.

HENRY GRAY was perhaps as long an active business man as any other man who has ever lived in the town since the days of John Burnam. Mr. Gray was an unusually persevering man. He suffered many losses by fire and other casualties, but was full of hope and animation—almost to the day of his death—which occurred in June, 1865, at the age of 78 years. From the days of the Burnams and the Miners, until a recent period, Henry Gray was almost the sole proprietor of all the mills in town, and machinery pro-

pelled by water power. Mr. Gray was long a member of the Congregational society, and contributed liberally to its support.

Between 1820 and '40, there was a great change, going on in the industrial efforts of the people; which severed our connection with the good old times and left them behind us—the times when the ox-yokes, the ox-bows, the whip-stocks and other necessary implements, were made in the long evenings before a blazing fireplace—the times when he was considered the best manager who did "everything within himself"—the times when, as the men worked, the hum of the little linen-wheel, or the large wheel for spinning wool, or the rattle of the shuttle and treads in the loom mingled with the crackle of the fire and the sounds of the axe and the drawing knife. As some one has written: "The women then picked their own wool, carded their own rolls, spun their own yarn, drove their own looms, made their own cloth, cut, made and mended their own garments, dipped their own candles, made their own soap, bottomed their own chairs, braided their own baskets, wove their own carpets, quilts and coverlids, picked their own geese, milked their own cows, fed their own calves, and went visiting or to meeting on their own feet, and all this with much less fuss and ado than our modern ladies make when they are simply obliged to oversee the work of an ordinary household in these days."

In the financial revulsion of 1839, the "credit system" which was then a system for everybody, proved disastrous to many industrious and honest farmers and others in Middletown. Soon after 1840, the business in the town seemed to be on the decline. Merritt Clark had removed to Poultney; Horace Clark, also Janzaniah Barrett, had gone out of the mercantile business; the building of railroads through the State had come to be agitated, and it was becoming evident, that no line of railroad would pass through Middletown; large farmers were enlarging their borders, and small farmers were selling out and going West. The consequence was that from 1840 to 1850, the population of the town fell off about 200, and up to 1860 there was no gain in population. By the census of 1860, we had only 700 inhabitants. Since 1860 there must have been a gain in the number of inhabitants, as some business interests have recently sprung up here, and altogether the town is improving. The town is essentially an agricultural town

and must continue so to be, and there is no better soil for that purpose in Rutland county. Keeping a dairy is now the main business of most of the farmers. "The Middletown Cheese Manufacturing Company" was organized in the Spring of 1864, and proceeded at once to erect buildings for that purpose. The manufacturing room is 26 feet square; the curing-house is a two story building, 72 feet long and 30 feet wide. The making of cheese commenced in the summer of 1864, and has been in successful operation ever since, and has much increased the farming interest and the value of real estate in the town. The capital stock of the company is \$1,600. The number of pounds of milk received at the factory the last season (1866) was 1,707,814. Number of pounds of cheese made from the same when cured, was 173,970; and the gross receipts for the same were \$30,383.19.

Most of the farmers in Middletown are in comfortable circumstances, mostly out of debt, and many of them are money lenders. In respect to thrift and good management they have much improved upon the farmers of 25 years ago. There are here now two stores, that of M. E. Vail and that of A. W. Gray & Sons, and the requisite number of mechanic shops, a manufactory of wagons and carriages by the Mc Clures, of agricultural implements by E. W. Gray, and of horse-powers by A. W. Gray & Sons. A. W. Gray & Sons have in their employ about 30 men.

The springing up of this establishment, after nearly all other manufacturing in the town had ceased, or was waning, is exceedingly fortunate. A. W. Gray was the inventor of the horse-power now manufactured by A. W. Gray & Sons. He was formerly a millwright, learned his trade of Henry Gray, but had given a good deal of time for some years, previous to 1856, to inventing.

The horse-powers manufactured by the Messrs. Grays find a ready sale, and are without doubt great labor-saving machines. They are used for sawing wood, threshing and other purposes, and are undoubtedly superior to anything of the kind now in use. They are sent to all parts of the country, and the proprietors might, if they desired very much, extend their business.

TOWN CLERKS.

Joseph Rockwell, 1784 to '99; Nathaniel Wood, jr., 1799 to 1802; Orson Brewster,

1802 to '12; Jabez Joslin, 1812 to '13; Orson Brewster, 1813 to '15; Barker Frisbie, 1815 to '21; Dyer Leffingwell, 1821 to '22; Cyrus Adams, 1822 to '29; Eliakim Paul, 1829 to '36; Orson Clark, 1836 to '42; Luther Filmore, 1842 to '45; Adin H. Green, 1845 to '47; Eliakim Paul, 1847 to '49; Adin H. Green, 1849 to '52; Elijah Ross, 1852 to '56; Barnes Frisbie, 1856 to '60; Elijah Ross, 1860 to '61; Geo. W. Bullard, 1861 to '63; Elijah Ross, 1863 to '65; Moses E. Vail, 1865 to '66; Elijah Ross, 1866 to '67. Erwin Haskins was elected March, 1867, and is the present Town Clerk.

REPRESENTATIVES.

Joseph Spaulding, 1785 to '88; John Burnam, 1788; Ephraim Carr, 1788 to '92; Jonathan Brewster, 1792; Nathaniel Wood, 1793; Jonathan Brewster, 1794; John Burnam, 1795; Jonathan Brewster, 1796; John Burnham, 1796 to 1799; Nathaniel Wood, jr., 1799 to 1804; John Burnam, 1804; Dyer Leffingwell, 1804 to '07; John Burnam, 1807; Jonas Clark, jr., 1807 to '10; Jacob Burnam, 1810; Jonas Clark, 1810 to '23; David G. McClure, 1823 to '29; Allen Vail, 1829; Eliakim Paul, 1829 to '32; Merritt Clark, 1832 to '34; Orson Clark, 1834 to '36; Eliakim Paul, 1836 to '38; Jonathan Morgan, 1838; Merritt Clark, 1839; Eliakim Paul, 1839 to '42; C. B. Harrington, 1842 to '44; Horace Clark, 1844 to '46; C. B. Harrington, 1846; Harris G. Otis, 1847; Wm. N. Gray, 1847 to '50; Roswell Buel, jr., 1850; Eliakim Paul, 1850 to '53; Jacob Burnam, 1853; Barnes Frisbie, 1853 to '56; Lucius Copeland, 1856 to '58; C. P. Coy, 1858 to '60; Roswell Buel, 1860 to '62; Nathaniel Cliff, 1862 to '64; Harley Spaulding, 1864 to '66; A. W. Gray, 1866 to '67.

Of the part the citizens of Middletown took in the war of 1812, I have been able to gather but little information. There were several who enlisted and served in that war; only one (John Woodworth) to my knowledge survives. He was wounded at Fort Erie, and now draws a pension of \$96 a year. He had a large family, but none are now residing in Middletown, except his oldest daughter, Mary. He has one son Andrew J., who now resides in Philadelphia, and is a man of good business capacity, and has, as I am informed, accumulated a good deal of wealth. He gave the town of Middletown, a short time since, the sum of about \$1000—it being what the

town had expended for the support of an unfortunate insane sister who has been at Brattleboro for several years,—and also to relieve the town from her future support, made provision for the same.

This example is worthy of record, not only to preserve a generous act, but to show what a young man without means may do if he will. It is hardly 20 years since A. J. Woodworth came to school to me. He was then poorly clad—a bashful unpretending boy—yet he seemed to be resolute and determined in what he undertook to do, and, withal, was generous and kind hearted.

At the time of the battle of Plattsburgh a company of militia volunteered from Middletown, but they only got as far as Castleton when they were informed that the battle was over; they then returned. David Thomas is the only survivor of that company now living in Middletown; he went as drummer.

Middletown has a record of which her citizens may well be proud. They promptly met the emergency—raised the money and the men, from time to time, as they were required and notwithstanding the great outlay required to pay the large bounties and large taxes, when the war closed, the town had paid every dollar. The town paid in bounties \$6,609 and more than they were legally bound to do. Two of her soldiers, Merritt Perham and Harvey Guilder, re-enlisted to the credit of the town without any contract with the authorities; previous to this the town had been paying a bounty of \$500. A meeting was called and the sum of \$500 each was voted to them and paid.

In proportion to the number subject to military duty, a large number enlisted into the service from the town. In the summer of 1863 the roll of men subject to be drafted from numbered 58. During the period of the war 51 enlisted into the service—some 10 or 12 more than was required to fill the quotas of the town—and those who went into the service, were, most of them, at least, from among the best families of the town, and with hardly an exception young men of good moral character, intelligent, and with a good common education, and for the most part with good, hardy physical constitutions. No one of them ever deserted, or was court-martialed for any offence, and but one or two received even a censure for violation of rules. They proved to be brave and faithful soldiers;

a large portion of them served out the time for which they enlisted, and returned to their homes to be again useful and respected citizens; some never returned; 4 or 5 were killed in battle, or died from wounds received; 11 died of disease.

To William Schollar is due the credit of being the first man who enlisted from this town in the war of '61. He enlisted in company E. of the 1st, Reg. of Vt. vols. for 3 months and served his time out, and afterwards enlisted into Harris' light cavalry, an organization gotten up in the State of New York. After several months service in this cavalry organization, his health failed and he received an honorable discharge. He returned home, regained his health, and in '63 enlisted into the 10th, Vt. Reg., in which he served to the close of the war. He held the office of sergeant in company C., 10th, Vt., and was a faithful soldier.

The next who enlisted from Middletown were Frank Carrigan and Merritt Perham, in the 2d Vt. Reg., which was mustered into the service June 20, '61. Carrigan after serving a while was found missing and has never been heard of since. It is supposed that he is dead; Perham served his time out (3 years) and re-enlisted into the 7th, Vt. and served to the end of the war.

Stephen A. Griswold, Edwin Higgins, Samuel Buxton, Harvey Guilder, enlisted into the 7th, Vt., which regiment was mustered into the service Feb. 12, '62. Stephen A. Griswold died at Pensacola, Florida, Nov. 3, '62, of fever. He was a very strong, muscular young man, but had the measles after he enlisted, and before he was mustered in, took cold, and it is thought by his friends was never well afterwards, though he performed good service as a soldier until a short time prior to his death. He was the only son of the widow of David Griswold, on whom she doubtless relied for support in her declining years. Edwin Higgins, of the same regiment, died near New Orleans. We have not the date of his death, but it was after Griswold died, and while he, Higgins, was in the service. He was the oldest son of Orrin Higgins, who served in the 10th, Vermont regiment. Buxton and Guilder served to the end of the war, and were honorably discharged.

Royal Lucien Coleman enlisted into the 9th, Vermont, June 9, '63, and died Oct. 3, '64, in the service a year and some months.

He was a son of Harry Coleman, who was a brother of Royal Coleman, Esq., of this town.

There was a large number enlisted from Middletown into Co. C., 10th Vt. Reg., and mustered in Sept. 1st, '62. Prior to that time, Edwin R. Buxton, Aden N. Green, Erwin Haskins, Charles H. Dayton, Henry Barce, Alonzo Atwater, William Hoadley, Francis H. Hoadley, Curtis Howard, Henry J. Langzine, Harlan P. Leffingwell, Arunah Leffingwell, John H. Lewis, Warren McClure, William Schollar, William H. H. Thompson, Philander C. Wetmore, Robert A. Woodward and Edward Holton, had enlisted and were mustered in, making 19 who were mustered in with the regiment. In Dec. '63, James N. Buel, Lorenzo Ford, Allen Hubbard, jr., Orrin Higgins and Charles W. McClure enlisted, in Co. C, 10th Vt., making, 24 of the Middletown boys in that regiment. They all enlisted for 3 years, or during the war, and Buxton, Green, Barce, Atwater, William and Francis Hoadley, Howard, Langzine, Harlan P. Leffingwell, Warren and Charles W. McClure, Schollar, Wetmore, Woodward, Hubbard and Higgins, 17 of the 24 served out their time, were honorably discharged, and returned to their homes, with the exception of Henry Barce, who was taken sick after his discharge, and died near Washington on his way home. Erwin Haskins was taken sick in the Fall after his enlistment, and ran down so low he barely had strength to get home. He was discharged Dec. 19, '62. On his return, contrary to the expectations of all who saw him, he gradually recovered, until now he is comparatively well again. Arunah Leffingwell was taken sick and discharged about the same time, returned home and has since recovered his health. John H. Lewis was wounded by a ball through the thigh at Winchester on Sept. 19 '64; went to the hospital, and remained until discharged; was in the hard fought battles of the Wilderness, Cold Harbor and Spottsylvania, and manfully performed his duty until disabled by the wound above named. The first death of the boys of the 10th from Middletown, was that of Charles H. Dayton, Sept. 26 '62, near Washington—less than one month after his regiment was mustered into the service. He was the son of Mrs. Jay B. Norton, by her former husband, Doctor J. H. Dayton, and but 18 years old when he enlisted. He

was sick only about one week. His remains were brought home and interred in Middletown by the side of those of his father.

Edward Holton was in the service nearly a year. He was a son of Garrett Holton, an Irishman, and a very respectable man, who has since deceased. Edward died of disease Aug. 15, '63, aged 21. His comrades gave him the credit of being a good soldier.

Henry Barce as we have before mentioned, served his time out and was on his way home when he was taken sick, of fever, and died June 17, '65, at the age of 26. His health was good through his entire term of service, from the first of September, '62, until the close of the war. He never failed of being able to perform his duty as a soldier, was in all of the battles in which the 10th were engaged during the war, and of his sagacity and bravery, his associates all speak in the highest terms. He was a still, quiet young man, but strong, athletic, decided and prompt in acting, and possessed more education and knowledge than any other person of his age in the town, when he enlisted. He leaves a sister and distant relatives to mourn his loss.

Wm. H. H. Thompson, a cousin of Henry Barce, was taken prisoner at Falls Church, when Culpepper was evacuated by our forces, and died in Libby Prison, at Richmond, in the winter of '64.

James N. Buel enlisted in Dec. '63, and was killed at Cold Harbor June 1, '64. He lay at the time, with others of his company, behind a log in front of the enemy watching their chances to deliver their fire upon the rebel sharp shooters, in the vicinity, when Buel, anxious to get a shot raised his head high enough to receive a ball in the head, which killed him instantly; and thus perished a brave soldier, who had been an industrious man and a good citizen at home. Mr. Buel was 40 years old; he left a wife and 2 children. He was a son of Roswell Buel, Sen., who has since died.

Lorenzo Ford enlisted Dec. 10, '63, and died in the army hospital at Brandy Station, in Virginia, of fever, Mar. 16, '64. He performed his duty faithfully as a soldier, for the little time he was in the service. His age was 26; he left a widow and one child. His widow has since married in Michigan, and his child lives with her aunt, Mrs. Bassett, in Middletown. He was a son of Joel Ford.

All who know the history of the war of 1861, well know that the 10th Vt. reg. had the reputation of being one of the best regiments in the army. Officers of high rank, who were witnesses of their bravery, their endurance and skill, and their reliability in trying times, have invariably spoken of the 10th Vt. in the highest terms. If the regiment was made up of as good material as that part of it from Middletown, (and I do not know why it was not,) surely those encomiums of the officers were well bestowed. We have this foundation for saying what we have of the boys from Middletown, in the 10th. We knew them all—most of them intimately and know that mentally, morally and physically, with few exceptions, they were of a material which makes the best of soldiers; and we heard from them in the war; not only from themselves, in speaking of the conduct of each other in the many hard fought fields, but we heard facts from others, soldiers and officers, who were there and had no interest to give us anything but facts.

Edwin R. Buxton, Aden H. Green and William Schollar, rose from the ranks to sergeants of their company, and they, with Barce, Lewis, Howard, Buel, Hubbard, Woodward and Charles McClure, were particularly distinguished for their fearless discharge of duty. Buxton, Green and Woodward each received wounds. Buxton and Green were hit by balls several times, and Buxton, in the fight at Cold Harbor, was obliged to leave the field, and was unable to perform duty for several days afterwards. Woodward received a wound on the foot at the same time, which disabled him for a short time.

Warren McClure was detailed for hospital service soon after his regiment was mustered in, where he remained on duty until he went into the 10th reg. band. He played a cornet in that band until the close of the war.

Wm. H. Hoadley was a musician (drummer) from the time the regiment was mustered into service until the close of the war.

The number of battles in which the 10th reg. was engaged, as reported by the Adjutant General are 13, commencing with Orange Grove, in Nov. '63, and ending with Sailor's Creek, in Apr. '65. Those embrace the battles of Grant's campaign, which ended in the fall of Richmond, and the overthrow of the great rebellion. Besides the battles as

given by the Adjutant General in which the 10th was engaged, it was in numerous skirmishes, in which men were killed and wounded.

Middletown sent three good soldiers in the 11th Vt. reg.: James Granger, George and James Kilburn. Granger enlisted in July, '64, into Co. M. of the 11th, and was mustered into the service Oct. 7, '63. He was the second son of the Rev. Calvin Granger, who at the time of the son's enlistment was the pastor of the Congregational church here. This regiment was known as the 1st Vt. artillery, and enlisted for 3 years or during the war. Young Granger was in most of the battles in Grant's campaign, after the battle of the Wilderness, and was a good soldier,

The Kilburns, sons of Truman Kilburn, never returned. George was wounded in action at Cold Harbor, and died of his wounds July 9, '64, aged 26. James died of sickness, at Washington, Aug. 22, '64, aged 22. They were good soldiers, say their officers, and their reliable comrade, James Granger.

Charles H. Granger and Delet B. Haynes enlisted in the 12th reg.; mustered in Oct. 4, '62, and mustered out of the service July 14, '63. Granger and Haynes enlisted into company K, known as the "Rutland Light Guard." Charles H. Granger was the third son of the Rev. Calvin Granger, and Delet B. Haynes was the oldest son of the Rev. Aaron Haynes, a Baptist clergyman, then residing in Middletown. Both served out their time faithfully, and returned again to their homes. They were never in any action, but, as they said "it was not their fault." Their regiment was never called into any action while in the service.

Middletown sent 7 brave, sturdy fellows in the 14th. reg. They were, Homer H. Southwick, Reuben Spaulding, Geo. Spaulding, Erwin Hyde, Wm. Cairns, Eliphalet Eddy and John Louis Southwick. The two Spauldings, Hyde and Eddy served their time; Cairns was killed at the battle of Gettysburg, in which they all participated, except Louis, who was discharged Apr. 21, '53, by reason of an accidental discharge of fire arms, which so injured one of his hands as to render him incapable of doing further service. Eddy was wounded in the arm, at Gettysburg, by the bursting of a shell, and has drawn a pension since he left the service,

but has now nearly recovered the use of his arm. Homer H. Southwick was a sergeant of company B, and Erwin Hyde and Reuben Spaulding were corporals. Southwick had charge of the ambulance corps at Gettysburg, and performed his duty faithfully and well. He was a good soldier, and so were they all, and with the exception of Eddy and Cairns they are now all in Middletown engaged on farms and in shops, as they were before the war—the same industrious, peaceful, useful citizens. Eddy has removed to Michigan. Cairns sleeps on the field at Gettysburg; he was an Irishman, a young man of intelligence and character, and volunteered, as he said, because he felt it was his duty so to do. May he be remembered as one of the brave boys who sacrificed his life to save the American Republic.

We have now spoken of all who enlisted "to the credit of the town;" that is, those named were counted to make up, and did make up, the quota of Middletown, but they were not all who gave their aid in the great struggle. The Country had the services of others, and to them we owe a debt of gratitude, and let us here acknowledge it.

Andrew Perry, Obadiah Cole and John S. Bateman, went from Middletown, and enlisted to the credit of the town of Poultney. Perry, after a short period of service, was sick, and received his discharge, and returned home; Cole and Bateman served to the end of the war.

Seven from Middletown enlisted into regiments out of the State; Wm. and Henry Clift, Joseph Cary, Robert Parks, William Grover, Martin V. B. Woodworth and Horace Green. William Clift enlisted in an Iowa regiment for 3 years, and served his time; Henry into the 111th N. Y. reg.; both were good soldiers.

Joseph Cary we have been able to learn but little about. He was not long a resident of the town. He, with Parks, Grover and Green enlisted into what was known as the "Harris Light Cavalry," as early as Aug. '61. They were enlisted at Fairhaven, but the regiment was a New York regiment, or became so afterwards. Of those four, three died, two of sickness, and one from a wound received while in an engagement. Parks went into the service a strong, healthy, resolute young man, but after a few months took the measles which resulted in his death. He

was a son of Robert Parks, Esq., of Wells, had not lived in Middletown over 2 or 3 years prior to his enlistment, but had lived there long enough to gain the respect of those who knew him.

William Grover was a son of Calvin, a young man of good character; he made a good soldier, and was a good length of time in the service, but death from disease finally terminated his service.

Horace Green was the youngest son of Aden H. Green, Esq., deceased, and a half brother of Aden H. Green of the 10th Vt. His mother's maiden name was Margaret Bigelow; she was the eldest daughter of Rev. Henry Bigelow. Horace was in Kilpatrick's cavalry and was one of the most daring soldiers in the army. He was wounded on the Danville Railroad, in Virginia, in June, '64, and died in Middletown the Dec. following.

Rev. M. M. Martin preached his funeral sermon from which we make the following extract.

"Horace Green enlisted into the United States service on the 30th of Aug. 1861. He was in nearly every battle and raid in which the army of the Potomac was engaged from that time until he received the wound that caused his death. June 29, 1862, General Wilson with his command was on his return from a raid on the Danville Road, when they met the enemy and at 12 o'clock at night a portion of the cavalry was thrown out as skirmishers. Our friend was among the number, and was shot through the head. Our forces were obliged to retreat and leave their wounded on the field. His orderly sergeant was wounded and left on the field with him, and to him, Horace, was indebted for the lengthening out of his life, and his return home. When the enemy were about to bury Horace alive, the pleading of sergeant Nesbit saved him. They both remained 5 days on the field without food or drink. He died Dec. 21, 1861. Thus another name is added to the list of brave martyrs to our country's cause."

It is surprising that the wound which Horace received had not killed him instantly, and still more surprising that he could, under the circumstances, have survived 5 days without food or drink. A minnie ball went through his head back of his eyes, and destroyed his sight so that he was not able to see afterwards. When he came home he seemed well; he walked about as he was led or guided by some friend, and cheerfully conversed with his former friends and acquaintances. We had the pleasure of conversing with him two or three times. He evidently had the entire possession of his mental faculties. His recollection was good, and as he talked of the incidents of his childhood and

youth in that lively and cheerful manner with which he was wont to do, we could hardly realize that he had received so terrible a wound. He died suddenly, and with him departed the last representative of the Bigelow family in Middletown.

MARTIN VAN BUREN WOODWORTH, son of John Woodworth born Mar. 4, 1841; enlisted in a New York regiment in the early part of the war. He was wounded by a shell, near Petersburg, Va., Dec. 13, 1862, and died the 29th of the same month. Martin when a boy, was awkward and ungainly in his appearance, but as he approached manhood, he seemed rapidly to develop a more than ordinary intellectual capacity, and good traits of character. He was really, at the time of his enlistment, a promising young man. His father was poor, had a large family, and of course was able to do but little by way of educating his children; but some of them have "made their mark" in spite of pecuniary embarrassments, and we had every reason to suppose that Martin would, if he had been spared; but he was sacrificed with others to save the nation.

Sixteen young men from the little town of Middletown go to make up the long list of martyred heroes in the war of 1861. Let those names be honored and cherished in your memories, and their noble deeds be recorded for an example to this and succeeding generations.

DOCTOR ELIAKIM PAUL *

is the son of Stephen Paul, who died in Wells some twenty years since. He was a farmer, and lived, from an early day, in that part of Wells formerly known as the "Lillie neighborhood." Eliakim, when a boy, worked on a farm, but from a misfortune, when a child, was made a cripple for life; and for that reason became a physician. He received his diploma at the Castleton Medical College in 1822, and immediately bought out Dr. David G. McClure, then in practice in Middletown, and from that time to the present, Doctor Paul has been a practicing physician here, and, a portion of the time, the only physician and for full 45 years, has traveled over the hills and valleys of Middletown and vicinity, administering to the wants of the sick. He has deservedly had the reputation of being a good physician, and hundreds of us who have had his services in the healing art, will not forget his prompt and faithful attention to us when we have called on him. He has represented Middletown in the Vermont House of Representatives 8 years, and been town clerk 8 years, and has from the time he

* Indebtedness for this is acknowledged to Henry Clark, Sec. Vt. Hist. Soc.

became a resident of the town, fully identified himself with its interests. He will be remembered as one of the most useful citizens of his time. Doctor Paul has had children, Sabra R., Emmet and Daniel W. Sabra married Edwin Copeland, and has recently died; Emmet died in 1845, aged 19; Daniel W. graduated at Harvard College, studied law, and was for some years in partnership with Edwin Edgerton, Esq., at Rutland, but is now in successful practice in St. Louis.

Doctor Paul's health has been poor for some little time past, so much so that he has nearly relinquished the practice of his profession.

There are now two other physicians in Middletown, Doctor O. F. Thomas and Doctor S. H. Haynes, and each is doing a good business. Doctor Thomas has been in practice since about 1836, but several years of the former part of the time in Western New York. Doctor Haynes has been in practice since about 1841.

MIDDLETOWN, Aug. 1, 1872.

My published history of Middletown was written in 1867. The same has been forwarded to Miss Hemenway for publication (or so much of it as she may desire) in the Vermont Historical Magazine. At her request I now cheerfully furnish a few other items which may be of historical interest, and tender to Miss Hemenway my thanks if she shall add the same to what she has before received

BARNES FRISBIE.

THE MIDDLETOWN MINERAL SPRINGS.

These springs, which have recently acquired a reputation for their curative properties, were discovered, or rather rediscovered in June, 1868. They are located near the village and within a hundred feet of the north bank of Poultney river. They were known prior to 1811; so I have been informed by Dr. Theophilus Clark, then and now residing in Tinmouth, and by Dea. Merlin Clark, then a resident of Middletown, a few months since deceased at Middlebury, Vt. Dr. Clark had drank of the waters, and knew they were strongly impregnated with minerals, but has no recollection that they were used to any extent for medicinal purposes. Such is Deacon Clark's recollection, except that he remembered that it was known that the waters acted powerfully on the urinary organs.

Prior to 1811, Poultney river at that place, ran where it now does, but the freshet of that year, an account of which heretofore appears, changed the bed of the river some feet to the north, and deposited an immense layer of sand and gravel on the springs, hiding them from view. In June, 1868, another remarkable freshet occurred in Middletown, the highest water known since 1811, and this freshet again changed the bed of the river to its old place and uncovered the springs. A. W. Gray & Sons, at that time, (1868) owned the premises, and took water from the river near this point to run their horse power manufactory. The dam or sluice-way having been torn in pieces by the freshet, A. W. Gray was examining the grounds by way of making repairs when he first saw the springs, that the change in the bed of the river had developed. He drank freely of the water, which at first produced a nausea, and he was soon convinced from his own examination that the waters were strongly mineral. One of his workmen had been poisoned with meadow ivy, and his limbs were badly swollen, and seemingly he was obtaining no relief. Mr. Gray, for the experiment, procured the water which he used freely in drinking and bathing, and the afflicted man was soon restored. This of course attracted attention; others afflicted with various ailments, procured the waters, and many beyond question were benefitted in their use. The fame of the springs spread rapidly, and the people soon began to come in crowds from the neighboring towns to drink and carry away the waters. And it is true that these springs within the next twelve months after their rediscovery, acquired a reputation which they, or any other spring waters, are not and cannot be entitled to. That these waters are efficacious and valuable as a remedial agent in many diseases and ailments to which mankind are subject, is settled, as I think, beyond all question; but they will not raise the dead, nor will they cure incurable diseases. The excitement was such that there was inevitably a reaction, and many came to believe the Middletown Springs a humbug. They are no humbug but exaggerated statements in regard to the curative properties of the waters and the cures effected by them, which appeared for a time in the public prints, damaged their reputation rather than benefitted it, so that now, in public estimation, the springs have not the

credit they deserve. But they soon will have. There is real merit in the waters and the public in due time will come to properly estimate their intrinsic value, without an over or under estimate, without doubt.

Soon after June, 1868, other mineral Springs were discovered some hundred rods from those discovered by A. W. Gray, near the foundry owned by E. W. Gray. Two companies were formed, each owning and sending away water from the two groups of springs. In the fall of 1869, these two companies were consolidated under one company, called the Middletown Springs Hotel Company, and were incorporated under the laws of the State of New York. Early in the Spring of 1870, the company commenced the erection of a large hotel near the springs, but so large was the work that the hotel was not completed until well on in the Summer of 1871. The building, including basement and attic is 5 stories high; has a west front of 140 feet and a north front of 136 feet, making in all a front of 276 feet, and is 42 feet in width. It has a dining room of 65 by 41 feet with 17 feet ceiling. The lady's parlor is 41 by 40 feet, and the house contains 137 large and airy rooms for guests. The halls throughout are 8 feet wide. The house is well furnished and the furnishings are all new and selected from the best patterns. With the ample accommodations of this fine hotel, together with the spring waters and beautiful surroundings, it now seems quite probable that Middletown is destined to be a favorite resort for invalids indeed for all who desire a time in the summer season for rest, recuperation or pleasure.

The expense of building and furnishing the house was large, and could not have been less than \$100,000. Large expenditures have also been made in fitting up the grounds around the hotel. The affairs of the company are now managed by J. J. Joslin, William H. Poor and Jonas Clark of Poultney; but many of the citizens of the town contributed largely to the funds required for building the hotel and fitting the grounds; among whom are Messrs. A. W. Gray & Son, E. W. Gray, S. W. Southworth and Lucius Copeland. The old hotel in the place has been enlarged and fitted up for keeping boarders; and Dexter Adams has also a good boarding-house sufficient to accommodate 30 or 40.

While we now write the town is enlivened

by the presence of summer visitors from Washington, New York, Boston and other places. All seem to enjoy themselves and to be highly pleased with the excellent accommodations furnished here, the beautiful scenery in and about the locality, and the excellent opportunities for trout-fishing, hunting and boating in the vicinity.

So it will be seen that since my published history was completed in 1867, the town has become a place of summer resort; and I believe there is no town lovelier nor more attractive in the Green Mountain State. The material interests of the town have been increased thereby, and the sincere wish of the writer is that happiness and prosperity may attend the citizens from this onward.

There are five in number of the springs rediscovered by A. W. Gray; all within a few feet of each other, and no two are alike in their mineral ingredients. For all eruptive diseases and kidney difficulties, it is the opinion of the writer that these waters are *unsurpassed*.

In the spring of 1872, Jonathan and Merri Atwater, in digging on their farm lying in the south part of the town, discovered a substance very much resembling copper ore. What it will prove after further examination and thorough testing no one can say at present. A company has leased the premises, and will before long satisfy themselves and the public as to the value of this supposed mine.

Robert R. Woodward was elected town clerk in March, 1868, and has held the office since.

Homer, H. Southwick represented the town in the years 1868 and 1869, and Roswell Buel was elected representative in 1870, for two years.

HON. BARNES FRISBIE, son of Zenas Frisbie, and a native of Middletown, is now engaged with Dea. Joslin, of Poultney, in completing the extensive history of Poultney, by Henry Clark, Sec. of Vt. State Historical Society, also a native of Middletown. The whole of which is to be published in one large volume, separately, and Mr. Clark furnishes a large digest of the same for this work. Mr. Frisbie resided at Middletown till eleven years since, when he removed to Poultney, where he at present resides. He is 59 years of age, married in 1844, and has 4 children living. He studied law with C. B. Harrington, commenced practice in Brandon, Vt., was created side judge in 1853.

MOUNT HOLLY

BY DR. JOHN CROWLEY.

Was not one of the original townships. In surveying the towns on the east and west sides of the Green Mountains, there was left between Ludlow, on the east, and Wallingford, on the west, a gore of land called Jackson's Gore—taking its name from Abram Jackson, one of the original proprietors, and an early settler on the Gore.

The first settlement on this tract was begun by Abram Jackson, Stephen, Ichabod G. and Chauncy Clark of Connecticut, in the year 1782. The following year they were joined by Jacob Wilcox and Benjamin G. Dawley, from Rhode Island, and soon after by Jonah, Amos and Ebenezer Ives, also from Connecticut; others from year to year came in, and the population gradually and steadily increased.

In 1792 the present town of Mt. Holly was incorporated by the Legislature, at the October session of that year, holden at Rutland. The town, as incorporated, was made up by adding to Jackson's Gore, on the east, all that portion of the town of Ludlow lying west of the highest ridge of what is called Ludlow Mountain, and on the west, one mile in width, or two tiers of lots from the east side of the town of Wallingford. This constitutes the present town of Mt. Holly, which, in point of territory or size, ranks among the larger towns of the State.

The first settlers in that part of the town which was formerly Ludlow were Joseph Green, Nathaniel Pingrey, Abram Crowley, David Bent and Silas Proctor, who emigrated thither about the year 1786—some three years subsequent to the first settlement on the Gore, by the Clarks, Jackson and others. They were soon after joined by John and Jonas Hadley, Joseph and Jonathan Pingrey, Richard Lawrence and Samuel Cook. These two settlements, though only some three miles apart, were for some time ignorant of their proximity to each other—those on the west side, or "the Gore," supposed the settlement nearest them was in the valley of Otter Creek, while those on the east side thought their nearest neighbors were on Black River, in Ludlow. They were separated by an unbroken wilderness, with not even a "blazed" foot-path between them—each having reached their settlement from opposite directions. They are said to have discovered each other in the following manner:

Some of the settlers on the east side started out on Sunday morning to look for stray cattle: after traveling westward some two miles, they

were about to take another direction, when they were surprised by hearing the barking of a dog still farther west. They followed the sound, and soon came to the log-cabin of Ichabod G. Clark, which stood some 40 rods north-westerly from the spot where the Mt. Holly R. R. Depot now stands. At this cabin the people of the "Gore" were on that day assembled for religious worship. The surprize of each party was equalled only by their gratification at finding neighbors so near. They at once set about providing means of intercommunication by marked trees, and subsequently by primitive roads; and the acquaintance thus begun soon ripened into friendship and constant intercourse, and resulted in the union of the two settlements in one town, as above described.

The town was organized under the act of incorporation, at a meeting called for that purpose Nov. 19, 1792. Abram Jackson was chosen moderator, Stephen Clark, town clerk, and Abram Jackson, Stephen Clark and Silas Proctor, selectmen.

Mt. Holly lies on the eastern border of Rutland county, bounded N. by Shrewsbury and Plymouth, E. by Ludlow, S. by Weston, and W. by Wallingford and Mt. Tabor. It lies in a sort of shallow basin, or depression in the Green Mountains, and in the old days of stage-coaches and loaded teams, afforded, probably, the best place for crossing the Mountain, south of Montpelier. The old stage route from Burlington, via Rutland, to Boston, passed through this town.

The land was originally covered with a heavy growth of timber, consisting of sugar maple, beech, birch, spruce and hemlock, mainly, with a less amount of fir, basswood, black and white ash, wild cherry and poplar.

Since the building of the railroad through the town, wood and lumber have been important items of traffic, and the remark is often made by farmers, that if their farms were now in their primitive condition, with the timber all standing, they would be worth more than they now are, with all the buildings and other improvements; and it is undoubtedly true.

The hardy pioneers, while felling the huge trees, and laboring day and night to pile and burn them, little thought that the time would come when the timber, which it cost them so much toil and labor to get rid of, would, if standing, be worth more than their farms, with all the improvements of three fourths of a century; and yet such is the fact.

The rock is mostly Green Mountain *gneiss*.

In the extreme south part of the town limestone is found, from which very good lime was formerly made in considerable quantities: but its manufacture is now abandoned; as, in these days of railroad transportation, better and cheaper lime can be obtained elsewhere.

The soil is mostly a strong, somewhat heavy loam—in some parts of the town, especially along the valley of Mill River—considerably mixed with sand. Clay-beds are found in several localities, suitable for making brick. Many years ago there was a brick-yard near the present site of the Mt. Holly R. R. Depot, where excellent brick were made in quantity sufficient to supply this and some of the neighboring towns, which was no small amount in those days when every house must have in its centre a huge chimney, requiring for its construction from five to twelve thousand brick. They were never much used here for building purposes, there being but six brick houses in town—all of them built more than a quarter of a century ago.

The town is well watered by small streams, and numerous springs gush from the hill-sides. Mill River is the only considerable stream. It rises in the extreme southwest part of the town, and, running in a northerly direction, crosses a corner of Wallingford, through Shrewsbury into Clarendon, where it empties into Otter Creek.

All the smaller streams on the western slope of the town empty into Mill River; while those on the eastern slope find their way to Black River, and are discharged into the Connecticut.

The soil is much better adapted to grass than grain, and but little of the latter is raised. Mt. Holly is emphatically a grazing town. There is probably not a farmer here who attempts to produce his own breadstuffs. He finds it more profitable to keep his land in grass, and devote his attention to the raising of stock, or the manufacture of butter and cheese—depending on the grain-growing States of the West for his corn and flour. A large quantity of oats is raised here, which are mostly consumed by farmers themselves.

The only article raised for exportation is potatoes. Since the building of the Railroad the farmers have devoted considerable attention to the production of that crop, and thousands of bushels are annually shipped by rail to Boston and other markets. Potatoes, beef, pork, butter, cheese, lumber and live stock are the chief articles of export.

The surface of the town is uneven and hilly,

though less so than most of the mountain towns. In fact there are probably few towns of its size in the State, which have a less amount of actually waste land. There are no large swamps—no rugged ledges, and no abrupt, inaccessible mountains. There are plenty of hills, but they afford good pasturage for sheep and cattle, even to their very summits.

The Rutland Railroad runs through a sort of gorge or ravine, and the traveler who passes through by rail sees the poorest part of the town, and often makes taunting remarks about the country, and a people who can obtain a livelihood in such a sterile region; but let him travel a mile or two in either direction from the line of the Railroad, and the substantial farm-houses, commodious barns, and general signs of thrift will essentially modify his opinion of the character of the town, and of its inhabitants. Professor Hagar, in his report on the Geology of the State, says: "The tourist who thinks Mt. Holly is a poor town is mistaken; for there are few towns in the State which produce more cattle, sheep, beef, pork, butter and cheese, or have a larger number of wealthy farmers."

There is no considerable village in the town, but there are several little settlements which are dignified by the title "ville," as: Mechanicsville, Bowlville, Tarbellville, Hortonville, Healdville, &c. Mechanicsville is the largest, containing a church, a store, a tannery, a mill for cutting chair-stock, a blacksmith and wheelwright shop, and about 25 dwelling-houses.—Here, also, is the establishment of P. E. Chase, for the manufacturing of children's carts, cabs and wheelbarrows, employing about 25 hands. The machinery is run partly by steam and partly by water power, turning out a large amount of wares which are shipped to all parts of the country.

About one mile west of Mechanicsville is Tarbellville, where is located the extensive rake-factory of Marshall Tarbell, which manufactures more rakes, probably, than any other establishment in New England. Here is also a sawmill doing a large amount of business—connected with which is machinery for cutting clapboards, laths, chair-stock—and also for turning fork, hoe and broom-handles. There is also here a store, a blacksmith shop, a daguerrian saloon, and about a dozen dwelling-houses.

Within about a mile south of this place, which is on Mill River, are two other sawmills, each doing a large business—also a shop for the manufacture of butter-firkins. Below are also

three sawmills on Mill River and its tributaries, two of which have machinery for cutting chair-stock.

Bowlville is a small settlement in the west part of the town, and takes its name from being the location of a factory for turning wooden bowls, and the manufacture of other articles of wooden ware—as wash-boards, clothes-pins, mop-sticks, &c., &c.

In the north part of the town, about 1 mile from the north church, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the R. R. station, are the steam-mills of Deacon Warren Horton, embracing a sawmill, a grist-mill, a planing-mill, and machinery for cutting chair-stock, turning, &c. These mills turn out a vast amount of lumber annually.

Until recently there was a steam-mill at Healdville, owned by W. B. & J. P. Hoskison, which did a large business in square timber and other lumber. This mill was destroyed by fire in June, 1872, and has not been rebuilt.

The first grist-mill in town was built by Jethro Jackson, about the year 1802, and was located at Bowlville. A few years later another was built at Mechanicsville by Abram Jackson—and still later, another was built by Capt. Joseph Green, in the east part of the town, near Healdville. None of them are now in existence.

There was formerly a carding-machine and cloth-dressing establishment at the north part of the town, and also at Mechanicsville—both of which have long since been abandoned.

EDUCATION.

The town is divided into 12 school districts, in which schools are kept from 6 to 8 months during the year. The common schools in Mt. Holly have always, at least, averaged with those of other towns in the State, and of late the people seem to feel a greater interest in the promotion of popular education. Several new and commodious school-houses have been built within the last few years, and others are in contemplation. More care is taken to secure good teachers, and the people generally seem to be impressed with the importance of having good and efficient common schools.

The highways in town are generally kept in good repair. There is probably no mountain town in the State which can boast of better roads than Mt. Holly; and perhaps no town of its size has a greater number of miles of highway, or more expensive roads to keep in repair. The soil is stony, and the hills liable to be washed by the frequent mountain showers; yet

the enterprise of the people keeps the roads generally in good repair.

Nathaniel Pingrey drove the first wheel-carriage that ever passed through "Ludlow Gap," and he lived long enough to ride over the same ground in a railroad car.

RELIGIOUS.

The first resident clergyman in town was the Rev. Silas L. Bingham, Congregationalist. The exact date of his settlement here is not known; but it is known that he resided here some few years previous to 1805. During that year he removed to New Haven, Vt., where it is believed he resided till his death.

At that date there was a small congregationalist church in town, but it never had a settled minister after Mr. Bingham left. They, however, kept up their organization, with occasional preaching by clergymen from neighboring towns, until about the year 1856, when its membership had become so reduced by death and removals, that it was disbanded. Its members were always few; yet from time to time it included some of our best citizens. The names of Dea. Asa White, Dea. Dan Peck and Dea. Benjamin Parker will long be remembered as worthy men and exemplary Christians.

The Baptist church was organized Sept. 6, 1804. Up to that date those of that faith and order residing in Mt. Holly had belonged to the church in Wallingford, but had petitioned to be dismissed, that they might form a separate and distinct church.

The church in Wallingford voted their assent, and a council was called to meet on the aforesaid day, for the purposes contemplated in said petition. The council met on said day, and was organized by choosing Elder William Harrington of Clarendon, moderator, and Elder Sylvester Haynes of Middletown, clerk; and after due investigation and deliberation, decided to form the petitioners into a separate church, to be known and fellowshipped as The Baptist church in Mt. Holly; and the petitioners were thereupon dismissed from the church in Wallingford.

The Mt. Holly church on the same day organized by choosing Bro. Edmund Bryant, moderator, and Bro. Simeon Dickerman, church clerk. It numbered at the start about 30 members, 12 of whom were males. On the same day they

"Agreed to have their church meetings the second Saturday of every month." "At a church meeting at Capt. Kinney's house, Oct.

10, 1804, church voted to pay thirty dollars to Levi Clark for Bro. Cyrus Andrus, as reward for gospel labors.

"Nov. 12, 1805, Ch'h met. 1st, voted to give Bro. Cyrus Andrus thirty dollars for gospel labors the season past. 2d, voted that if Brother C. Andrus can be obtained to preach with us half the time for six months more, we will give him twenty dollars."

The foregoing extracts contain all that appears on the records concerning stated preaching, previous to 1811; though the names of Elders Harrington, Carpenter, Haynes, McCollough, Green and Kendall, from time to time, appear as being present and administering the ordinance of baptism and the Lord's Supper. These, it seems, were the ministers of neighboring churches.

Rev. Cyrus Andrus seems to have been the only resident minister here at that early day; but how long he remained, and what share of the time he preached for the church, the records do not show.

"Nov. 21, 1805. Church met and proceeded—1st. Chose Bro. Edmund Bryant Deacon of this church.

"2d. Chose Brethren Goodyear Clark and Lyman Dickerman to view the affairs of the Ch'h, and advise with the Deacon respecting any matters to be attended to."

At that day the country was new, the roads bad, and the members scattered all over the town; yet it appears by the records, that the church meetings were regularly kept up, and generally well attended.

"At a Ch'h meeting Nov. 12, 1805—2d. Voted to build an addition to Bro. Jacob White's dwelling, for the purpose of holding our meetings there."

Elder Daniel Packer was the first minister who had a permanent connection with the church as pastor. His name first appears on the records at a church meeting held May 16, 1811, as follows: "2d, Voted to dismiss Bro. Edmund Bryant as moderator. 3d. Chose Bro. Packer as moderator." At this time Mr. Packer had been engaged to preach for the church one year—and thus began his pastorate, which continued without interruption till Jan 1, 1846, a period of 35 years.

Up to this time (1811) the church had enjoyed a fair measure of prosperity. Additions had from time to time been made, till the original number had been something more than doubled, and union and harmony prevailed in a good measure.

"June 6," 1812, the church met and opened

the meeting by "prayer. 1st. Voted to give brother Packer a call to settle with us. 2nd. Voted that Mr. Packer be ordained as an Evangelist;" and then proceeded to make arrangements for the ordination.

In accordance with the above action of the church the Rev. Daniel Packer was ordained on the 1st day of July, 1812, by an ecclesiastical council, of which the Rev. Aaron Leland of Chester was moderator, and Rev. Jonathan Going of Cavendish clerk. The church was at this time enjoying a season of revival, during which some thirty-five were added to its numbers; and from this time forth, for many years, a success almost unparalleled seemed to attend the labors of Elder Packer. Hardly a regular church-meeting passed without more or less being added to the church.

During the administration of Elder Packer the church continued to increase, till, from its original 30 members, it became one of the largest, if not *the* largest church of any denomination in Vermont. In 1842, as appears by the record, the church numbered 466 members; and this, too, after 42 members had been dismissed, in 1830, to form a new church at E. Wallingford, and about the same number to form churches in the adjoining towns of Plymouth and Shrewsbury, in 1833.

Several powerful revivals have occurred; the most remarkable of which were in the years 1817, 1826 and 1832. During that of 1826 nearly 100 persons united with the Baptist church—many of them heads of families and prominent men in town.

Elder Packer closed his labors with the church as pastor, Jan. 1, 1846, and the following June was succeeded by Rev. Joshua Clement, who remained about one year. During his administration difficulties and divisions sprung up, which resulted in calling an ecclesiastical council, by whose advice he was dismissed in July, 1847. He, however, remained with the church, and preached most of the time, till near the close of the year.

Rev. Ariel Kendrick supplied the pulpit from January to July, 1848, when Rev. Richard M. Ely became pastor, and continued such till July, 1852, when he was dismissed at his own request, and removed to Cavendish, and became pastor of the church in that place.

Rev. Winthrop Morse preached for the church the balance of the year. Rev. Sanford Gustin was the next minister. He began his labors in March, 1853; continued to preach till the

close of the year '54. The church was without a pastor for about 7 months, but was supplied in part by Rev. David Burroughs and Rev. Nathaniel Cudworth.

In October, 1855, Rev. Charles Coon became pastor, and remained till January, '59, when he left and became pastor of the church in Londonderry, Vt. Rev. T. H. Archibald united with and became pastor of the church April 9, 1859, and remained till March, '66, when he left to take charge of the church in Bristol, Vt., where he still remains. (1871.)

Rev. Stephen Pilsbury became pastor of the church in May, 1866, and remained till August, '69, when he tendered his resignation, which was accepted, and he left for the purpose of pursuing a course of study at Newton Theological Seminary. During the balance of the year the pulpit was supplied by Rev. G. W. Gates and Rev. A. McLaughlin. Rev. Silas F. Deane began his labors as pastor of the church in May, 1870, and is the present pastor. (November, 1871.)

For the last 25 years the number of members has been gradually diminishing. Its losses by death and removals, &c., have far exceeded its gain by additions. The present number is less than 200.

Edmund Bryant, Ichabod G. Clark, Martin Cole, Isaac Dickerman, Harvey White, John C. Eddy, Jacob Pingrey, (all deceased) Alva Horton, Warren Horton, Harvey Livingston and David P. Gibson have officiated as deacons. Simeon Dickerman was the first clerk, and officiated till 1828—Daniel Packer from 1828 to '46—Jacob Pingree from '46 to his death in '64—Merritt H. Dickerman from '64 to '68—David P. Gibson from '68 to the present time. (Nov., 1871.)

METHODISTS.

No record can be found which gives the exact date when Methodism was first introduced here. It was probably between 1805 and 1810. The first male members were John Chandler, Clark Haven, William Poland, Joseph Kinne and others. For many years they had circuit preaching, only on week days—generally on Thursday of each alternate week. Religious services were, however, generally holden on the Sabbath, with occasional preaching by Jeremiah Clark, resident local preacher, and others. About 1824 the circuit preachers began to preach here on the Sabbath, and have continued to do so ever since, on each alternate Sabbath. The first circuit preacher of whom the

writer can obtain any account was Rev. John Whitehorn: and, from time to time since, the church has been favored with the labors of many able and talented preachers, among whom may be named such men as John B. Stratton, Buel Goodsell, Tobias Spicer, Cyrus Prindle, John M. Weaver, Joshua and David Poor, John Alley, C. B. Morris, Ira Bentley, J. F. Chamberlain, Hubbard Eastman, and many others.

At present this town and Cuttingsville constitute a station with one preacher, who preaches at the two places alternately. The society here has never been large in numbers, but it has always maintained a healthy organization, and been strong in the character of its membership. The present preacher in charge is the Rev. Joseph Enright.

QUAKERS.

Many years ago there was a small society of Friends, or Quakers, in town, having a small house of worship at Mechanicsville, where they held meetings semi-weekly for about 20 years. It embraced some eight or ten families, but the children generally repudiated their birth-right membership, and not receiving any additions from without, the society became extinct by the death and removal of its members, and in 1825 their meetinghouse was converted into a dwelling-house.

SECOND ADVENTISTS.

There was a small church of this order organized here about the year 1851. They have a small meeting-house, or chapel, at Bowlsville, in which they hold religious worship, generally, once in two weeks. Their preacher has been, for most of the time, Rev. David Bosworth. The Rev. Messrs. Dow and Bundy have each preached for a short time. At present they have no stated preaching.

MEETING-HOUSES.

The first meeting-house was built in 1815, by the Baptist church. It was an old fashioned two story house, without steeple—with square pews and spacious gallery—a tall pulpit, with a huge "sounding-board" suspended over it. It was well finished and painted, and altogether (for that day) a very respectable *meeting-house*. It was occupied till 1851, when it was torn down and replaced by a neat and tasteful house of modern style, furnished with a steeple and bell.

In 1820 a meeting-house was built at Mechanicsville, in the south part of the town. It was a union house, built by the Baptists, Methodists, Congregationalists and Universalists—the Bap-

tists owning about one half. It was a large house, with tower and spire, but built in the then prevailing style, with square pews, and a gallery on three sides. In its day it was considered one of the finest churches in this vicinity.

After it was finished the Baptist meetings were held alternately at this and the north church, and continue to be so held to the present time. This meeting-house was torn down in 1850, and replaced with a more modern structure, which is also furnished with a bell.

The Adventists, as stated, have a house at Bowlville, built in 1854.

The following clergymen have entered the ministry from this town, viz: Cyrus Andrus, William Grant, Jared Doolittle, Larkin B. Cole, Harvey Crowley, Joseph H. Crowley, Baptists: Jeremiah Clark, Homer Clark, Jerial Andrews, William Earl and William A. Bryant, Methodists; and Royal T. Sawyer, Universalist.

PHYSICIANS.

The first physician who settled in town was DR. OLIVER GURNSEY. He was born in Windham county, and came to Mt. Holly in 1798. He was a man of good judgment, quick perception, and, for a student of those days, well versed in the science of his profession. He seemed to possess, in an eminent degree, those peculiar qualities which qualify a man to become a successful physician. He at once entered into practice, and soon secured a good ride in this and the adjoining towns. He was unusually successful in the treatment of the epidemic of 1813, known as the "spotted fever;" and during its prevalence had patients in all the neighboring towns. He was the contemporary of such physicians as Dr. Ezekiel Porter of Rutland, Dr. Samuel Shaw of Castleton, Dr. Hamilton of Wallingford, and Drs. Asaph Fletcher and Isaiah Parker of Cavendish; and as a physician was considered second to none of them. As a surgeon he never attained to eminence, not having devoted any great attention to that branch of his profession. He at one time bid fair to become one of the leading physicians in the county; but unfortunately he became addicted to habits of intemperance, which destroyed his usefulness, and no doubt shortened his life. He removed from this town in 1833, and went to live with his son Dr. L. W. Gurnsey, in Shrewsbury; and subsequently, to another son's (Dr. Oliver Gurnsey, Jr.) in Cattaraugus county, N. Y., where he died in 1833, aged about 62.

DR. SYLVESTER GRINNEL settled in town in 1816, and practiced here about 20 years, doing a fair business most of the time. He did not seem, however, to be very much attached to his profession, and always devoted a portion of his time and attention to farming and other pursuits. He was an honest man and a useful citizen. He left town in 1836, and removed to the State of Ohio, where he devoted his attention to farming for several years, and afterward removed to Wisconsin, where he died in 1859.

DR. ALVIN MCALLISTER located at Mechanicsville in 1821. He was a brilliant scholar, and well versed in the literature of his profession, but seemed to fail in the practical application of his knowledge, for want of sound, discriminating judgment. He was, also, essentially lacking in some of those moral traits of character necessary to secure public confidence. He staid in town till 1824, when he removed to Queensbury, N. Y., from whence, in 1828, he removed to Utica, N. Y., and thence, a few years later, to parts unknown.

DR. LOWELL W. GURNSEY, son of Dr. Oliver Gurnsey, settled at Mechanicsville in 1825, and remained a little over two years, having a fair practice for a young physician. He removed to the adjoining town of Shrewsbury in 1827, and became a successful practitioner. He died in Shrewsbury in June, 1861, at the age of 61.

DR. JOHN CROWLEY first offered his professional services to the people of Mt. Holly in the fall of 1828. At first his practice was very limited, there being then two other physicians in town, viz., Drs. O. Gurnsey and Grinnel,—and being a native of the town, his early experience afforded a practical illustration of the proverb, "a prophet is not without honor," &c. For two or three years his professional income was hardly sufficient to meet his current expenses. The two first winters he taught the village school, and visited his patients, (*when he had any*) in the evening. In summer he occasionally worked a day for the farmers, in haying time, to obtain the means to meet his necessities, while waiting "for something to turn up." However, having in his nature a goodly degree of hold-on-ativeness, he remained at his post, and his practice gradually increased, and in time he secured a comfortably remunerative practice. Since the removal of Dr. Grinnel in 1836, he has been for most of the time, and is at present, (1871), the only physician in town.

DR. NELSON COBURN located at Mechanicsville in 1833, and remained some two years,

when, not meeting with satisfactory success, he left the town and settled in Marlow, N. H., where he remained some ten years; when he removed to Niagara county, N. Y., where he still resides. (1871.)

DR. MERRITT C. EDMUNDS settled at Mechanicsville in December, 1858, and remained nearly four years. He was gradually gaining the confidence of the people, and, had he remained, he would doubtless have secured a fair share of practice. Thinking, however, that a more promising field presented itself in the neighboring town of Weston, he removed there in September, 1862, where he still resides, in successful practice.

The following are the names of those who, from time to time, have entered the medical profession from this town, viz.: Russell Clark, Miles Clark, Daniel White, Darius Shaw, Wm. Gile, Winthrop Chandler, Hosea Wheeler, Lowell W. Gurnsey, Larkin B. Cole, John Crowley, Seneca Wing, Oliver Gurnsey, Jr., Jesse A. Crowley, Jesse P. Bixby, John L. Eddy, Alonzo E. Horton, Armetus B. Bixby, George J. Crowley, Samuel J. Martin, Alden V. Marshall.

LAWYERS.

The only Lawyer who ever resided in town was Ira V. Randall. He was a native of the town, and stayed here about three years after his admission to the bar in 1850. He is now a practicing attorney of considerable note in DeKalb, Illinois.

TOWN OFFICERS.

Stephen Clark was town clerk in 1792, '93, '98, '99 and 1800; Simeon Dickerman in 1794, '95 and '96; David Bent, 1797; John Crowley in 1801 to 1811; John Shaw in 1805; Stephen Tucker in 1811 to '14; Daniel Packer from 1815 to '46; Abijah Cole from 1846 to '65; Hiram Dickerman from 1865 to '71; Aaron W. Cook in 1871.

TOWN REPRESENTATIVES.

Abram Jackson 1793, '94 and '98; Stephen Clark 1795, '96, '97, '99, 1801 and '07; John Shaw 1800 and '02; Jedediah Hammond 1803, '04, '05, '06, '14 and '15; John Crowley, Sen., 1808 to '14; Nathan T. Sprague 1816, '17, '22 to '25, and '30; Abel Bishop 1818 to '22; Isaac Dickerman 1826 to '30; Marvel Johnson 1831, '32, '33; David French 1834 and '35; Rufus Crowley 1836 and '37; Chauncy Cook 1838 and '39; John Bryant 1840 and '41; Russel Barber 1842; Dr. John Crowley 1843, '44, '45,

'48, '62 and '63; Abijah Cole 1846, '47; John Ackley 1849, '50; Daniel Packer 1851; Alva Pierce 1852, '53; John C. Eddy 1854 '55; Benj. Billings 1856, '58; Leander Derby 1857, '59; Thomas Dodge 1860, '61; Alfred Crowley 1864, '65; Warren Horton 1866, '67; John P. Hoskison 1868, 69; Aaron W. Cook 1870, '71; Philips E. Chase 1872, '73.

DELEGATES TO CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTIONS.

Abram Jackson 1793; Jedediah Hammond 1814; Abel Bishop 1822; Nathan T. Sprague 1828; David French 1836; Dr. John Crowley 1843; John Bryant 1850; Philip E. Chase 1870.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

Although always casting a large majority of votes for the dominant party, Mt. Holly has never been much favored with county offices. Dr. John Crowley was elected State senator for the years 1849, '50 and '51, and assistant judge of the county court, in 1867 and '68, and is the only man ever elected to any county office from this town.

Jedediah Hammond, Chester Spencer and Marritt H. Dickerman have each held the office of deputy sheriff.

PROMINENT MEN.

It is proper that some special allusion be made to those men who were instrumental in procuring the organization of the town, and were prominent in its business affairs during its early history. The Clarks were, perhaps, the most prominent in this respect; but their history is to be made the subject of another article, by another pen.

ABRAHAM JACKSON took a leading part in the organization of the town, and in its business affairs for the first few years. He was moderator of the first town-meeting, and chairman of the first board of selectmen. He was also the first representative, and was twice re-elected to that position—and was several years a justice of the peace. He removed to western New York in 1810. The date of his death is unknown.

JEDEDIAH HAMMOND was for many years a leading man in town. He was for several years constable and collector, and held various other town offices. He was representative 6 years, and a delegate to the constitutional convention of 1814. He was also a justice of the peace some 16 years. He was a noted "pettifogger;" and in his best days there were few lawyers in the county who had a larger practice

before justice courts; in fact there was for years scarcely a justice trial in this or the adjoining towns, in which he was not engaged as counsel, on one side or the other. He was also for a time a deputy sheriff. He was holding the latter office in 1813, while James Anthony was confined in the jail at Rutland, under sentence of death for the murder of Joseph Green, and was left by Sheriff Barker in charge of the prisoner the night previous to the day set for the execution. During the night Anthony committed suicide, tearing out the lining of his coat sleeves, his pillow-case, &c., to make a rope to hang himself with, and Hammond was accused of being in some way accessory to the deed—either by gross negligence, or by actual complicity with the culprit. The charge, however, was never substantiated. He died Nov. 20, 1849, aged 83 years.

JOHN CROWLEY, second son of Abraham Crowley, was at an early day called to official positions in town. He was elected town clerk in 1801, and held the office 9 years—and at different times held every office in the gift of the town, except constable. He was representative 6 years, and a justice of the peace 25 years, being first elected to that office in 1802, and holding it by consecutive appointments as long as he lived in town. He removed to St. Lawrence county, N. Y., in 1827, and died there Sept. 12, 1840, aged 74 years. He was the father of Dr. John Crowley.

STEPHEN TUCKER was a prominent citizen.

THE CLARK FAMILY OF MOUNT HOLLY.

There were four Clark brothers who located in town about the same time, the exact date, I am unable to ascertain; probably about 1788. They came from Connecticut.

Stephen was the only one who figured in town offices. He was mainly instrumental in getting the town organized and it is said gave it its name.

He was the first town clerk (1792) and re-elected several terms. For the number of years he held the office see my paper on Mt. Holly.

He was the second representative and re-elected several times as may be also seen by consulting my papers, and also a justice of the peace several years.

STEPHEN CLARK settled on a farm at what is now known as the North Parish, near the Baptist Church, owning all the land in the immediate vicinity of what is now called North Mt. Holly. His farm has been divided into three farms owned severally by S. H. Ackley, L. A. Colburn and M. Dickerman. The site of the original building, with about 13 acres of land is, owned by David Horton.

ICHABOD G. CLARK, brother of Stephen,

was prominent only as a deacon and main pillar of the Baptist Church. I think, I gave a brief notice of him in my paper. The other brothers, Peter and Chauncy were not in any way distinguished. None of the descendants of Stephen Clark now reside in town.

(DR.) JOHN CROWLEY.

FROM PAPERS OF MRS. LYDIA CLARK MEECH.

Stephen Clark and brothers were among the first settlers in the present town of Mt. Holly. Stephen who was a man of influence among the pioneers of this place and active in helping secure the charter of the township, had the honor of conferring upon the town its name, which he did, calling it after Mt. Holly in Connecticut, the place from which he came when he emigrated to Vermont. He was a son of Job. Clark of Wallingford Vt. and married Rachel Jackson of the same town, daughter of Abraham Jackson and sister of William Jackson, the old Dorset, pastor (see history of Jackson family in Dorset vol. I. p. 192). Stephen Clark was a man of good parts and his wife from a family of rare merits and talents, was a very capable woman says Mrs. Meech, "who had ability enough to give her children."—They had sons, Lyman, Miles, Russel, Asahel, Stephen, Orville, Homer; daughters, Fanny, Orpha and Lorry.—Two or three of the eldest were born in Connecticut, the others in Mt. Holly Vt.—Stephen Clark prospered at first for a number of years, but at length becoming involved with or by a Dr. Rugg, became somewhat discouraged with his reversed circumstances in Mt. Holly, and still hoping to better his condition by a remove to the young and growing State of Ohio, emigrated thence in the fall of 1815, "travelling in what was then called a Holland purchase wagon, after leaving Rochester, N. Y. southwest through this State into Pennsylvania where they stopped for the winter and in the Spring removed to a place in Ohio, afterward called New Portage. The family at this time" "consisted says the Rev. Homer, in a letter of 1870, of Stephen Clark and wife, Orville, Homer and two orphan children of a brother of Mr. Clark—a boy, Norman, and a girl, both younger than his children. Miles and Lyman had previously settled in Ohio and awaited the coming of their father and family. Asahel was married and settled at Glens Falls, N. Y., and Orpha married and settled in Shrewsbury Vt. Fanny—Asahel writes

to Lydia Finney, July 10, 1805, of the recent death of a sister, probably her. Mrs. Meech says Fanny was married and died with the spotted fever or an epidemic, one week from the day of her marriage. Mrs. Meech, also, says her husband's youngest sister Laura (or Lorry as spelled in all the old letters) came to live with Asahel and her after they went to housekeeping in 1808 or 1809, and was with them when her parents removed to Ohio.

They commenced life in this new country (says Rev. Homer) by clearing the land, building log houses at first, which afterwards gave place to large frame buildings, into the labor of all which, Orville entered and was constantly employed with the same energy of character that conspicuously adhered to him through life."

NEW PORTAGE, Jan. 23d 1818.

* * * *

Father's situation and prospects are such as to be very gratifying to those who have known him in better days and in more recent trying circumstances I have no doubts three or four years will place him again in easy circumstances. Miles is doing better than I ever knew him. The Society in this part of the State is made up of the best part of the Yankee emigration—far better than the Holland Purchase. But the Yankee population does not so much predominate in other parts of the State."—

LYMAN CLARK.

From an old "circular letter" of Miles, 9½ pages foolscap, to his brothers, Russel, Orville and Lyman.

April 20th, 1818.

Warren, Tenth Town in the first Range, Batavia, P. O.

"I have purchased a farm on which there have been some little improvements and I shall raise, if the last part of the season be good, probably two or three hundred bushels of grain. I have chopped about five or six acres of lumber and heaped the brush, which I intend to sow to wheat before I return in October. I bought Johnson Clark's farm. He occupies half the farm this year—from which we shall raise 500 or 600 bushels of grain this year. My calculation is to erect a potash this Summer as here is an excellent place to collect ashes, as there are no buyers and a fine chance to procure plenty at six cents a bushel; and there are no stores within 12 miles. If I can any way get a few goods this Winter, what then; I have some hopes of negotiating some such alliance."

NEW PORTAGE, Sept. 20th, 1818.

Dear Brother I have been at this place a week I have exam-

ined the head waters of the Tuscarora river and those of the Cayuhaga Lake to see as to the probability of connecting the two waters together . . . \$25,000 will be an ample sum to make good navigation from the Tuscarora to Lake Erie I have bought of Miles one of the finest farms in this country I give him \$12, per acre—It is a beautiful farm. . . . Lyman has gone to St. Mary's to attend the Indian treaty, and I have not seen him, but I am told the law business is good—I was told by respectable men at Talmage to-day, that if you had been in this country two years ago, you might now have been a member of the Senate. Miles is a pretty big man here—has made money. He sold my mill-seat for \$200, cash in hand; has disappointed us very much; the privilege was worth \$1000, the least calculation, but I have got another and a workman brought with me from Buffalo now waiting to begin the work. We shall have a saw-mill going this Fall. Father is well pleased with the country and gaining a little property. He lives in a miserable log-house but he is in hopes of a better."

RUSSEL CLARK.

"TO ASAHEL CLARK."

LETTER OF STEPHEN CLARK.

(The only letter known to be extant of the first settlers in Mt. Holly.)

PORTAGE OHIO, Jan'y 7th, 1820.

Dear Son :

We have been wanting with great anxiety for a long time to here from Glen's Falls we have not heard one word from any one since I believe in July, at that time Russell wrote that he should be in New York the 10th of Sept. to receive his monny from government then he should be directly in Ohio, we have not had one word since we fear that some misfortune has taken place. We have had two letters since that from Orpha. She tells us she knows nothing of you, had some Expectation in the fore part of the season of seeing you and Levy * in this country, but that we must forever give up. I have nothing to write that is of much consequence at this time we enjoy a comfortable measure of health except Lyman; he is quite unwell; is threatened with a fever but I hope it will not prove dangerous. It is very healthy in genneral the Doct. has been gone two or three weeks to Columbus the seat of this government to try for a County seat at this place and we know not the result as yet but we think there is a good prospect—our season has been good crops came in well. We raised upwards of 500 bushell of corn and a comfortable supply of wheat the winter is mild and the snow has not been shoe deep.

There is much complaint of hard times and it is truly so. There is no monny stiring of consequence there is none to be got—our

* Col. Levi Finney, who married Stephen Clark's daughter, Orpha.

clothing comes very dear by reason of few merchants and they ask what the please and hard paying as there is no monny. Leather is also very dear and hard to be got. I was in hope that Russell would come on here and bring some cloth. Wooling or factory cloth will fetch almost any price—We are as well suted with the country as ever and have done as well as can be expected and better considering our curcumstance when we got here it is true we are some put to it for Cloathing as we have no sheep and they are hard to be got but we hope for the best—Orvill and Lorry are teaching school for the winter homer and Norman goes to school so that your maum has no help at all—I want you to write I feel very anxious to know what your prospects are and how you are Like to git along we think hard that you have not written us since we left the state of New York but we make greate allowance considering your trouble and disapointments* but I hope you will take time and write I want to here once more from Doct. Rugg I wrote him last summer and I wrote very plane and Desired him to write me agane but I have Received no answer had he had the feelings of a man he could not have used me as he did last winter could he look into our little hut and see our circumstance when he is sittin in his Room and seeing his furnture, then vew us and consider how much he has been the means of much of our distress how much I have paid for him which has been the means of his living in stile and out of trouble and what little amends he has made me how he told me last winter after I had traviled 6 or 7 hundred miles and wated many days in hope of a little help to tell me I might as well talk to a stone as to him I must confess I thought it more inhuman than a savage I think him to have lost all kind of human feeling and all obligation I must leave for the more I reflect the more inhuman it apears I am willing he should see these lines.

Remember us to the Doct. family tell the children to write to Mr. Ranger and family the kiness he shew me I cannot forgit—when I look back to Shrewsbury think how I parted with Orpha and Lidia and the little children what little prospect of ever seeing them more it will bring tears but, Son, I must leave. Remember your kind parent.

STEPHEN CLARK.

Jan'y 8th this Morning is like a Spring Morning you must excuse my writing as it was wrote late at Night and no way to mend my pen."†

LYMAN—first son of Stephen Clark, a lawyer by profession, died at New Portage Ohio, May 20, 1826, unmarried. By nature a man

* Asahel had his house at Glen's Falls, with nearly all its contents burned a short time before.

† The above letter is written in very fair business hand for an old man.

of large talent, manly beauty and elegant manners, highly educated—his brother, Gen. Orville, said of him. "He was the most learned, man I ever knew." Miles in one of his family letters writes of brother Lyman's narcotic good-nature. Fatally his very social felicity—his profession led him to associate but too freely with those who loved the circling glass. For several years he struggled and yielded—grew morbid with himself. A letter to Asahel commences, "I do not know as you will care to hear any more from so worthless a brother" ends—"I remember Sister Lydia and my other Sisters with melancholy pleasure—

forgive—L. CLARK."

Miles again writes. "Brother Lyman was found dead yestarday morning at a house occupied by Dr. Roberts and myself, we being absent from home at the time, a considerable distance. He undoubtedly died in one of those fits to which he has been subject after extreme intemperance. . . . A Better heart, a sounder head was hardly to be found in any family, nor a more unfortunate man has come within my observation."

A fall that has occurred to many of our most promising men—in our best old families at some time—often covered in history—but has been.

MILES built the old turnpike in Fair Haven before he moved to Ohio. He continued to live at New Portage.—A successful, much respected citizen, stable, temperate and religious, engaged in many important works and useful improvements in the new settlement in addition to the duties of his profession as a physician until his death. He was born in 1780 and died in 1827. He married his wife in Mt. Holly. They had one son and several daughters. Mrs. Miles Clark died suddenly (leaving an infant daughter) in 1825.

DR. RUSSELL CLARK.

* *OBITUARY* from the *Sandy Hill Herald*.

DIED, at his residence near this village, May 30, 1849, Dr. Russell Clark, aged 67 years. He was born in Vermont, pursued his preliminary studies there, completed his professional education in Philadelphia, and removed to this place some forty years ago. He was a skillful physician—among the very first in northern New York, and devoted the best energies of his life to his profession, in a wider range of practice than usually falls to the country physician. Always on

* By the Hon. Charles Rogers, son in law of Dr. Clark

the alert, the poor patient was visited with the same alacrity as the rich. No fervor of summer's heat, no sweeping of the savage tempest through the gorges of the mountains of Warren the severest winter day ever arrested his progress to the bedside of suffering. All hours of night and day—for nights and days in long succession, has he traversed the broad extent of Washington and the wildest of the most desolate quarters of the adjoining County of Warren. His nature was all sympathy and kindness, his heart was a stringed instrument, vibrating to the best impulses of our nature. A generous act, a noble deed swept over it in melting softness; no act of inhumanity or baseness was heard along its chords. He belonged to a family celebrated for talent, one that has illustrated the learned profession by the splendor of their genius. Death has made great gaps in that family of brothers. Their remains lie scattered in different states, but their lives, though divergent, have been united in the memories of their boyhood and the affections of riper years; and we trust the grave is but the portal to a union eternal.

RUSSELL CLARK was born in Wallingsford, Ct. * 1782; married Aurra, daughter of Capt. Seth Wheeler of Sudbury, Vt. Children, a son, Dr. Erskin G. Clark, now living at Sandy Hill, Wash. Co., N. Y. and a daughter, Mrs. Susan A. (Clark) Rogers, now living at the same place—widow of the late Hon. Charles Rogers.

Dr. Russell Clark used to write popular whig songs. The following is chorus to one of Harrison's tunes, sung to the tune of "*The Campbells are coming.*"

Hurrah! for the Hero that lives at North Bend,
The farmer and statesman and poor man's friend,
We like him in war and we like him in peace,
They like him out West and we like him down East.

ASAH CLARK.

Born in Mt. Holly 1784; graduated at Middlebury College in 1807; studied law with Mr. Shepherd of Granville N. Y., afterwards of Vergennes, Vt.; married to Lydia Finney of Shrewsbury in 1806; Children: Nelson Napoleon, born at Shrewsbury, Vt., and De Witt Clinton, born at Granville N. Y.; He practised as a lawyer at Granville and Glens Falls, N. Y.; died at Glens Falls, in 1822.

His widow married in the fall of 1826, Hon. Ezra Meech, then member of Congress, who died in the fall of 1856; and Mrs. Meech, May, 1857, removed to Burlington where she now lives aged 88 years, † Nel

* Says his daughter, Mrs. Rogers.

† See biography in Shrewsbury papers.

son N. graduated at West Point; entered the United States Army; wounded in a duel, died, aged 24. * (D. W. C. C. (Gen.) lawyer, editor, confidential clerk of the U. S. Senate, died at Burlington, Aug. 1870. A further account of whom may be expected in a supplement to Burlington in the IV. volume of this work.

Asahel Clark stood high in College; during his last year, desirous of consummating his marriage with Miss Lydia Finney to whom he had been some years engaged, he thought, as it appears by an old letter from Gov. Israel Smith, then a member of Congress, of a clerkship at Washington.

"City of Washington, March 16, 1806.

Dear Sir:

Your letter dated the 27 of Feb'y is received. I will attend to your request and endeavour to procure for you a clerkship during the next session of Congress, the compensation of which will be sufficient to defray your expenses to and residence at Washington during that time. I can only promise you my best endeavours in this business but cannot give assurances of success. There are a great number of persons constantly looking out for vacancies.

When you see your beloved Lydia you must make my respects to her for I think of her as you do, that she is a charming girl and will make you an excellent wife.

Yours sincerely, ISRAEL SMITH."

Mrs. Meech says when Mr. Clark found that a clerkship would only support himself he abandoned the idea, and made arrangements to enter at once, after graduating, upon the study of his profession. He delivered the oration at the dedication of the Granville Academy in 1809; was a popular 4th of July orator, an able speaker at political conventions, took an early and leading part in politics, was a republican and free mason, and held a Major's commission in the regiments of the Hudson in 1812-14.

Plattsburgh, Aug., 14, 1812.

My Dear Lydia:

I wrote you from Albany, on Sunday last, giving a detailed account of my tour with the British Adjutant General and the result of our interview with Gen. Dearborne, to wit a suspension of hostilities for the present, which letter I presume you have rec'd before this. I returned in the remarkable quick passage of a day & half from Albany. Nothing new has occurred since my return except I am this moment informed that another Flag of Truce has arrived on

* See Finney Family in History of Shrewsbury.

our lines with dispatches but of what nature I am not informed.

On my return I found the shirts you have so kindly forwarded to me, * and the two letters you have still more kindly written me. I am grateful to you, My Dear, and to heaven, the source of blessings, for all your kindness heretofore, but especially for your kind and affectionate remembrance and attention at the present moment—engaged in employments, to me entirely new, and uncongenial with those sympathies which more or less govern me, I feel my hours of leisure hang heavily on my hands.

The Bearer, a soldier who goes home, has this moment called for the letter and is impatient. *Adieu My Love.*

Your unchangeable CLARK.

My Dear Lydia.

Plattsburgh, Oct. 30, 1812.

My Dear Lydia :

I take the earliest opportunity which has presented to inform you of my arrival here after a tedious and very ill provided passage of 4 days on the Lake. Indeed the last night we were out it was doubtful for several hours what would be the fate of the Vessel and consequently of us. Capt. Toby aid to Gen. Chandler, and myself, worked on deck most of the night, without hats for the wind blew so hard we could not wear them.

We yet remain here and when we shall be permitted to go to Champlain I cannot tell. Gen'l Bloomfield refuses to let us go as yet, assigning as a reason that if Gen'l Pettit moves on, his approach will alarm the Enemy. Arrangements are evidently making to have a little fighting done soon.

I send this by Capt. Yale who goes to Albany with the Prisoners, taken the 23d inst by Maj. Young at St. Regis. It was a brilliant little enterprise for our Militia, and we feel a little proud that *the first stand of Colors taken during the war has been taken by a Detachment of our Brigade.* The whole No. of Prisoners taken was 40 including 2 Capts. 1 Lieut. One Ensign was killed, poor fellow. A considerable quantity of military stores were taken. I intended to have

* He always wore the grand old ruffled shirt ruffles, a fingers-width from the throat down the bosom-length, elegantly plaited and laid over back, which the careful young wife never suffered any other fingers but her own to iron and plate. He dressed with scrupulous care, was a man of distinguished handsome manners; a gentleman who was the warm and intimate friend of Gov. Clinton, noted for his personal elegance and polished conversation. The Governor not unfrequently dined at the table of Mr. Clark, his fair Lydia presiding as hostess. Mrs. Meech has an oil painting of Mr. C. which shows a fine head and countenance, but said not to equal the subject. An elderly gentleman, a cousin of Madam, gazing at it once with me, exclaimed, raising his hands emphatically, Ah! but it does not look as well. He was the finest looking man—the handsomest man, I ever saw.

written you from * W Hall and sent the flannel you mentioned, but Wing went off with out my knowing it and carried off my Buffalo skin which I meant to have brought with me as I have no bedding of any kind.

I cannot now calculate with certainty what time I shall be able to go home. The Paymaster has not yet returned from Albany but is daily expected. I hope my dear, you will have somebody see a little to the dividing that corn when harvested. I hope Mr. Ranger will not neglect to do the work to the barn. If he should I wish you my Dear to speak to him on the subject.

I borrowed 5 pounds of nails from Sam. Skinner which I forgot to replace. I wish they might be got of Farr and paid. Now my Love. I believe I have put tasks enough upon you to suffice till my return. Do my Dear write me every chance. Tell Nelson & DeWitt to be good Boys. *Adieu My Love.* Heaven bless you. A. CLARK.

Capt. Yale is waiting.

My Dear Lydia.

City of Washington, Monday, March 9, 18—.

My Ever Dear Wife :

You will undoubtedly be surprised on receiving a letter from me of this date at this place (if you are so fortunate as to receive it) but after what has taken place since I left home, nothing ought to surprise us now adays. The delay of the Vice President's arrival kept me here in suspense 10 days without being able to do anything, expecting him daily. But from my interviews with the Secretary of War, I had no doubt that the Statements the V. President would make on his arrival would produce an immediate adjustment of my claim without an application to Congress. So thought the Vice Pres't and other Gentlemen here, acquainted with such business; and so I have not the least doubt would have been the fact had it not been for that ridiculous and at the same time infamous publication in New York, in which I am introduced to the Administration at Washington as being so important a character as to be at the head of a grand national plot to blow up the present Government and place Mr. Clinton at the helm.

It was like the breaking out of a Volcano on Capitol Hill. I dont know that the President or Heads of departments actually kept within doors to avoid immediate distruction, when they found the Grand Conspirator was within the City; but it was a day of dark faces; t'was like the discovery of some powder plot. I confess I was never so much surprised as I was to see myself thus suddenly attacked on so large a scale and connected with the man, who of all others is the most dreaded here, as his prime Minister in this great work of overturning the Government. I could not but foresee the result in the suspension of my business until the public mind

* Whitehall.

could be set right by being undeceived, which is I believe now effectually done, and instead of its having the effect, eventually, which was intended either to injure me or Mr. Clinton, it must result in the disgrace of that infamous, base and wicked faction in N York which has some of its creatures very near us, who I shall not be surprised to find the Authors of that vile fabrication, and if I do it will be a day of sad accountability to them. They will not find me standing alone in unequal contest with their damnable machinations. You will pardon my saying so much on this subject, My Dear, and think what must be my feelings to be kept here so much longer than you or I expected when we parted, the suspense of my business, and my painful anxiety about you from my protracted absence, waiting from day to day for something satisfactory to write and hoping tomorrow would produce it, have combined, I believe, to make me as unhappy as I ever deserved to be in this world. Nothing but my occasional wrath and the high notice of some important Friends here has interrupted my melancholy for a fortnight.

But I'll say no more, twill all be over shortly. I am under great obligations to the Vice President for the interest he has taken in my behalf; it has been more than I could have expected. My claim for indemnification against the Hudson Regiments is now before the Senate and the Chairman has just told me I shall have a good report in the morning and the V. P. assures me it shall be acted on immediately. This is the first moment I have been able to write you any thing to be depended on such has been the strange state of things. I have settled my old account against the Government and got my money, about \$200.00 and were it not for my distressing delay, I should have nothing to regret on the journey. I will write to Whitley day-after-to-morrow, by which I hope to inform when I return.

I enclose you \$20. and send this under cover to Alpheus Doty, not daring to trust to G. Falls P. Office. Pa's love to DeWitt. I hope he is a good boy.

Adieu, My Love, God Bless and make you more happy than, in his absence from you, your affectionate

Husband can be.

Mrs. L. Clark.

ASAHEL CLARK.

Compl'ts to Capt. Powers & Wife & Whit. Love to Julia.

Major Clark received a land warrant for services in 1812.

In July, 1820, he visited his parents and family in Ohio. He writes back to his wife: "Father is actually in better circumstances than I ever knew him since my remembrance. Miles is said to be getting rich and I think it is so. Russell's farm here, aside from all his other lands is quite a little fortune.

The country is fruitful to abundance, but you are asking in your mind what are *you* going to do? have *you* got Ohio mad? I cannot tell you yes, my Dear * *

(His family had been trying to draw him to Ohio to settle, as a great place for a young and talented lawyer to rise in.)

Mother, Lorry and all the rest cross this letter with their love—God bless and protect you my dearest Lydia.

A. CLARK."

His wedlock was one of those olden and most beautiful of love-marriages. Dear, aged Madam Meech always speaks of him as a husband of unalterable and unequalled affections; in very pleasant proof of it, she has the loveliest package of love-letters before and after marriage, that we have ever turned over.

Mr. Clark did not need a new country to help him to rise in. He was already too eminent at the Bar in the State of New York, too popular in politics in Warren County, to render a remove even to Ohio, prospectively more attractive.

Many years after he was in his grave his son, while pursuing his law studies, writes to his mother:

"Judge Davis (in whose office I am) did not know until this evening that I was the son of Asahel Clark. In the course of a conversation with him this evening, I asked him if he knew father? He said no; but on learning that Asahel Clark was the man, he was in an ecstasy of astonishment. He immediately says to me: "Asahel Clark was the most eloquent man, I ever, in the whole course of my life knew, by far. He was infinitely above competition." I have seen (said Judge D.) Judge Dwight sit with his mouth open for an hour, on the bench, completely carried away by your father's eloquence. He then told me a number of anecdotes of him, ending by pronouncing him in elocution the first man in the State of New York. He then said to me: Clark, have you any of your father's eloquence? If you have you have got a fortune. Thus it is that lawyers, who knew my father, speak of him to me; in a manner which a son most loves to hear, and makes me prouder of him dead than of all the honor and consideration, I have ever hoped to attain."

We have an old printed address, as early as 1816—one large sheet, four columns.

"ADDRESS

TO THE ELECTORS OF WARREN COUNTY."

Closing paragraph:

"Finally, Fellow Citizens, the Candidates are before you, their

characters are open to your inspection. If you are captivated with the splendid misery which follows in the train of "legitimate kings" vote for its admirers. If you wish to see the barriers of your country broken down before an invading enemy, vote for their apologists and abettors. But, if you wish to reward the Veteran for his toils—the Patriot for his labors, and see the Institutions of your country perpetuated to your children, vote for the Republican Candidates.

April 27th, 1816.

ASAHEL CLARK."

Mr. Clark, the summer or fall of his death, was promised by the leaders of his party, the nomination for Member of Congress. The caucus was warned. Mr. Rogers, another noted lawyer, while pledged to Clark, worked secretly for himself. Mr. Clark, by his faithful wife,* who with a woman's instinct distrusted the ally, and by others was warned. It was never in the nature of a Clark to doubt a man that proffered friendship; and from his popularity, talents and friends enlisted he had no reason to expect anything but success when he fell sick—but for a few days apparently—from overwork. Rogers seeing an opportunity rallied his supporters, secretly, (to Mr. Clark's party) got up a caucus just twenty-four hours ahead of the caucus appointed to nominate Clark, and got out the nomination for himself. "It struck," says our authority* "like a thunderbolt" in the county—friends in hosts, flocked to Clark. "The nomination was illegal." "A warning should be out at once and the whole county rallied—the Rogers nomination called and tried, and Clark yet should go;" so his numerous friends assured him, pressing to his sick room. But the disappointment in Rogers—in a friend and politician of his own party—the excitement from the cause and press of excited friends to his room was too much. "No;" he said "it shall not be." "Let him go." Typhus fever succeeded rapidly. He died within a week, He was first interred at Glens Falls—later his ashes were removed to the burial-lot of his brother, Dr. Russell Clark, in the village of Sandy Hill, N. Y.

STEPHEN, 5th son of Stephen Clark, died while in Middlebury, Vt. (where he had entered college) in 1804, aged about fifteen.

* Mrs. Meech.

GEN. ORVILLE CLARK.

BY E. D. BAKER, *

Soon after his advent to Sandy Hill, Mr. Clark, by his natural suavity of manner and general gentlemanly deportment, won the respect of not only the young men of his own age, but of the public generally. That enterprise and love of the beautiful, which were characteristics of his whole life, were early developed. A neglected dwelling, or a filthy street, he could never tolerate, and all, that departed from the strictest rules of cleanliness and propriety were sure to meet with unrestricted condemnation at his hands. He was soon admitted to practice in what was then known as the County Court, presided over, by those afterwards eminent jurists, Walworth, Willard, Cowen and others, whose names are identified with the jurisprudence of our County, and the State, which was honored by their legal lore. Soon after he was admitted to the County bar, Mr. Clark was engaged in a trial which created great interest in the entire community, which together with the fact that it was his first effort, attracted a crowd to the court-room. He had proceeded but a little way in the trial when all became convinced of the wisdom of his client in selecting the young lawyer to manage his cause. The address to the jury astonished not only his friends, but drew upon him the encomiums of the older members of the bar, many of whom had few peers and few equals in the State. From this Mr. Clark rose rapidly in his profession, and was not long in placing himself side by side with the veteran practitioners of the day, and not many years elapsed before, with common consent, he took his stand at the head of the bar in the County, and his fame as a lawyer brought him clients from almost every section of the State.

At an early date Mr. C. evinced a military talent which soon attracted the attention of the public and by the voice of the people he was placed in one position after another until the highest military honor was conferred upon him by his appointment as Maj. Gen'l. His love for the military soon diverted his attention from his profession to a certain degree, but it was not until after many years that he abandoned that profession, which

* Former Editor of the Sandy Hill Herald—a political and personal friend of the General.

his talents so eminently fitted him to adorn, for renewed activity in other branches of business.

It was not to be expected that one gifted as Gen'l C. could long escape the notice of the political party with which he affiliated. His political addresses were plain, convincing, argumentative and truly eloquent. From his first advent as a public speaker until the time of his death, Gen'l C. took an active part in every important political campaign. He was a great favorite with his party but if possible a greater favorite with the masses, with whom he had a greater influence than almost any other man.

When his popularity was approaching its zenith, by the unanimous voice of his party Gen'l C. was nominated for State Senator, at a time when the 4th Senatorial District comprised one eighth of the State. He was elected by the largest majority ever given to any candidate in the district; Soon after entering upon his duties as Senator, he became pitted against the late Samuel Young, one of the most eminent statesmen of his day. Although Gen'l C. and Col. Young belonged to the same political party, the divisions in the party placed them in antagonism, and the friends of both gentlemen looked forward with interest to the time when they should meet to contend for the mastery, and when it was known that Gen'l C. was to address the senate every nook and corner were filled to repletion, and it is no exaggeration to say that a more masterly forensic effort was never listened to in the State. The New York Herald, in alluding to the speech, said: "The statesmanship and oratory of the Senate of the United States have come down to the Senate of New York"—Suffice it to say Gen'l C's. victory was complete, and the "Lion of the Senate" was forced to yield the peerage to his comparatively youthful competitor. With such a reputation, Gen'l C. soon attracted the attention of the leading members of his party, and had his ambition been equal to his talents he might have won any position in the gift of the people of the Empire State, but his active habits led him into the more practical business of life, in which he was at times eminently successful and at others unfortunate, but from the latter he would rise to renewed exertion and success.

At the expiration of his senatorial term,

Gen'l C. turned his attention to rail-road matters. It was mainly through his efforts that a bill was passed through the New York legislature authorizing the New York Central Rail-Road to take stock in the Great Western Railway of Canada, which hastened the building of that important link in our great western thoroughfare.

With the late Gov. Paine, Gen'l C. surveyed a route through Texas, for a road which if completed would have been the main line of the Southern Pacific Rail-Road. Through the apathy of northern capitalists and the unsettled state of the money market nothing more was done than to attract attention to what must eventually be the only sure and secure route from the Mississippi to the Pacific ocean.*

From Texas Gen'l C. went to Iowa to take charge of the improvement of the Des Moines river. Good and bad fortune alternated with him until death put an end to his active life. Had he possessed an inordinate love of money he might have amassed a fortune; but he was liberal to a fault and seemed to care nothing for money save obtaining it, and when obtained it was free to all who sought it. The poor never asked in vain, and so long as he had, it was freely given.

He had but two children, a son and a daughter; the latter dying at the age of 26. Her death cast a blight upon the future life of the doting father; he mourned for her and would not be comforted.

As a citizen few men ever numbered more personal friends. His refined and elegant taste beautified all with which he came in contact, and the beautiful village of Sandy-Hill still bears, and will for years to come, bear the impress of his cultivated taste.

The sudden death of Gen'l Clark while on business at Fort Des Moines, Iowa, spread a gloom over the whole community. His funeral was attended by a large concourse of citizens assembled from the towns and villages adjacent. It was truly a day of mourning, and the memory of the lamented dead will long remain green in the hearts of those who knew and loved him.

"DIED—At Des Moines, the capital of Iowa, Gen. Orville Olark, of the village of Sandy-

* There is a vast deal more of information in the letters of D. W. C. Clark in regard to the Texas R. R. business, and *work done there* than given here, which we reserve for the promised paper on Gen. D. W. C. Clark. *Ed.*

Hill, Washington County, N. Y., on the 19th of March, 1862, of congestion of the lungs, aged 61 years."

The above announcement by Telegraph . .

A cheerful face, a gladsome presence, an animated and useful citizen has disappeared from among us. The untiring advocate of village improvement, the beautifier of the waste places, the adorer of neglected localities. To him a tree in full verdure was a living presence, a shrub or flower a thing of beauty, and he has done more than any other man to scatter through our streets their affluence of summer garniture. For long years he has moved among us the vitalizing and energetic principal of every active enterprise. His heart was the gushing fountain of all kindly feeling — his friendships were unchangeable—his hand open as day to melting charity—his benevolence measured by his wishes would have embraced the world.

Gen. Clark was indeed a remarkable man. With few advantages of early education, little or no classical attainments, by perseverance and self culture he ripened into respectable scholarship. He entered the profession of the Law, and in a short period worked himself up to a prominent position, and stood at one time among the leading men of the profession in Northern New York. He was a good advocate and addressed juries with great power and success, and there lay his strength. He was returned to the Senate of this State in '43 and then and there became a leader of one of the Democratic sections. He maintained through his whole Senatorial career a reputation for talents, skill and adroitness which gave him great influence.

He is the last but one of that noble band of brothers—the sons of Stephen Clark.

He had his faults—who has them not? Perfect purity and entire perfection exist not on this earth. He had his faults, but they were dwarfed by the magnitude of his virtues, and lost sight of and forgotten in the broad lustre of his good deeds. Of all the public men that old Washington has produced there is not one whose life embraced a wider circle of devoted friends, or whose memory will be cherished longer; and among all of her honored names, there will be none enshrined higher in the affections of the people than that of Orville Clark.

C. ROGERS.

"Orville Clark" (writes, the Rev. — Homer,

in 1870) "was born in Mt. Holly, Vt. in June 1801. He removed in 1815, with his parents to Ohio. They stopped on the way, through the winter, at Oil Creek, Pa., where Orville taught the winter school." This young school-master of 14½ years "finding no difficulty in governing his school with large scholars much older than himself; the only scholars who resisted his authority being his younger brother, Homer, and Norman, an orphan nephew who lived with his parents." There were no advantages for education in that new country (then Portage, Ohio, where his father settled) but "he was most fortunate in having a superior instructor in his brother Lyman, who was an elegant and accomplished scholar of fine literary tastes, extensive reading and a general knowledge of men and the affairs of the country and of life."

"After the death of his parents, in 1822, he left Ohio, went to Glen Falls, N. Y., and commenced the study of law with Messrs. Bruce & Hay. I think he could not have remained more than one year when he entered Mr. Weston's office at Sandy Hill, with whom he completed his studies of seven years, which was then the time required, and entered into a partnership with him, which continued while Mr. Weston remained in the practice of law.

Mr. Baker knows what his reputation was as a lawyer, politician, public speaker; active in all business operations, a leading conservative legislator, a far-seeing comprehensive mind, refined, with cultivated intellect, and kind, generous nature."

He married Delia, daughter of Hon. Henry C. Martindale of Washington Co., N. Y. They had a son (Asaue) and daughter (Minnie, or Minerva). The son is now living at Sandy Hill, N. Y.

From a letter of D. W. C. Clark (Gen.) then at Brandon, it appears Gen. Orville had a little dip into the Canadian Rebellion. He went at least by way of Burlington into Canada to offer his sympathy and aid.

"REV HOMER J. CLARK, D. D.,

one of the ministers of the Pittsburg Conference, now in session in this place* was born at Mt. Holly, Vt. Dec. 15, 1803. When he was 12 years old his parents removed to New Portage, then included in Medina Co., Ohio. They were members of the Congregational church, in which faith he was carefully educated, and so decided was the influ-

* Sandy Hill, N. Y.

ence of his early training, that, at the age of eight years, he experienced renewing grace. In his 17th year he was united to the M. E. Church, two years afterwards he was licensed to preach, and the next year entered the Ohio Conference.

At the close of his first year in the itinerancy, he took a located relation for the purpose of attending college, and accordingly entered the Ohio University, where he pursued his studies with great diligence and success, and was graduated in 1829. Being readmitted into the Ohio Conference, he was transferred to the Pittsburg Conference and stationed in the city of Pittsburg, and the next year was elected Professor of Mathematics in Madison College, having also charge of the Methodist Society in Uniontown, the seat of the College. In 1831, he commenced negotiations with the trustees of Alleghany College, then under the patronage of the Presbyterian Church, which resulted in the transfer of that institution to the M. E. Church, under whose direction it has since had a flourishing and highly successful career. After preaching one year in Steubenville, Ohio, he was elected to the vice presidency of Alleghany College, and in 1836 elected, president. He continued in this office until 1847, when in consequence of ill health, he resigned and entered upon a superannuated relation for three years.

In 1850, having recovered his health, he was appointed to Alleghany City, and the next year to Pittsburgh. In 1852, he was elected editor of the "Pittsburgh Christian Advocate," and the term expiring in 1856, he was elected Presiding Elder of Pittsburgh District, which position he held until 1860, when he was appointed to his present field of labor—Steubenville District. He received the degree of D. D. from Transylvania University in 1837. In the various relations which he has sustained to the church, as an educator, and as an executive officer and preacher, he has for many years shown himself eminently trustworthy, invariably competent and abundantly successful. [*Sandy Hill Herald.*]

Rev. Homer Clark has been twice married; children: one son and several daughters. He is still living, (July, 1874) at Orville, Ohio, and reposes in his green old age in the fame of having been an eloquent Methodist preacher.

D. W. C. Clark writes to his mother, after 1822, from Sandy Hill, of the death of Elijah Clark, and in 1826, mentions also the widow of Elijah Clark as being or residing there. Elijah Clark (Mrs. Meech says) was an uncle of her husband (Asahel) brother of Stephen, his father, and that he had also another uncle, Timothy Clark, residing in that section of the country, and it was his

family that first drew the family of Stephen Clark that way.

We would also acknowledge indebtedness in these papers to Mrs. Delia M. Clark, and Mrs. Susan A. (Clark) Rogers of Sandy Hill, N. Y., and to Mrs. W. H. Barker, of Burlington, Vt., granddaughters of Stephen Clark.—*Ed.*

STEPHEN TUCKER was a prominent citizen. He was town clerk 4 years, and held many other positions of trust and honor. He was 12 years a justice of the peace, and was holding that office at the time of his death. He was an honest man, and an upright magistrate. He died Dec. 26, 1828, aged 64 years.

DEA. EDMUND BRYANT was one of the solid, substantial men of the town in its early days. He never sought political preferment, but rather shunned it; and yet he was often called to fill positions of responsibility in town affairs. He was most prominent in religious matters, and devoted his energies mainly to the interest of the Baptist church. He was one of its originators, its first presiding officer and its first deacon, and, through life, one of its main supports. He died Dec. 19, 1839, honored and respected by the entire community, aged 71 years.

DEA. ISAAC DICKERMAN was many years a leading citizen of the town. Of him it may be safely said, no man ever enjoyed, in a *greater* degree, the respect and confidence of the people. He was for many years a deacon and one of the main pillars of the Baptist church. He was also often called to responsible positions in town affairs—as selectman, lister, &c. He was representative 4 years, and a justice of the peace some 10 or 12 years. He was emphatically a man of peace, and his influence was always exerted to allay strife and promote harmony. He died Nov. 9, 1845, aged 69 years.

HON. NATHAN T. SPRAGUE was one of the prominent men of Mt. Holly, and for many years wielded a strong influence in all that concerned the town. He settled here in 1810, and entered into the mercantile business, which he prosecuted successfully during nearly his entire residence in town. He eventually became a large landholder, and for several years carried on the farming business somewhat extensively. He held many offices of trust and responsibility in town. He represented the town in the legislature 7 years—was delegate to the constitutional convention in 1828, and was a justice of the peace many years.

He accumulated a large property, and became

the wealthiest man who ever resided in Mt. Holly. He removed to Brandon, Vt., in 1833, which town he has several years represented in the legislature, and since his residence there he has for several years held the office of assistant judge of the county court. He is still living in Brandon, at the advanced age of 85 years. (1871.)—[Still living, 1875—*Ed.*]

ABEL BISHOP was a noted schoolmaster in the early history of the town—was one of the first who taught school in town, and continued to act in that capacity for 20 years. He was representative 4 years, and for some years a justice of the peace. He left town in 1825 and removed to western N. Y., and whether now living or dead is not known to the writer.

Many others, though less prominent officially, deserve to have their names recorded as pioneers in the settlement of the town, who braved the toils and hardships of the wilderness, and conquered homes for themselves and their descendants. viz. Thomas and Asa White, Joseph, Bixby, Abel Farwell, Job Todd, Aaron Horton Asa and Jesse Sawyer, Jonas Holden, Abel Foster, Edmund and James Tarbell, Enoch and Daniel Jaquith, Phinehas Carlton, Royal, John, George and Walter Crowley, Samuel Hosmer, Snow Randall, John Chandler, Wm. and Jacob Earle, William Graves, Isaac Fish, Joseph and Benjamin Frost, John Moors, Zacheus Prescott, Jacob White, John Randall, Jethro Jackson, John and Samuel Russell, Hoxey Barber, David Chatterton, Pardon Crandall, Perry and Alex'r Wells, Nathan Doolittle, Seth Livingston, Elijah Davenport, Martin Cole, Thomas Davis, Joseph Kinnee, and probably others whose names have not come to the knowledge of the writer. Many of those above named, as well as those heretofore mentioned as first settlers, have children and other direct descendants now living in town.

There are eleven farms in town which are still owned and occupied by the direct descendants of the original settlers. The present owners are as follows, viz. Alfred Crowley, grandson of Abraham Crowley; Alvin Holden and Marvel J. Holden, grandsons of Jonas Holden; Darius Horton, grandson of Aaron Horton; Merritt O. Hammond, grandson of Jedediah Hammond; Mordecai Dawley, grandson of Perry G. Dawley, Sen'r.; William W. Foster, grandson of Abel Foster; Allen Ives, son of Ebenezer Ives; Leumas Tucker, grandson of Stephen Tucker; Stillman Tucker, son of Joseph Tucker; Henry Smith, grandson of Edmund Bryant.

LONGEVITY.

The following named persons have died in this town, aged 90 years and upwards:

Hannah Crowley died Aug. 25, 1839, aged 94 years and 4 months; Royal Crowley d. May 8, 1856, æt 90 y. 9 ms; Ichabod G. Clark d. Sept. 10, 1847, æt 93 y.; Sarah Cook d. Aug. 25, 1861, æt 95 y.; Hannah Dodge d. Oct. 10, 1852, æt 95 y. 8 ms.; Mary Foster d. Dec. 18, 1862, æt 100 y. 3 ms.; Sarah Holden d. April 23, 1856, æt 99 y. 3 ms.; Joseph Pollard d. Feb. 21, 1871, æt 91 y. 5 ms.; Eunice Priest d. Sept. 20, 1856, æt 90 y.; Silas Proctor d. Dec. 26, 1845, æt 95 y.; Alexander Wells d. Nov. 2, 1866, æt 91 y. 8 ms.; Lucina White d. Sept. 1, 1845, æt 90 y.

Samuel Lander was the first adult person who died in this town. His death was caused by the accidental discharge of a gun set in a cornfield for the destruction of bears.

The first child born in town was a daughter of Amos Ives.

The first male child born in town was Perry G. Dawley, Jr., who is still living (1873) at the advanced age of 90 years, and resides within 50 rods of the place where he was born. Joseph Haskel, one of the early settlers, is still living, at the age of 93 years.

There are at present (1873) residing in town six persons over 80 years of age.

CASUALTIES.

In 1825 Mr. Lyman Dickerman, one of the early settlers; and a most estimable citizen, was instantly killed by being thrown from his carriage—his horse taking fright while descending a steep hill. His age was about 60.

In 18— Silas Proctor, Jr., was killed by a falling limb, while felling a tree in the woods. The next year Judson Chilson, a young man, came to his death in the same manner.

In the month of April, 1852, Silas E. Cole was drowned in Randall's pond, in the north part of the town. He, in company with Miss Tamar Pratt, started out for a ride on the water in a small skiff: after rowing some 30 rods from the shore, by some unskillful management the boat was upset, and both were precipitated into the water. The accident was witnessed by people on shore, and Mr. D. L. Dawley, now hotel keeper at Hydeville, Vt., hastily threw off his outer garments, and plunged into the water, and, at the imminent risk of his life, succeeded in saving the young lady; but Cole not being a swimmer, was drowned. He was about 22 years of age, and universally respected.

In April, 1853, a little son of Leander Derby, Esq., was found drowned in the flume of his father's tannery. He was 5 years old, and the only child of his parents.

In April, 1865, Mr. Charles Kimball, while engaged in throwing down an old building, was fatally injured by being struck on the head by a falling timber, and died in about one hour. His age was about 42.

During the great freshet in October, 1869, while Mrs. Esther Bixby, wife of J. J. Bixby, was standing, in company with her little son, a few feet west of the bridge at the outlet of Randall's pond, watching her husband and A. C. Randall, Esq., who were attempting to save some lumber, the ground suddenly gave way beneath their feet, and they were both precipitated into the seething current below, and carried rapidly down stream. The accident was witnessed by the two men, who immediately started to the rescue, and succeeded in saving Mrs. Bixby. After being carried some 30 rods down stream, she had the presence of mind to seize hold of an overhanging bush, to which she clung till rescued by her husband. The boy was carried some 20 rods further down stream and drowned. He was about 8 years old, and an only child.

On the morning of the 8th of June, 1870, a frightful railroad accident occurred in this town by which six men lost their lives. Some half mile westward of the Summit station is an embankment some 12 or 15 feet high. Through this is a narrow culvert for the passage of a small rivulet which makes down from the hills on the north. This stream ordinarily contains but little water, and in time of drought scarcely any: but it is capable of being swelled to a fierce mountain torrent, by a powerful rain: such a rain occurred the day and night preceding the accident.

About 6 o'clock in the morning of the day named, a train consisting of an engine, tender, and one express car, containing about thirty passengers, started from the summit station, moving toward Rutland. The little stream, during the night, had become a torrent—the culvert became choked with flood-wood and drift, so as to seriously impede the passage of the water, which forced its way around the stone-work, washing out the base of the embankment, which was composed of sandy, gravelly soil, for the space of some 20 feet, leaving a portion of earth above, and the ties and rails in their proper position, so that the engineer saw no trouble ahead. The engine had passed

over so far that the trucks nearly rested on the solid road-bed, when the track sunk so that the engine was left at an angle of 45 degrees; the tender sank to the bottom of the chasm, and the express car was thrown entirely over it, smashing the cab, and driving up to the very mouth of the fire-box—the hind truck resting on grade, while the forward end was some 4 or 5 feet below. The passengers were in the forward end of the car, and about midway was a light partition, in the rear of which was the express matter. As the car pitched into the chasm and struck the engine, the partition gave way, and barrels, boxes and bundles were precipitated down upon the people in the forward end of the car—at the same time the end door in front was burst open, and the hot steam from the boiler came rushing into the car, blinding and scalding the passengers, many of whom were disabled by injuries or wedged in among the debris of the express matter.

Nearly every person in the car was more or less injured by scalding or otherwise. The engineer, the fireman, and one other man who was riding on the engine, were instantly killed, and three others afterwards died from the effects of burns and other injuries, and twelve others were severely burnt, or otherwise injured, who finally recovered.

BY MRS. SARAHETT PACKER BULL.

REV. DANIEL PACKER,

Now residing in Mt. Holly, has held a prominent position in the Baptist denomination over fifty years—for 36 years pastor of the Baptist church in the town in which he resides. The simple facts, some of which I have gathered from his own lips, will be perused with interest by many.

Daniel Packer was born in Guilford, Vt., Sept. 23, 1786. His father was of English descent: though it may be added "that a member of the Packer family upon a late visit to Europe, found in Paris what he believed to be strong evidence of the French origin of this family." But this, to say the least, is very doubtful.

His father was a man of mark. He married Molly Green, daughter of Joseph Green, a Baptist minister living in Leyden, Mass., and many of the principal families in Guilford claimed James Packer as their great progenitor, while his wife, and mother of the subject of this sketch, was a lady superior to many of her day, and instructed with great care her family in the duties and responsibilities of the Christian faith.

And may we not conclude, that the Christian fidelity of the parents was, under God, the occasion of the early conversion of all their children. Thus was he early the subject of divine grace. Though my father did not publicly put on Christ at so early an age as some other members of the family, yet, when once enlisted, his whole soul and energies in whatever work presented itself were for the salvation of souls.

In the year 1807 he felt his duty to follow his Lord and Master into a watery grave, and at that time united with the Baptist church in Guilford, and went on his way rejoicing in hope. He also felt a deep interest in the spiritual condition of his fellow-men, and that it was his duty to stand on Zion's walls and proclaim a redeeming Saviour. But a profound sense of his unfitness, while the conviction pressed heavily, restrained him from making, for a time, his feelings known. "But," says he, "as I retired to my accustomed place for secret prayer, God brought me fully into 'the liberty wherewith Christ makes free,'" and he felt no longer doubting as to the character of his exercises, or his duty publicly to magnify the grace which alone had wrought his deliverance from doubt.

"The command was impetative; I dare not disobey. I disclosed to my wife my decision and my purposes. The burden was removed, and God was able to direct and support me." Though his advantages for literary attainments at that time were limited, he was obliged to cultivate the talent God had given him; consequently his labors were much more arduous; but being a man of vigorous mind, resolute will and strong common sense, he was not easily foiled in his purposes. In the summer of 1810 he began to preach not only in the towns adjoining, but in the town where he resided. Sometimes he held meetings in his father's barn in Guilford, as there was no meetinghouse in that part of the town. He felt, however, that God had a nobler and broader field than opened for him in that place. His great and generous heart extended its sympathies beyond his parental home, to minister to them whom God had in store for him. He came northerly, through Rockingham, stopped at Elder Balsler's, who had a word of cheer and kind hospitality for the wanderer; thence through Windham and Manchester, preaching at the last named place; thence to West Dorset, where he spent the sabbath—so on through Danby and Wallingford to Mt. Holly. Stopping first at Deacon Isaac Dickerman's, he made known to him his mission. The good deacon says to him, "We

had a young man here last sabbath to preach to us on trial—he was not right; he did not give us gospel doctrine." He says, "I replied to him in this wise: it is not best to be in haste choosing for God's service." But the Deacon insisted he should remain over night, and they would have an evening meeting at his house. But he said to him, your people are so scattered it would be impossible to get them here: but they assured him of no failure on that ground, and he finally concluded to remain, and preached to a well filled house. It being thanksgiving week, they insisted he must remain through the week, and preach upon that day. After much consultation, he concluded to do so, and remained even two weeks longer, and preached several times. It seems the hand of God was in the work, and he had found the part of the vineyard wherein he must labor. A committee was appointed to consult with him. They did so, assuring him \$100,00 a year, and a house for his family.

March 11, 1811, he returned with his wife to this field of labor, and settled as their pastor. The Baptist church at that time numbered only 23 members—but 12 resident members. July 2, 1811, a council was convened to ordain him. The services were held in an orchard back of the hotel kept at that time by Dr. Clark. Elder Leland preached the ordination sermon. Dr. Jonathan Going gave the right hand of fellowship. Elders Harrington and Mucallah were present and took part in the services. There was an immense concourse of people present.

Soon after this the seed sown began to spring up. The refreshing shower of grace continued through the summer, and fifty souls were added that season. The church walking in the peace of God, and in the comfort of the Holy Ghost, were edified.

In 1815 they erected a meeting-house at the north part of the town. The Lord immediately filled and sanctified their new house of worship with his presence; and, with the many additions and removals to other towns—for, within twelve months three churches were set off to other towns adjoining—an uncommon measure of the spirit of grace and supplication was poured upon the church; members were greatly quickened in their spiritual affections, and the standard of piety in their body generally much elevated. As a result the convicting and converting power of the Most High was signally manifested, and crowds of anxious sinners, for days in succession, pressed their way to the mercy-seat, and each year brought forth its

fruits mete for repentance, until the church in a few years numbered over 480 members. God blessed his labors abundantly. The pastor's work was not wholly confined to this church. He was often called to other towns to do ministerial duties. Those that had gone out from this flock were attached to their first shepherd, and he was called to minister to them in times of prosperity as well as in affliction. His generous heart yearned towards them: they were like children to him: they had grown up, temporally as well as spiritually, under his kind ministrations. The good seed sprang up and sealed his ministry, giving him souls for his hire, and he was living—the purpose of his whole soul—to do with his might what his hands found to do, whether his days should be many or few.

During the pastorate in Mt. Holly of nearly 40 years, he baptized over 1600 persons, which we trust will be as stars in the crown of his rejoicing, when God makes up his jewels. Though very liberal to other denominations, he was firm as the rock of ages in following the commands of our Saviour. He took the Bible as his guide and stand-point—Jesus as his support; all of which failed not to interest and awaken the careless and unconcerned. He gave to God the praise, to God the victory. It may be said of this now father in Israel, he has always taken an active interest in the great missionary operations of the day. Always—unless hindered by sickness in his family, or otherwise—he has attended the Baptist Anniversaries, Associations, Conventions, and the several gatherings for the promulgation of truth, and has ever been ready with willing hand and heart to aid every good word and work for the cause of Christ. We feel that God has rewarded him in his labors of love. He has sometimes lost, financially—once, nearly all his earthly effects: but for all that his trust in God wavered not, nor were the hungry permitted to go from his door without a blessing and welcome from his scanty store.

Those fifty years were not, however, without their sometimes harmful teachings. The heart of this Christian soul was tried in the furnace of affliction, but not found wanting. His family consisted of a wife and four children. Death claimed first the eldest, a daughter, and in a few short months the companion of his joys and sorrows was taken. She had helped to bear the burden and heat of the day in his early life, and took none the less upon her in later life. Her maiden name was Jemma Jewett.

She was a daughter of Capt. Jewett, then residing in Putney. She was a worker in her Master's vineyard. Her teachings and exemplary life were not in vain in the church with whom she walked, and were the means of effecting much good. She was truly the pastor's help. She came with him to his new home; she helped to heal the broken-hearted, nourish the sick, and rejoice with those that rejoiced, and weep with those that wept. She lived a peaceful life, and died a triumphant death. And then, again, in less than two short but perilous years, that silent, unwelcome messenger again knocked at the door of our hearts, and took our only brother, the pride and hope of us all. It was a severe blow to our minister-father to give up his young son preparing for the ministry. But he was a devoted Christian who was called, over ready and willing to obey his Master's summons. God had a higher and nobler purpose for him.

I speak of these light afflictions, which are but for a season, to show that this long tried pilgrim has had his path threaded with shadows as well as with sunshine. Though now too much enfeebled for active duties, his mind is active. Though the temporal light is fading from his eye, we trust the spiritual light is growing brighter, and not far distant the day when he will not only see face to face the loved ones gone before, but he will find rest—"rest for the weary soul;" though never weary in his Master's cause, and reap a rich reward for his labors of love.

[Since the above was received, Mrs. Bull, daughter of Elder Packer, writes:]

"Peacefully he fell asleep in Jesus, June 30." (1873.) "I said to him, 'Father, you are just waiting at the door.' 'Yes, my child, Jesus is ready to receive me.' "His sickness was brief. Disease had struggled for months to rivet its hold upon his feeble body; but it resisted, with the aid of his masterly energy and strong will, until three weeks previous to his death. Though suffering most of the time, nothing escaped his lips but gratitude and thanks. Each day, as friends from far and near thronged to catch one more word of cheer, with smiles brightening up that dear old face, his hand and heart went out to them.

"His funeral was at the north church, July 2d. Though remodeled, from the associations of many years it had always been a sacred spot to him. The desk and orchestra were heavily draped. His slip was completely shrouded.

A beautiful display of flowers, the autumn leaves and ripened grain, arranged in different forms, served as a symbol of the life thus passed 'as a shock of corn fully ripened in its season.' The church was filled to its utmost, and the congregation was composed mostly of aged people. As they lived in that day the preceding sixty years, the tear, the silvered heads, bowed in sweet tribute of respect to his memory, evidenced how well they had revered and loved their old pastor.

"Revs. J. C. Farrar, Wright and Clement officiated at his funeral—Rev. Mr. Farrar preaching impressively from Ps. xvii, 15. He was buried in the church-yard near his loved home, the dear body being lowered into the grave by his son and three sons-in-law. He had almost attained his 87th year."

THE INVALID'S REQUEST.

BY M. A. DICKERMAN.*

Open wide the window, Mary, the blinds wide open fling,
And draw me gently thither where the genial breath of
Spring
May fan my throbbing temple and cool my burning
brow,
And kiss away the fever on my cheek so burning now.
Let me gaze upon the verdure—earth's richest carpet
spread
For the thoughtless myriads who on her bosom tread;
O! could they see the beauties which in that verdure
lie,
Twould kindle admiration in each beholder's eye.
Let me look upon the flowrets, though scarcely to be
seen,
Emblems of humility, peeping up from 'mid the green
Telling us of purity,—with what eloquence they speak;
As in their silent language they exhort us to be meek.
Let me gaze upon the forest, in vernal tints arrayed,
Now varied and commingling, like the artist's light and
shade:
O! I love to look upon them—those sturdy monarch
trees,
That bid defiance to the blast, but gently greet the
breeze.
Let my eyes behold the mountains, those bulwarks
strong and old,
Stupendously uprearing, as if guarding some strong-
hold:
But my mental vision wanders, nor ceases it to roam,
Till it rests on that loved object—my own Green Moun-
tain home,
Let me listen to the ripple of the gently murmuring
rill,
As joyously it glides along, meandering at will;
Reminding us of life,—as it hastens to its goal,
The mighty deep receives its trust—Eternity, the soul.
Let me listen to the warblers as they peal their merry
notes,—

As strains of richest melody gush from their tiny
throats;
So happy and so joyous they buoy my spirits up,
And cause me for a moment to forget my bitter cup.

Yes, draw me to the window where the balmy breath of
Spring
May kiss away the teardrops, sad thoughts are wont to
bring;
And earth in vernal splendor shall my thoughts from
sadness win,
As I gaze upon the landscape, and drink its beauties in
May, 1864.

* A native of Mt. Holly. These lines were sent by the proprietor of the well known establishment for invalids, at Saratoga, N. Y., some ten years since; the name of the gentleman has escaped us. The writer was, we think, a young lady patient in the institution.

MOUNT TABOR.

BY GIDEON S. TABOR, ESQ.

The town of Mt. Tabor is situated in the S. E. corner of Rutland county; bounded N. by Wallingford and Mt. Holly, E. by Weston, S. by Peru, and Dorset, and W. by Danby. It was chartered Aug. 28, 1761, and was one of Gov. Wentworth of New Hampshire's charters, by the name of Harwick, to Jonathan Willard and 60 others, in the usual form of charters, to contain 6 miles square. This township lies principally on the Green Mountains—nearly two-thirds of it yet in a primeval state, with the exception of some entries for lumbering purposes; the west side, however, lies in the valley of Otter Creek, and furnishes some excellent intervale lands. Otter Creek runs about five miles in this town; the Rutland and Bennington railroad about the same distance. Danby railroad station is in Mt. Tabor. The road from Manchester to Rutland runs about 2 miles through the S. W. corner of this town—thence into Danby, running within 80 rods of the town line between Danby and Mt. Tabor, the entire length of said line. The inhabitants living in Danby, on said road, own the lands to the mountain in this town, which materially lessens our population. We find no record of any inhabitants in this town of earlier date than 1782; but there were probably settlers here as early as in any town in this vicinity.

This town was organized March 17, 1788. Gideon Tabor, moderator; John Jenkins, town clerk; John Stafford, John Jenkins and Gideon Baker, selectmen; Jonathan Wood, treasurer; Elihu Allen, constable and collector; Giles Wing and John Stafford, listers. For

petit jury, Beloved Carpenter, Gideon Tabor, Giles Wing, Jonathan Wood, John Stafford and Gideon Baker.

There was another town meeting, May 28, 1788, at which it was voted that an immediate estimation be made of the property; also a tax of £5 to be made out and collected in grain, to defray the expenses of laying out roads, purchasing books, and paying other necessary expenses.

A list of the names of the freemen was as follows: Elishu Allen, Gideon Tabor, Gideon Baker, Matthew Randall, Jr., Giles Wing, Benj-Cornwell, Beloved Carpenter, Jonathan Wood, Stutely Stafford, Edward Corban, John Stafford, Elijah Gary, Jacob Wheeler, Jr., Stephen Hill, Palmer Stafford, Samuel Quitman and Daniel Sherman: 17 recorded at the date of the organization.

I found a certificate among my father's old papers, of the election of Gideon Tabor as representative of the town of Harwick, in 1788, signed by John Jenkins, town clerk—the Legislature to convene at Westminster.

The name of this town was changed from Harwick to Mt. Tabor, in 1803. The change was made in consequence of there being a town by the name of Hardwick in this State, which caused miscarriage of mail matter. This town has never had any postoffice within its limits, but depends on Danby and Weston.

A part of Bromley, (now Peru) 200 rods wide, east and west, and 6 miles long, was annexed to Mt. Tabor in 1805, and remained with Mt. Tabor 20 years, and then was annexed to Dorset. That strip contained about 14 families.

There is a natural pond on the top of the Green Mountain, on the town line between Mt. Tabor and Peru; said line running through the centre of said pond. From this pond flows a stream called the Big Branch, which runs north about $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles to a lumber mill built about 1854 by F. M. Button—now owned by Jenkins & Hackett; thence, west by south, to Otter Creek, east of Danby Borough. The whole distance of the Big Branch is about 7 miles. This stream has on it 5 lumber mills, a tannery and cheese-box factory, a stave and a clapboard machine. There is another mill stream in the east part of this town, which is the head of West River, and has two lumber-mills on it, in this town. There is also a mill stream that empties into the Big Branch at the Button mill, and has a lumber mill on it which was first built by Silas Barrett, and now owned by John B. St.

Mars; and a lumber mill on the Green Mountain stream, in the southwest part of the town, owned by James P. Griffith, which does a good business. There was a road laid out and built through Mt. Tabor from Danby Borough to Weston, about 1812 or '15. About this date several families were settled in the east part of this town. The first of them was Samuel Foster, father of Asa B. Foster, Esq., formerly of Weston—now of Pittsford.

The first Proprietors' Meeting was warned by William Fox of Wailingford, and holden in August, 1805—William Fox, Esq., moderator, Gideon Tabor, Esq., proprietors' clerk; at which it was voted to allot the town, and that Jonathan Parker, David Steel and Gideon Tabor should be a committee to superintend the allotting.

It was voted, moreover, to give David Steel, Esq., a strip 500 rods wide on the east side of the town for 16 original proprietors' shares that he owned. The remainder was allotted in 1807; the Governor's lot was chartered in the S. W. corner of the town. This town, with the exception of Steel's 500 rods cliff, and the Governor's 500 acre lot, was run out into 96 lots—two lots to each proprietor's share; designated by ranges and numbers, and first and second division lots. One share was for the incorporated Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, one share for a Glebe for the Church of England, as by law established; one share for the first settled minister of the Gospel, and one share for the benefit of a school in said town.

About 3000 acres of the best part of the town, including the Governor's lot in the valley of Otter Creek, was first settled, and titles obtained by pitches and vendue sales for taxes. It was ascertained in 1857, by running the town line between Danby and Mt. Tabor, that parties claiming under Danby had crowded into Mt. Tabor 10 rods at Danby Borough, the centre of said line, which takes about 60 acres of land, 8 dwellings, the meeting-house and the old banking-house, all treated as being in Danby, and will virtually form Mt. Tabor, and remain so by acquiescence, unless an act of the Legislature, or a judgment of Court sets it right.

There was a log school-house built at an early date on the farm of Gideon Tabor, near where the widow Sally Griffith now lives. The first school I ever attended was in that house, taught by my father, Gideon Tabor, in the winter of 1808-9. It was the last school taught in that house, and the last school taught by my

father. There are four school districts in this town at this date. (1869.)

Of the old inhabitants the first I will mention was

JOHN SWEET, who came into town about 1782, and settled upon 60 acres of land at the foot of the Green Mountains, on the farm Martin Foley now owns. He was a pious old gentleman. An anecdote of him I have heard related from the pulpit is too good to lose. His log-house stood directly at the foot of the Green Mountains. In the month of May, 1815, there was a very severe rain storm one night, with heavy thunder and lightning, and a large rock, some 200 rods up the mountain, undermined by the water, started and swept every thing before it. It came directly towards the house. The family heard the thundering of the elements and tumult of the rocks, but was prevented by the darkness from seeing the real danger. They could hear, however, the fearful rumbling and clashing, and fled to a little hill just west of the house, in great consternation. Before they left, however, the old gentleman stopped to kindle the fire. The old lady urged him to hurry and leave the house, or he would be buried alive. The old gentleman then said to her, "Woman, remember there is a God in heaven." Daylight revealed to them, that the huge rock, sweeping all before it thus far, had come within three rods of the house, and lodged in some newly plowed ground; and the floodwood, rocks and earth that followed had run all around the house, but had left the little tenement unharmed. I saw it a few days after, and went to the starting point.

The old gentleman died about 1818, and was buried in the burying-ground on my father's farm, by the side of five of his children. He had a large and respectable family. They all left town soon after his decease. His eldest son, David, became a minister of the Gospel, and is now living in Hebron, N. Y., an aged man, nearly 90 years old.

GIDEON BAKER was in town at the organization, and one of the first selectmen, and once represented the town in the Legislature. He lived where Hiram Griffith now lives, one mile south of Danby Borough. He and his wife and a part of their family were Methodists. His kitchen was the stated place for holding Methodist meetings, for a number of years. He had a large family: there are none of them living in town now. The old lady died in 1823, and the old gentleman in 1824, and were buried in the Tabor burying-ground. The first marble

in that ground was erected at their graves by the old lady's son, John Chatman of Dorset.

WALTER TABOR came from Tiverton, R. I., to Danby, with his family, about the year 1782 or '83. He lived in Danby about 10 years, and then came to this town: his farm was on the east side of Otter Creek, and is now owned by John B. Griffith. His buildings are all gone. He died in 1806; was a prominent man in town, and held some offices. His eldest son, Gideon Tabor, was born in 1762, and was in the war of the Revolution 4 years. He came to this town about 1784: married Hannah Carpenter, daughter of Beloved Carpenter, then living in this town. Beloved Carpenter was a brother of Governor Benjamin Carpenter of Guilford. Gideon Tabor served as town clerk in this town 28 years; represented the town in the Legislature most of the time for about 30 years; was a justice of the peace over 30 years, and died in February, 1824, in the 62d year of his age.

My father, Gideon Tabor, raised a family of 8 children that arrived to years of majority. There are but two of them living now—myself and sister Sophia, who owns and occupies the old homestead where she was born, and is now 70 years old.

CALEB BUFFUM moved into Mt. Tabor in 1815, on to a farm on the east road about 1 mile from the Creek road. He lived nearly 40 years in town, and raised a large family; and then sold his farm, and went to Rutland to live with his son Caleb Buffum, Jr. He and his wife both died in Rutland, but were brought back and buried in Mt. Tabor burying-ground. Esquire Buffum was an energetic, useful man in town, and represented Mt. Tabor in the Legislature several years, and held all the town offices at different times.

STEPHEN HILL, mentioned in the organization of the town, remained in town until his death, on the same farm (which was the north-west corner of the town). His youngest son, Amos, lived and died on the same farm. There are none of the family now in town, and the farm is now owned by John Hudson.

Stephen Hill, Gideon Baker and Gideon Tabor were the only men that remained in town from its organization until their death; and there is not a legal representative of those who organized the town, except the Tabor family, that remains in the town.

We have no meetinghouse in town, except upon the land that Danby has appropriated, as before stated, upon our Otter Creek border, and

the inhabitants in the west part of the town attend meetings there, at Danby Borough.

We have Methodists and Congregationalists that hold meetings there, both in the same house.

Communication from James Hathaway.

REVOLUTIONARY SOLDIERS.

Walter Tabor, my grandfather, was a soldier of the Revolutionary army. He resided in this town from 1792 until his death in 1806. James Hathaway was also a sergeant in the Revolutionary army; was long a resident of this town, and died in 1826. Joseph Moulton was in the French war, and also in the Revolutionary war. He died in 1815. Gideon Tabor, my father, was in the war of the Revolution 4 years. He went into the service at the age of 16 years.

IN THE WAR OF 1812.

Edward C. Tabor, Arden Tabor, my father and William Colston, went into the service from this town. Edward C. Tabor was an orderly sergeant.

You ask if ever any minister except Sweet resided in this town. Benjamin Shaw, a Methodist preacher, came into the east part of this town, and made an effort, for several years, to obtain our lands granted to the first settled minister: he did not succeed, and left. We never had a regular read lawyer to reside in town.

John W. Tabor, my brother, was an M. D. He studied with Doctor Eli Learned of Danby; graduated at Castleton in 1822; practiced in West Clarendon a year or two, and settled in Plattsburg, N. Y.—came home to Mt. Tabor in the fall of 1829, and died in May, 1830, of consumption, aged 34.

MINERAL SPRINGS.

'There are two mineral springs in this town. One is about a mile and a half south of east from Danby Borough, on the mountain. The water is brought to the foot of the mountain in logs, and is in considerable use for medicinal purposes. The other one is at the foot of the mountain, on J. P. Griffith's land, about 2 miles south of the Borough.

ORIGINAL GRANTEES

Jonathan Willard, John Howard, William Buck, Elijah Ferris, John Renold, Thomas Hunter, Nathan'l Marshall, David Hunter, Ezekiel Napp, Enos Fuller, Peter Reynold, Samuel Hawley, Abraham Finch, Joseph Crouch, Gabriel Sherwood, James Palmer, Lewis Barton, Daniel Harris, Eli Parsons, Nehemiah Messen-

ger, Sarah Lampson, widow; John Lampson, Daniel Hare, Wm. Hare, Anthony Woolf, James Cutler, Jacob Lomis, John Wentworth, John Chamberlin, Thomas Wentworth, Tho's Martin, John Walbridge, Jonathan Willard, 3d, Samuel Canfield, Eldad Vanwort, Hezekiah Lomis, Wm. Fincourt, Ebenezer Strong, John Rice, Beriah Lomis, Abraham Utler, Samuel Rose, Jr., Judah Aulger, Elisha Smith, David Aulger, Joseph Eames, Ebenezer Eames, Cyrus Aulger, John Aulger, Ebenezer Napp, Richard Fogeson, Richard Truesdell, John Joslyu, Hendrick, Minard Christian Ray, Samuel Willard, Asa Douglas, Richard Wibard, Esq., Daniel Warner, Esq., James Neven, Esq., Charles Foot, John Nelson.

LETTER FROM TABOR FAMILY.

"Troy, Feb. 12, 1863.

"My Dear Miss Hemenway:

"I duly received your letter, and at once wrote my father, who resides in northern New York, for some facts touching my grandfather, and have his reply; but it is very meager. I send now such a sketch as I think would be appropriate.

"My grandfather was most distinguished for his military talents and zeal, and did much to inspire the spirit the Green Mountain Boys exhibited in the war of 1812; in which war he he was offered a high commission in the regular service.

"It was my father who was in the Legislature of Vermont, in 1833 and 4. He sold his farm in Shelburn Point some twenty years since, and has since and now resides in the valley of the St. Lawrence, Franklin Co., N. Y. I was not old enough at the time to realize how unwise it was to allow this property to go out of the family—lapse of time only serves to strengthen my regret.

"I do not know whether you are fully aware of the fact, that Shelburne is one of the most delightful regions the sun shines upon, and that the 'The Point,' so called, is the most beautiful part of the town.

"Very truly yours,

"C. F. TABOR."

In the last War, '61, Mt. Tabor paid bounties to five soldiers, \$300 each, and \$7, per month while in the service. We paid Daniel Lain of Danby, a bounty, which is included in the five.

We had six in the army over and above our quota, when we paid those bounties. I think there is not another town in Rutland county that has furnished as many men for the war, according to her population, as Mt. Tabor.

SOLDIERS FURNISHED BY MOUNT TABOR.

Volunteers for Three Years, credited previous to call for 300,000 volunteers, of October 17, 1863.

Names.	Reg. Co.	Age.	Enlisted.	Mustered.	Remarks.
Joseph Ayres,	10 C	28	July 22, '62	Sept. 1, '62	Killed at Cold Harbor, June 3, 1864.
Henry J. Baker,	6 F	18	Aug. 13, "	" 15, "	Pro. to Cor., killed at do. do. 6, "
Nathan F. Baker,	6 F	20	Oct. 4, '61	Oct. 15, '61	Discharged Aug. 1, '62.
Joseph Buffum, Cav.	H 30	" 24,	" "	Nov. 19, "	Killed July 3, '63.
Elias E. Cox,	7 D	18	Dec. 17, "	Feb. 12, '62	Re-enlisted, Feb. 17, '64.
John Fortier,	10 C	26	July 22, '62	Sept. 1, "	Died Oct. 27, '62.
John J. Howard,	2ss E	28	Oct. 16, '61	Nov. 9, '61	Discharged Nov. 11, '62.
Geo. A. King,	6 F	18	Sept. 30, "	Oct. 15, "	" Oct. 24, "
Exes Minett,	2ss E	23	Oct. 31, "	Nov. 9, "	Wounded—in Gen. Hospital, Aug. 31, '64.
Joseph Minett,	4 A	20	Sept. 9, "	Sept. 20, "	Killed at Petersburg, June 23, '64.
Eli A. Moers,	10 C	29	Aug. 7, '62	" 1, '62	Mustered out, Sept. 5, '65.
Geo. W. Sheldon,	11 C	27	" 8, "	" " "	" June 24, "
Isaac A. Sweat,	7 D	21	Dec. 6, '61	Feb. 12, "	Pro. Cor. dis. Dec. 25, '63.
Abel B. Tarbell,	5 E	21	Sept. 2, "	Sept. 16, '61	Died Feb. 4, '62. [in Gen. Hosp'l.
James M. Tarbell,	2ss E	19	Oct. 16, "	Nov. 9, "	Pro. Serg't; re-en'd Dec. 21, '63; w'd—
Martin M. Tarbell,	7 D	20	Dec. 12, "	Feb. 12, '62	Re-enlisted Feb. 17, '64.
Thomas J. Tarbell,	2ss E	26	Oct. 16, "	Nov. 9, '61	Pro. 2d Lt. Co. E, Jan. 1, '64; died Oct. 9.
P. W. Thompson,	do.	24	" "	" "	Discharged June 1, '65.
Wm. A. Thompson,	do.	27	" "	" "	May 15, '62.
Lyman C. Wells,	do.	23	" "	" "	Feb. 9, '63.
Calvin White,	9 B	45	June 18, '62	July 9, '62	" Nov. 6, '62.
Eli A. Willard,	2ss E	17	Oct. 16, '61	Nov. 16, '61	Re-enlisted Dec. 21, '63.

Volunteers Re-enlisted.

Elias Cox,	7 D				
Hiram Greeley,	6 E	—died of wounds received in battle of the Wilderness, not in above list.			
Martin Tarbell,	7 D				
Eli A. Willard,	2ss E				

Paid Commutation.

Asa L. Warner.

Entered Service.

Wm. A. Thompson, prisoner, and died at Andersonville, Oct. 20, '64.

The following list were residents of Mt. Tabor, who enlisted in the latter part of the war, some of them for other towns. I have no record of their enlistment, or discharge, or age.

A. Hill, L. A. Britton, Wm. Hesleton, Anthony Kent, E. O. White, John C. Thomas, Wm. White, R. White, H. J. Wilder, Wm. Buffum, J. C. Griffith, S. Hill, J. W. Larken, M. White, Sewall Howard, Ed. Magee was killed in battle; Edgar Thomas, Barlow G. Wescott, William Goodrich, Charles Stimpson, George Waterhouse, E. Spear, Elias Thayer, L. A. Moore, A. W. Tarbell.

H. H. Thompson, sent home sick, and died Sept. 20, '65. William A. Thompson re-enlisted, and died in Andersonville prison, October 20, '64. A Frenchman, by the name of Zebast, enlisted from this town. Thomas J. Baker served 3 years from this town.

PAWLET.*

BY HIEL HOLLISTER.

This town is situated in the southwestern

* Paulette, evidently of French origin. Of Lake St. Austin, below, the same might be inferred, aside from the tradition of an early Jesuit missionary settlement, on the shores of this lake.

corner of Rutland county, and has Wells on the north, Danby on the east, Rupert on the south, and Hebron and Granville, N. Y., on the west. It is 6 miles square and contains 23,040 acres. It lies in lat. N., 43° and 23'. It took its name, we may presume, from its principal river, which was spelled by early writers Paulette and Paulet. It is divided from north to south, nearly through its centre, by a high range of mountains, is flanked on the west by an auxiliary range of less height, while on the S. E. it touches on Danby and Dorest mountains. The mountains in the principal range are known as South mountain, which extends into Rupert, North mountain, extending into Wells, Middle mountain, between that and Haystack, and its most prominent mountain, Haystack, which rises abruptly towards the north part of the town and nearly in its centre east and west. It is accessible in carriages, within 100 rods of its summit, and has become a favorite place of resort. From its rock-crowned summit, in a clear day, a prospect of surpassing loveliness is presented. On the east the Green mountains, seen at intervals over an intermediate range, the glory of the

State; on the north, nearly at its foot, Lake St. Austin, on whose placid surface is photographed every leaf, tree and feature of the overhanging cliffs; farther north Lake Bombazine, fronting the battle ground of Hubbardton; northwest, in the blue of the far distance, the snow-clad points of the Adirondac, at whose base repose the ashes of John Brown, whose self-sacrificing devotion to his view of right and justice was the initial step towards melting every fetter on this continent; on the west the mountains that encircle Lake George and fringe the Sacandaga and the upper Hudson; southwest the mountains that skirt the valley and plain of Saratoga, and on the south the green hills that environ the bloody field of Bennington.

The principal river is the Pawlet or Metto-wee, which, rising in Dorset and crossing the corner of Rupert winds diagonally through this town.—Its chief tributaries are Flower brook and Indian river, besides which it receives the waters of Lake St. Austin and Wells brook. Water-power, available for mills, abounds on all these streams. Springs of the purest water are every where met with, and brooks and rivulets water every ravine and valley.

The surface of the town in its virgin state was clothed luxuriantly. On the alluvials grew the sycamore and the elm; in the swamps and marshes the hemlock, tamarac and black ash, while on its hill sides and mountain slopes flourished the pine, sugar maple, beech, birch, several species of oak, etc. Its mountain heights were crowned with spruce and cedar. The early settlers, con-signed to the log-heap many a towering pine and stately oak which if left to the present time would have been of great value. While gravelly loam preponderates, limestone, clay slate and silex in their combinations every where abound. Hence it is adapted to all the various fruits, grains, roots and grasses of this latitude.

The leading interest in the first fifty years was the raising of grain and cattle for market. Then the dairy and sheep-fold supplanted the grain-field. At present the tide sets strongly in favor of the dairy.

FIRST SETTLEMENT.

The town was granted to Jonathan Willard, by Governor Benning Wentworth of New Hampshire, in a charter bearing date August 26, 1761.

But few of the grantees ever settled in town or even visited it. Jonathan Willard came here in 1761 or 1762 and made some clearings. The proprietors in 1768 donated 50 acres to Simon Burton as first settler, and 30 acres to William Fairfield, second settler, and 20 acres to————as third settler. The earliest records now known bear date July 29, 1768, but they refer to prior records. At that meeting Reuben Harmon was moderator and Simon Burton, clerk. The first allotment of land was 50 acres to each proprietor, followed in a few years by another and still another allotment until all desirable land was appropriated. There seems to have been no regular system of surveys, hence a great many gores and parcels were left out to be afterwards appropriated by him who should first locate them.

The circumstances attending the settlement and proprietorship of the town gave rise to a class of land-jobbers, who buying of the original grantees, many times for a nominal sum, sold out to actual settlers at a heavy advance. In fact the wild lands in this town cost the settler an immoderate price, which being bought mostly on time weighed heavily against the prosperity of the town for many years. The average price was about \$10 per acre, but in some instances \$30 were paid, and we must bear in mind money was worth three times as much as at the present time. A large share of the town was settled in 40 acre lots. 1877

The troubles in New York, were another hindrance to the settlement of the town. As there were double claimants to the title to the soil, timid buyers hesitated to invest. In 1770, there were but 9 families in town and the progress of settlement was slow until after Burgoyne was defeated at Saratoga, and what was left of the British forces were driven south of the Hudson. This together with the resolute stand taken by Ethan Allen in withstanding the claims of New York encouraged settlement and the town rapidly filled up. Many soldiers of the Revolution who in the course of their service had visited the town, were so pleased with it, that on their release from the army they came directly here.

FRENCH AND INDIAN WAR.

The war between England and France which was waged in this vicinity was closed

before the location of the town, but tradition persistently fixes on Indian hill in the west part of the town as the theatre of bloody conflicts during that war or immediately preceding it. The most commonly accepted version of the tradition is that Gen. Putnam, while at Fort Edward, was ordered to proceed to the east and dislodge a force of French and Indians who were lurking in the vicinity of Lake St. Austin, a favorite fishing ground of the Indians. This party encamped on Indian hill and fortified a natural breastwork of rock and awaited the approach of the enemy whose camp fires were seen at a distance. The enemy commenced the assault the next day and a fierce battle ensued in which the enemy at first had the advantage. Many were killed, some on our side taken prisoners, but afterwards retaken. The rock which constituted their breastwork is still shown and it is said several persons were buried near it.

Several of our first settlers were in the French and Indian war, among whom were Daniel Branch, David Willey and James Uran.

REVOLUTIONARY WAR.

Our citizens sympathized with the other towns on the Grants in the controversy with New York. The settlers banded together, constituted committees of safety and prepared to resist by force the execution of New York writs of ejection. When the New York officials crossed the border to execute these legal processes, they were seized, and those who would not respect the great seal of New Hampshire were stamped with the *beech seal*, impressed with twigs of the wilderness on their naked backs.

Some of our citizens were arrested and sent to Albany jail; one of whom, after enduring a long confinement in a filthy cell, vented his spleen on his Dutch jailers in verse, the last stanza only of which is remembered:

"I beg and pray both night and day,
The Dutch, with all their gang,
Might swim like smelts in buttermilk
And land at Amsterdam."

But we have no distinct account of any organization of a military force until 1777, when a military station was in existence which was for a time a frontier post. When Burgoyne came up from Canada sweeping all before him, most of the settlers north of

us fled to the south and some of our citizens joined in the stampede. Most of them, however, soon returned and the presence of such gallant officers as Col. Warner and Col. Herrick reassured them.

During this year (1777) Col. Herrick's famous regiment of Rangers, the prototype of the whole family of Rangers which have figured so largely in our national history, were organized here. They were the terror of all the country round. As Burgoyne said in one of his despatches. They "hung like a gathering cloud on his flank." They obstructed his advance by felling trees in Wood creek, and rolling large stones in his path so that he was compelled to cross Fort Ann mountain with his heavy train of artillery on a road then and now, almost impassable; though unable to cope with him in battle, they cut off his supplies, and in a thousand ways obstructed his march. We find it recorded in history that in "September, 1777, five hundred men under Col. Brown were sent from Pawlet to attack Ticonderoga, Mount Defiance and Mount Hope. The work was accomplished by surprise, Sept. 18, not losing a single man." Whether these troops were the same that constituted Col. Herrick's regiment of Rangers does not clearly appear. Capt. Parmalee Allen, son of Timothy Allen, commanded one company of the Rangers, Capt. Ebenezer Allen, the first settler in Poultney, commanded another.

The troops stationed in this town seem to have been under the control of the Continental Congress, but were paid by the Vermont Council of Safety, the then government of the state.

To show the way our fathers managed before the organization of the State, and the part they took in the stirring events of that period, we annex a few extracts from the Journal of the "Council of Safety," which commences the day before the battle of Bennington.

In Council of Safety, Sept. 24, 1777.
To Captian Nathan Smith:

Sir—You are hereby required to march with the men under your command, to Paullett on horseback where you will apply to Col. Simonds for a horse load of flour to each man and horse, you will furnish bags sufficient for such purpose. By order of Council.

THOMAS CHITTENDEN, Pres.

To Capt. Ebenezer Wood:

Sir—You are hereby required to take the charge of the men, horses and bags, ordered

from this town and proceed without one minutes loss of time to Paulett where you will apply to Col. Benjamin Simonds for a load of flour for each horse, and proceed to General Warner with the same, if Col. Simonds shall think proper. When you return, you are to take especial care that the horses and bags be returned to their proper owners.

JOS. FAY, Sec.

In Council of Safety, *Sept. 24, 1777.*

In consequence of a letter received from Col. Benjamin Simonds, for horses to forward flour to the relief of Gen. Warner at Tyconderoga we have granted warrants to procure them with all expedition. By order of Council.

Jos. FAY, Sec.

In Council of Safety, BENNINGTON *Aug. 26, 1777.*

To Adjutant Elisha Clark:

You are hereby required to make returns of the names and number of the officers, non-commissioned officers and soldiers belonging to Col. Samuel Herrick's Regiment of Rangers, already raised within this state for the defence thereof, to Ebenezer Walbridge, at Arlington, at 10 o'clock of the morning of the 28th inst. Of this you are not to fail.

By order of Council.

THOMAS CHITTENDEN Pres.

Attest, IRA ALLEN, Sec.

In Council of Safety, 26th Sept. 1777.

To Mr. Wright and other Teams in Company you are to repair from this to Paulett, with your teams, there to apply to the commanding officer or Lt. Hyde to be loaded with plunder belonging to Col. Brown, and return with the same, and deliver it safe to this Council. By order of Council.

JOS. FAY, Sec.

In Council, Bennington, Oct. 8, 1777.

_____, Paulett:

Sir—This Council are informed that you are found, since you passed examination before us with arms and ammunition *secreted* which gives the inhabitants great uneasiness, and nothing short of your making immediate satisfaction to this Council, will prevent your being ordered immediately to remove which must be done forthwith. By order of Council.

Jos. FAY, Sec.

P. S.—If you can satisfy the inhabitants and obtain their liberty you may remain until further orders.

Jos. FAY.

In Council of Safety, 10th Feb 1778.

This Council having been taken under consideration the complaint of Capt Zadoc Everest of Paulett, in behalf of the United States of America, against _____, for enemical conduct to the United States having examined the evidence and every attending circumstance relative thereto and after seriously deliberating thereon do judge and order that the said _____, pay thirty pounds lawful money as a fine for the

use of this state and pay all reasonable charges of trial, and stand committed until this judgment be complied with. Costs taxed 16 pounds 8 shillings. By order of Council.

THOMAS CHITTENDEN, Pres.

Received Feb. 11, the cost of the above suit 16 pounds 8 shillings, and 21 pounds 14 shillings on the above judgment.

Jos. FAY, Sec.

18 pounds 6 shillings received by me.

THOMAS CHITTENDEN.

Quite a number of our townsmen were in the battle of Bennington, which led in a few weeks to Burgoyne's complete overthrow at Saratoga.

With the defeat of Burgoyne the war was chiefly ended on the northern frontier though scouting parties mostly in pursuit of plunder found employment all through the year. This plunder was brought to this town, subject to the disposal of the Council of Safety.

The property of the tories was sequestered, and many of them sent off to Canada.

During the latter years of the war, and at its close there was a large influx of settlers in this town, many of them fresh from the battle-field. Over 70 Revolutionary soldiers came to this town, most of them remaining till their death: as a class they were distinguished for industry, thrift and enterprise, and though the fires of the Revolution had consumed their substance and "tried their souls," nearly all of them succeeded in establishing a home and acquiring a competence.

A few of them drew pensions under the act of Congress, 1818, and of those who survived until 1832, nearly all drew pensions. A few widows of those deceased also drew pensions, but not generally.

REVOLUTIONARY SOLDIERS WHO SETTLED IN PAWLET, WITH AGE AND DATE OF DEATH.

Gideon Adams,	84	1827
Joseph Adams,		
John Allen,	91	1852
Nehemiah Allen,	87	1852
Timothy Allen, jr.,	74	1834
Gen. Elisha Averill,	67	1821
Lieut. Lemuel Barden,	81	1839
Aaron Bennett,	96	1849
Roswell Bennett,		
Samuel Bennett,		
Christopher Billings,		
Selah Betts,	68	1826
David Blakely,	72	1821
Daniel Branch,	86	1822
Ebenezer Broughton,		
Elijah Brown,	77	1835

Nathaniel Carver,	52	1804	David Wood,	87	1836
Oliver Churchill,			Henry Wooster,	80	1820
Col. Elisha Clark,			THE WAR OF 1812.		
Robert Cox,			In 1812 after 30 years of peace and general prosperity, our citizens were again called to confront England. We have it by tradition that two companies of uniformed militia, the Light Infantry and Light Artillery, volunteered to take the field, but were not called out.		
Silas Jones,	68		We annex a list of those who entered the service so far as we can ascertain, with their rank, viz.		
Nathan M. Lounsbury,	100		Phineas Armstrong, Luther Arnold, Uriah Bennett, Seth Bond, John Brown, John Carver, Col. Augustus Cleveland, Serg. Elisha Clark, Capt. Willard Cobb, John Conant, Lieut. Amos Galusha, Zenas Goodspeed, Capt. Noah Gifford, Serg. Lorin Hamblin, Amasa Hancock, Jarvis Hanks, Maj. Joel Harmon, Lieut. Lebbeus Hascall, Safford Hascall, Nathan Hutchins, Benjamin Hutchins, Timothy Fisher, Hugh Montgomery, Charles Pelton, Serg. Elisha Smith, Lisemore Smith, Simon Smith, Asa Stevens, William Stevens, Lieut. Return Strong, Festus Thompson, David Wait, Walter Welch, Aaron Willard, Lemuel Willard, Silas Willard, Luther B. Wood, Timothy Wood.		
James Leach,	76	1835	THE MEXICAN WAR OF 1846.		
Judah Moffit,	92	1852	Made but slight drafts on our sympathy or military spirit. We have only to record the names of two who enlisted: Jamon Preston, and Return Strong.		
Capt. Josiah Monroe,	84	1846	WAR OF 1861		
Simeon Pepper,	68	1821	To the requisition of the President of the United States in April, 1861, for 75,000 men one regiment assigned to this State, George S. Orr, Moses E. Orr, and Charles Barrett, were the first to respond and enlisted in the First Vermont for 3 months. To all subsequent calls by the government, this town has promptly responded and left off in 1865, with an excess of 8 men over and above all calls. We have been represented in nearly every regiment and battery raised in the State, and in several regiments of other States, and on nearly every battle field of the war. Several of our soldiers have been in over 30 pitched battles, besides innumerable skirmishes. We give in the annexed tables the following particulars in reference to all our soldiers so far as attainable, to wit; name, age at time of enlist-		
Maj. Moses Porter,	65	1803			
Capt. William Potter,					
Capt. James Pratt,	92	1854			
Capt. Samuel Pratt,	80				
Josiah Priest,					
Jedediah Reed,					
Simeon Reed,	84	1840			
John Risdon					
George Rush,	110	1814			
Capt. John Stark,					
Peter Stevens,	80	1838			
Samuel Stratton,	69	1825			
Capt. Nathaniel Robinson,	89	1841			
Daniel Risdon,					
Asa Dennison,	50	1810			
Capt Jedediah Edgerton,	86	1848			
Jacob Edgerton,	84	1849			
Capt. Simeon Edgerton,	77	1809			
Abiather Evans,	89	1831			
Col. William Fitch,	48	1785			
Gideon Gifford,	50				
Ebenezer Giles,	78	1838			
— Gould,					
Ezekiel Harmon,	80	1831			
Nathaniel Hill,	77	1830			
Ashbel Hollister,	81	1840			
Lieut. Elijah Hollister,	85	1844			
Serg. Innett Hollister,	83	1844			
Capt. James Hopkins,	82	1830			
Daniel Hulett,	90	1838			
Bulkley Hutchins,	85	1850			
Abel Robinson,					
Ephraim Robinson,	83	1833			
Richard Robinson,	75	1838			
Col. John Sargeant,	82	1843			
Jacob Sykes,	83	1843			
Lieut. Eliel Todd,					
James Uran,					
Seth Viets,	85	1823			
Isaac Reed,	83				
Lieut. Daniel Welch,	78	1827			
Nathan Williams,	68	1819			
David Willey,					
Andrew Winchester,	66	1827			
John Wiseman,	60	1815			

ment, company, regiment, State, date of enlistment, rank, term of enlistment, bounties, reënlistments, those who paid commutations, those who furnished substitutes and natives of the town, with their fathers' names who enlisted in other States.

SOLDIERS OF 1861-65.

<i>Names.</i>	<i>Age.</i>	<i>Co.</i>	<i>Reg.</i>	<i>State.</i>	<i>Enlisted.</i>	<i>Rank.</i>	<i>Term of Bounty</i>	
							<i>Enlist'nt.</i>	<i>fr. Town.</i>
John Adams,	22	E	7	Vt.			3 ys	\$ 300
Michael Agan,	18	D	7	Vt.	Dec. 9, '61		3 ys	
Thomas Agan,			20	Mass.		Capt.		
Michael Agan, 2d enlist'nt	21	D	7	Vt.	Feb. 19, '64		3 ys	200
Isaac H. Alexander,	31	G	5	Vt.	Aug. 13, '62		3 ys	100
Amos W. Babbitt,	21	K	96	N. Y.	Nov. 26, '61	Corp.	3 ys	
2d enlistment,	23	K	96	N. Y.	Jan. 1, '64		3 ys	425 N. Y.
John H. Babbitt,	18	K	96	N. Y.	Nov. 26, '61	Drum.	3 ys	
2d enlistment,	20	K	96	N. Y.	Jan. 1, '64		3 ys	425 N. Y.
Charles Barrett,	25	K	1	Vt.			3 mo	
2d enlistment,	26	K	12	Vt.	Aug. 8, '62	Corp.	9 mo	100
Merritt C. Barrett,	19	H	1	Vt. c.	Sept. 18, '61		3 ys	
Harvey C. Beebe,	43	D	7	Vt.	Dec. 15, '61		3 ys	
John H. Black,	21	B	14	Vt.	Aug. 27, '62		9 mo	115
Robert Black,	18	B	14	Vt.	Aug. 27, '62		9 mo	600
A. Judson Blakely,		B	14	Vt.	Aug. 27, '62	1 Lieut.	9 mo	100
Willis W. Betts,	32	D	4 h. a.	N. Y.	Dec. 21, '63		3 ys	500 N. Y.
Wm. H. Belding,	22	G	cav.	Vt.	Oct. 12, '61	Serj.	3 ys	
2d enlistment,		G	cav.	Vt.	Dec. 30, '63		3 ys	200
Hiram Blossom,	21	C	2	Vt.	Oct. 8, '61		3 ys	
2d enlistment,	23	C	2	Vt.	Dec. 21, '63	Serj.	3 ys	200
Andrew J. Blowers,	25	B	14	Vt.	Aug. 27, '62		9 mo	105
Noble C. Bostwick,	20	E	5	Vt.	Aug. 15, '61	Serj.	3 ys	
2d enlistment,	22	E	5	Vt.	Dec. 15, '63		3 ys	200
Royal E. Bostwick,	18	H	1 cav.	Vt.	Oct. 9, '61		3 ys	
2d enlistment,	20	H	1 cav.	Vt.	Dec. 24, '63		3 ys	200
Charles W. Bourn,	24	C	11	Vt.	Aug. 12, '62	Lieut.	3 ys	100
Thomas Burroughs,	24	H	1 cav.	Vt.	Dec. 7, '61		3 ys	
David M. Buffum,	18	B	9	Vt.	June 7, '62	Corp.	3 ys	
Leroy S. Bushee,	22	C	11	Vt.	July 23, '62		3 ys	100
Orlando Bushee,	27	B	14	Vt.	Aug. 27, '62	Corp.	9 mo.	100
John Burns,	20	I	7	Vt.	Dec. 27, '64		3 ys	300
Sylvester Burns,	19	I	7	Vt.	Dec. 27, '64		3 ys	300
Willard Comstock,	26	D	7	Vt.	Dec. 9, '61		3 ys	
Abram Capen,		E	5	Vt.				
James Cavanaugh,		B	9	Vt.				
Peter Castle,	19	I	7	Vt.	Nov. 22, '64		3 ys	300
John Conlin,	22	B	7	Vt.	Sept. 16, '64		1 yr	725
John Crawford,	21	C	3	Vt.	Dec. 29, '63		3 ys	500
Michael Crowley,	26			Vt.	Jan. 5, '65		3 ys	825
Simeon E. Cook,	18	C	11	Vt.	May 12, '62		3 ys	100
Henry W. Clark,		H	5 cav.	N. Y.				
Miles H. DeLong,	18	C	5	Vt.	Aug. 18, '62		3 ys	100
Edward Donnelly,		F	169	N. Y.			3 ys	
Edward Durling,		E	123	N. Y.			3 ys	
John Fish,		K	6	N. Y.	Nov. 20, '62	Corp.	3 ys	
2d enlistment,		K	96	N. Y.	Jan. 1, '64	Serj.	3 ys	425 N. Y.
John Fogarty,		H	5 cav.	N. Y.			3 ys	
Frederick Folger,	18	E	5	Vt.	Aug. 14, '62		3 ys	\$ 100
William Duncan,							3 ys	825
John M. Frisbee,	20	B	9	Vt.	June 2, '62		3 ys	
Robert Gallup,	29	D	7	Vt.	Dec. 16, '61		3 ys	
James R. Gibbs,	22	A	2 uss	Vt.	Aug. 14, '62	Corp.	3 ys	100
James Gibson,		F	9	Vt.				
Warren Gifford,	29	B	2	Vt.	May 4, '61	Serj.	3 ys	
Joseph Gravlin,		H	30	N. Y.				
James W. Guild,	26	B	14	Vt.	Aug. 27, '62		9 mo	100

<i>Names.</i>	<i>Age.</i>	<i>Co.</i>	<i>Reg.</i>	<i>State.</i>	<i>Enlisted.</i>	<i>Rank.</i>	<i>Term of Enlist'nt.</i>	<i>Bounty fr. Town.</i>
Peter Grant,							3 ys	825
George Green,							3 ys	825
Alonzo V. Guildler,	24	B	14	Vt.	Aug. 27, '62		9 mo	100
Wallace V. Guildler,	21	B	14	Vt.	Aug. 27, '62		9 mo	100
Selden A. Hall,	18	E	5	Vt.	Aug. 22, '61		3 ys	
James L. Hall,	18	H	7	Vt.	Dec. 1, '63		3 ys	300
Daniel H. Hall, jr.	19	G	11	Vt.	Nov. 30, '63		3 ys	300
Otis W. Harwood,	18	1 ba		Vt.	Dec. 23, '63		3 ys	500
George G. Hanks,	18	I	7	Vt.	Feb. 11, '62		3 ys	
Walter S. Hanks,	18	I	17	Vt.	April 27, '64		3 ys	
Frank S. Hanks,		B	124	Ill.			3 ys	
Francis D. Hammond,	23	I	5	Vt.	Feb. 24, '62		3 ys	
Justus W. Harwood,	21	C	2	Vt.	Oct. 6, '61	Corp.	3 ys	
2d enlistment,					Dec. 21, '63		3 ys	
Edmund Hicks,	35	2 ba		Vt.	Jan. 1, '64	Corp.		200
Uriel R. Hayward,							3 ys	500
Francis S. Hollister,	23	B	14	Vt.	Aug. 27, '62		9 mo	700
Albert E. Hollister,	20	B	14	Vt.	Aug. 27, '62		9 mo	100
2d enlistment,	22		5 cav.	N. Y.	Sept. 1864		1 yr	900
Willis H. Hollister,	19	B	14	Vt.	Aug. 27, '62			N. Y.
Sewell F. Howard,	33	K	14	Vt.	Sept. 18, '62		9 mo	100
James Hoy,	21	C	10	Vt.	July 31, '62		3 ys	110
Warren E. Hulett,	36	B	14	Vt.	Aug. 27, '62		9 mo	
Chester O. Hulett,	21	1 ba		Vt.	Dec. 23, '63		3 ys	100
Charles B. Hyde,	22	H	u. s. ss.	Vt.	Oct. 25, '61		3 ys	500
John O. Humphrey,	18	H	9	Vt.	Jan. 2, '64		3 ys	
George Johnson,	25	M	11	Vt.	Aug. 3, '63		3 ys	500
John G. Johnson,		G	96	N. Y.		1 Lt.		
Alson L. Kitchel,	31	I	7	Vt.	March 9, '64		3 ys	
Charles M. Kingsley,	20	D	7	Vt.	Dec. 9, '61	Corp.	3 ys	200
2d enlistment,	23	D	7	Vt.	Feb. 17, '64		3 ys	
James Lackey,		E	5	Vt.	Aug. 15, '62		3 ys	200
Henry S. Lathe,		K	96	N. Y.				100
Nicholas Lamb,		A	10	Vt.				
Lorenzo D. Leach,		F	30	N. Y.				
Eugene Little,	21	B	14	Vt.	Aug. 27, '62		9 mo	100
William F. Loomis,	21	1 ba		Vt.	Dec. 31, '63		3 ys	500
Baptiste Lessor,	18	B	2	Vt.	Sept. 1, '64		1 yr	800
Vital Lessor,	19	A	2	Vt.	Sept. 1, '64		1 yr	800
— Mason,							3 ys	300
George Manning,		A	10	Vt.				
Franklin S. Mc Arthur,		I	7	Vt.				
Michael Mc Brinn,		K	169	N. Y.				
Mark S. Moore,	25	cav.			Aug. 4, '64		1 yr	\$ 1000
Wyman L. Macomber,	40	L	11	Vt.	Dec. 31, '63		3 ys	500
Joel A. Mason,	21	I	17	Vt.	May 18, '64			
— Mason,							3 ys	900
John Mc Grath,	19	H	2 u.s.ss.		Oct. 31, '61		3 ys	
2d enlistment,	22	ba 1		Vt.	Dec. 17, '63		3 ys	500
Patrick Mc Grath,	17	D	7	Vt.	Dec. 14, '61		3 ys	
2d enlistment,	20	D	7	Vt.	Feb. 17, '64		3 ys	200
James Mc Grath,								
William Kelvia,	30	I	7	Vt.	March 1, '64	Corp.	3 ys	300
Thomas Mc Kenna,		F	169	N. Y.				
Edward Mc Kenna,		cav.	5	N. Y.				
Sylvanus McWain,	18	D	7	Vt.	Dec. 25, '61		3 ys	
2d enlistment,	21	D	7	Vt.	Feb. 17, '64		3 ys	200
Lemuel Moore,		I	7	Vt.				
Asa L. Munroe,		L	11	Vt.	June 10, '63		3 ys	300
Atherton Munroe,	44	H	2 usss		Dec. 13, '61			
Thomas C. Mosher,	29	D	7	Vt.	Dec. 10, '61		3 ys	200
James Murphy,		I	123	N. Y.				
S. O. A. Magitt,								200
Samuel W. Nelson,	20	B	14	Vt.	Aug. 27, '62		9 mo	100
Edward Nye,	22	B	9	Vt.	June 3, '62		3 ys	
Calvin S. Nichols,	26	E	5	Vt.	Aug. 14, '62		3 ys	100
George S. Orr,	24	E	1	Vt.	May 2, '61		3 mo	

<i>Names.</i>	<i>Age.</i>	<i>Co.</i>	<i>Reg.</i>	<i>State.</i>	<i>Enlisted.</i>	<i>Rank.</i>	<i>Term of Enlist'nt.</i>	<i>Bounty, fr. Town.</i>
2d enlistment,		A	77	N. Y.	1861,	Major	3 ys	
Moses E. Orr,	20	E	1	Vt.	May 2, '61		3 mo	
2d enlistment,	20	K	96	N. Y.	Nov. 26, '61	Capt.	3 ys	
Horace J. Orr,	16	H	5 cav.	N. Y.			3 ys	825
Thomas Newton,								
Merritt C. Parris.		A	5 cav.	N. Y.				
Levi Paterson,	22	B	14	Vt.	Aug. 27, '62		9 mo	100
Hubert Perham,	21	B	14	Vt.	Aug. 27, '62		9 mo	100
2d enlistment,	22	ba		Vt.	Dec. 23, '63		3 ys	500
Merritt Perham,	18	C	2	Vt.	Oct. 2, '61	Corp.		
John Pentony,	35	I	7	Vt.	May 2, '64		3 ys	200
Keyes Potter,	19	K	7	Vt.	Dec. 14, '63		3 ys	500
Calvin Reed,	18	K	7	Vt.	Dec. 17, '63		3 ys	500
Chauncey H. Robinson,	19	D	7	Vt.	Dec. 10, '61		3 ys	
2d enlistment,	22	D	7	Vt.	Feb. 16, '64		3 ys	
Charles Russell,	24				Aug. 27, '64		1 yr	1000
Elbridge J. Reed,	21	G	11	Vt.	Aug. 6, '64		3 ys	700
John Scott,	44	E	5	Vt.	Aug. 30, '62		3 ys	100
Charles H. Scott,	18	E	5	Vt.	Aug. 14, '62		3 ys	100
Richard Scott,								
Erastus Scovill,		E	123	N. Y.				
Oliver L. Searle,	43	E	5	Vt.	Aug. 30, '62		3 ys	175
Amyll B. Searle,	20	E	5	Vt.	Aug. 14, '62		3 ys	100
Francis R. Shaw,	20	C	11	Vt.	Aug. 12, '62	2 Lt.	4 ys	100
George O. Simonds,	19	B	14	Vt.	Aug. 27, '62		9 mo	\$ 115
Martin Smith,	27	B	14	Vt.	Aug. 27, '62		9 mo	100
O. Judson Smith,	24	B	14	Vt.	Aug. 27, '62		9 mo	110
James Sheridan,	25	ba 1		Vt.	Dec. 23, '63		3 ys	500
James H. Smith,	18	C	11	Vt.	Nov. 30, '63		3 ys	300
John Smith,	21	G	11	Vt.	Nov. 30, '63		3 ys	300
Nathan Spaulding,	18	B	9	Vt.	June 7, '62		3 ys	
Benjamin B. Royals,	33	I	7	Vt.	Mar. 10, '64		3 ys	500
Austin Taft,							3 ys	700
Charles P. Taylor,	25	B	14	Vt.	Aug. 27, '62	Serj.	9 mo	100
George W. Taylor,	21	B	2	Vt.	May, 9, '61		3 ys	
Cyrus P. Taylor,		G	8	Ohio.				
Chipman I. Toby,		usss	2		Nov. 15, '61	Serj.		
Charles W. Towslee,		B	14	Vt.	Aug. 27, '62	Serj.	9 mo	100
William Town,	37	K	7	Vt.	Dec. 30, '63		3 ys	500
Henry Towslee,	18	ba 1	7	Vt.	Dec. 23, '63		3 ys	500
Henry H. Thompson,	24	D	7	Vt.	Aug. 27, '64		1 yr	725
Chester M. Vail,	26	D	7	Vt.	Dec. 9, '61	Serj.	3 ys	
2d enlistment,		D	7	Vt.	Feb. 17, '64		3 ys	200
George M. Warren,	28	usss	2	Vt.	Nov. 15, '61		3 ys	
Ira C. Warren,	26	H	1 cav.	Vt.	Sept. 18, '61			
2d enlistment,	28	H	1 cav.	Vt.	Dec. 26, '63	Serj.	3 ys	200
Daniel D. Warren,	25	H	1 cav.	Vt.	Nov. 19, '61	Corp.	3 ys	
John Warren,		F	169	N. Y.			3 ys	
Edwin L. Waters,	27	C	11	Vt.	Aug 11, '62		3 ys	100
William C. Weeks,	27	B	14	Vt.	Aug 27, '62		9 mo	125
Benjamin P. Wheeler,	31	B	2	Vt.	Aug. 30, '62		3 ys	150
John Wheeler,	19	C	5	Vt.	Aug. 30, '62		3 ys	150
James W. White,	20	H	1 cav.	Vt.	Sept. 16, '61		3 ys	
Ahira E. Wood,	19	B	14	Vt.	Aug. 27, '62		9 mo	125
William H. Wood,	27	B	14	Vt.	Aug. 27, '62		9 mo	150
Stephen Wood,	38	E	2	Vt.	Aug. 30, '62		3 ys	
Williard Wood,	18	C	10	Vt.	Aug. 2, '62			
Martin P. Wood,	26	B	2	Vt.	Aug. 16, '62		3 ys	100
Henry C. Wood,	20	B	2	Vt.	May, 9, '61		3 ys	
Austin E. Woodman,		I	7	Vt.		Capt.		
Augustus L. Wright,	22	C	5	Vt.	Aug. 22, '61		3 ys	
Reuben H. Williams,	21	B	2	Vt.	Aug. 28, '62		3 ys	
George Williams,							3 ys	500
John R. Wilkins,	19	E	5	Vt.	Aug. 15, '61	Corp.	3 ys	
2d enlistment,		E	5	Vt.	Dec. 15, '63		3 ys	200
Moses E. Wheeler,	40	I	7	Vt.	Dec. 1, '63		3 ys	
John Williams,			7	Vt.			3 ys	825
Unknown Man,							3 ys	800

The following named persons who were drafted in Aug., 1863, furnished substitutes usually at the cost of \$300 each: James McD. Andrus, Reuben Dillingham, Jesse C. Gray, Jacob McFadden and Charles H. Russell. Leonard Johnson, who was not drafted put in a substitute at an expense of \$175.

The following persons who were drafted in Aug., 1863, paid commutation each \$300: Seth E. Culver, Ogden Fisher, Levi Hanks, Frederick M. Hollister, Levi Parris, Michael Quinland, Warren Rice and Joel S. Wilcox.

The following persons, natives of the town enlisted in this and other States.

<i>Name of Soldier.</i>	<i>Name of Soldier's Father.</i>	<i>Where Enlisted.</i>
Francis Bigart,	James Bigart,	N. Y.
Charles D. Castle,	Tracy Castle,	Wells.
Albert Culver,	Erastus Culver,	Pawlet
Capt. W. G. Edgerton,	Jacob Edgerton,	Rutl'd
Lt. C. M. Edgerton,	George Edgerton,	Wal- lingford
Lt. R. A. Edgerton,	Marson Edgerton,	Ohio.
Ira Foster,	Gilmore Foster,	N. Y.
Milton H. Hanks,	Isaac Hanks,	Wis.
Franklin Hollister,	Innis Hollister,	Ill.
Frank Jones,	Ephraim Jones,	Rupert
Owen Loomis,	Gideon A. Loomis,	Minn.
Michael Hoy, Jr.,	Michael Hoy,	Castl'n
Luther Moffitt,	Alvin Moffitt,	Ill.
Hiram Moffitt,	Alvin Moffitt,	Ill.
Ashbel H. Pepper,	Simeon Pepper,	Ill.
James B. Robinson,	D. F. Robinson,	Ill.
Nath'l H. Robinson,	David Robinson,	Ill.
Edw'd H. Robinson,	D. F. Robinson,	Ill.
Surg. J. F. Simonds,	Joel Simonds,	Iowa.
David H. Smith,	Ephraim Smith,	Ill.
Samuel Snell,	John Snell,	
John Stearns, Jr.,	John Stearns,	Kan.
James W. Strong,	Martin D. Strong,	Mich.
Thomas J. Strong,	John Strong,	N. Y.
Horace Taylor,	Sylvester Taylor,	Ohio.
William Taylor,	Sylvester Taylor,	Ohio.
Warren Wickham,	Wm. Wickham,	N. Y.
Leroy D. Mc Wain,	Elhanan McWain,	Ill.
Nathaniel Mc Wain,	Elhanan McWain,	Ill.

DECEASED SOLDIERS.

NOBLE C. BOSTWICK, son of Henry Bostwick, enlisted for 3 years, in Co. E, 5th Vt. reg. Aug. 15, '61, and held the position of sergeant. Before the expiration of his term of service, he re-enlisted, Dec. 15, '63, and was killed at the bloody conflict at Cold Harbor, June 1, '64, aged 23.

CHARLES BARRETT, son of Elijah Barrett, enlisted for three months in Co. K, 1st Vt. reg.; after his term of service, re-enlisted in Co. K, 12th Vt. reg. Aug. 8, '62, and died at Alexandria, Va., May 10, '63, aged 27.

MERRITT C. BARRETT, son of Elijah Barrett, enlisted Sept. '61, in Co. H, 1st Vt. cav.

was with his regiment in all their perilous campaigns until taken prisoner Aug. '62; severely wounded before taken prisoner; died soon after at the age of 20.

SIMEON E. COOK, only child of Erasmus D. Cook, enlisted May 12, '62, in Co. C, 11th Vt. heavy artillery; died at Arlington Heights, Va., Aug. 3, '63, aged 19. His remains were brought home for interment.

GEORGE G. HANKS, son of Galusha Hanks, enlisted Feb. 7, '62, in Co. I, 7th Vt. reg.; died at New Orleans, Oct. 2, '62, aged 17.

SELDEN A. HALL, son of Daniel H. Hall, enlisted Aug. 22, '61, in Co. E, 5th Vt. reg.; died Jan. 16, '62, aged 19. We well remember the joy and satisfaction manifested by his parents, who called at our house on the way to the depot in sending their soldier boy a choice box of stores prepared by his mother's own hand, which only reached him on the day of his death. His remains were brought home for interment.

GEORGE JOHNSON enlisted Aug. 3, '63, in Co. M, 11th Vt. reg.; died in hospital, June 16, '64, aged 26.

Lieut. JOHN G. JOHNSON enlisted for 3 years in Co. G, 96th N. Y. reg.; was killed at Cold Harbor, June 3, '64. He was a man of uncommon ability and intelligence.

FRANKLIN S. McARTHUR, step-son of Silas Sheldon, enlisted in Co. I, 7th Vt. reg. He fell a victim of the climate in a few months.

MICHAEL McBRINN, son of James McBrinn, enlisted in the 169th N. Y. reg.; was killed at Cold Harbor, June 1, '64; his mother receives a pension.

JAMES McGRATH, son of Daniel McGrath, in the naval service, died at Chelsea Hospital, Boston, in '65. His remains were brought home for interment.

THOMAS C. MOSHER enlisted in Co. D, 7th Vt. reg., Dec. 10, '61; died Nov. 2, '62, aged 30. His widow, Clarissa, daughter of Wm. B. Robinson, receives a pension.

ASA L. MUNROE, son of Atherton Munroe, enlisted for 3 years in Co. L, 11th Vt. reg.; died at Andersonville prison, June 24, '64 aged 19.

FRANCIS MURRAY, a native of Canada, enlisted Aug. 24, '62, for 3 years in Co. E, 5th Vt. reg.; was instantly killed in a skirmish at Funkstown, Md., July 10, '63. He was the first soldier killed from this town. His widow receives a pension.

EDWARD Nye, son of Nathaniel Nye, en-

listed for 3 years in Co. B, 9th Vt. reg. He died in hospital, Mar. 30, '64, aged 23.

CHARLES P. TAYLOR, son of Samuel Taylor, jr., enlisted in Co. B, 14th Vt. reg.; was sergeant; died of measles, Apr. 10, '63, aged 26. He was energetic in recruiting his company, and held in the highest esteem. His remains were brought home for interment.

GEORGE W. TAYLOR, son of Samuel Taylor, jr., enlisted for 3 years in Co. B. 2d Vt. reg.; died at Washington city, Sept. 17, '61, aged 21. He was the first soldier from this town who died in the service.

MARTIN P. WOOD, son of Luther B. Wood, enlisted for 3 years, Aug. 2, '62, in Co. B. 2d Vt. reg.; instantly killed at Spottsylvania, Va., May 12, '64, aged 27 years. His widow receives a pension.

WILLARD WOOD from Danby, enlisted in Co. C, 10th Vt. reg., for 3 years; drowned at Whitesford, Md., May 7, '63, aged 19.

AUGUSTUS L. WRIGHT, son of Wm. Wright, enlisted for 3 years, Aug. 22, '61, in Co. E, 5th Vt. reg.; died Nov. 6, '61, aged 22.

JOHN WARREN enlisted in Co. F, 169th N. Y. reg; for 3 years. He was killed instantly at the capture of Fort Fisher, '64. He was the youngest of four sons of a widowed mother, all of whom were in the service. His patriotic mother needs and deserves, but does not receive a pension.

LOCAL MILITIA.

The revolutionary struggle, our critical relations to New York, the constant apprehensions of invasions from Canada, and the occasional necessity of putting down domestic insurrections, seem to have imbued our fathers with a thorough military spirit from the first settlement of the town. Perhaps no town in the state was more active in organizing uniformed military companies than this. There were organized and maintained for a long period, four uniformed companies besides the standing company, viz.

THE CAVALRY. A company was in existence here before the close of the Revolution, but we have no data from which to determine the precise time of its organization. The larger part of this company belonged to this town, but there were men in it from Wells, Middletown and Danby. Its captains from this town were Wm. Fitch, Joshua Cobb, Ozias Clark, Cyrus Wells, Joseph Clark, Daniel Welch, jr., Gideon A. Loomis, Robert

H. Smith, Lovine Bromley, Geo. W. Bromley, Isaac Crosby.

THE LIGHT ARTILLERY. Formed in 1802, and furnished with a three pounder brass field-piece. Its captains were: John Sargeant, James Pratt, Benjamin Fitch, David Cleveland, Willard Cobb, David Whedon, Ralph Sargent, Stephen Reed, Ezekiel Beebe, Thomas Crocker, John Conant, John Stearns, Benjamin Sage.

THE LIGHT INFANTRY. To which we have no means of fixing the date of the organization but which was probably before the artillery. Its captains were: Elisha Averill, Joseph Adams, Seth Blossom, Josiah Munroe, Joel Harmon, jr., Abner Lumbard, James Sloane, Elisha Smith, Joshua D. Cobb, Royal Sargent, Walter Strong, John Fitch, Mahlon Cook, Josiah Toby, Hiram Wickham, George Willard, Jeremiah Bushee, Thomas J. Swallow.

THE INFANTRY. This company was in existence, prior to any other and was the basis of all the rest. Its captains were: John Stark, Jonathan Willard, John Cobb, Nathaniel Smith, Jedediah Edgerton, ——— Walden, Simeon Edgerton, jr., Seth Sheldon, Lyman Reed, David Blakely, jr., John Cleveland, Leonard Utley, David Tryon, Sylvester Pitkin, Harvey Viets, James Johnson, Henry Viets, Joshua Hulett, jr.

THE PAWLET BAND.

Besides the foregoing strictly military companies, the Pawlet Band was organized about 1806. It was handsomely uniformed and required to muster for duty, at the same time the military companies met. It was under the command of a captain, who ranked as sergeant. This band was got up under the auspices of the lodge of Free-masons who furnished in part the instruments. It is said to have been the first band organized in the State, and was greatly in request to play for masonic celebrations, Fourth of July, college commencements, and various other public occasions. We annex the original muster roll of the company, with such additions as were afterwards made: Lovell Leach, Robert Cox, Daniel Clark, Harvey Cook, Joshua D. Cobb, Philip Clark, Fitch Clark, John M. Clark, Rucard Stoddard, Silas Gregory, Nathan Allen, Harry Griswold, Nathan Stoddard, Robert Wickham, Chas. F. Edgerton, Elijah Weeks, David Carver, Geo.

H. Purple, James Pratt, jr., Alva Pratt, Ira Marks, John T. Barden, William Clark, Horace Penfield.

The instruments of this band, for a full company of 14, were as follows: 1 French horn, 1 bugle, 4 clarionets, 1 clarion, 5 bassoons, 1 violin, 1 drum. Its captains, whom we remember, were Milton Brown and Asa S. Jones. The ordinary routine of duty for these several companies, was to meet on the first Tuesday of June in each year, for inspection of arms and drill, and on the first Tuesday of Oct. for drill and exercise, to which were sometimes added the performance of mock fights. They also attended general muster, once in 2 years, usually at Tinmouth, for review. Occasionally they met for brigade review. The only compensation for all their services, and for keeping themselves uniformed, armed and equipped, was an exemption from poll tax, worth to each one perhaps 75 cents per year.

These companies continued in existence down to about 1840, when they were disbanded.

Under the act of 1864, a military organization was effected in conjunction with Rupert and Wells, consisting of 50 men, 30 of whom are from this town. Its present officers are, Adams L. Bromley, Capt., Phineas Paul, first Lieut., and Lucius M. Carpenter, second Lieut. This company meets but once a year, has its uniform, arms and equipments found by the State and besides has pay for its time.

The following field and general officers, belonged to this town: Gen. Elisha Averill, Col. Stephen Pearl, Col. Wm. Fitch, Col. John Sargent, Col. Elisha Clark, Col. Ozias Clark, Col. Samuel Willard, Major Sylvanus Gregory, Major Moses Porter, Major Salmon Weeks.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

By the laws of 1779, after the State government had gone into operation, a large share of criminal offences were punishable by whipping on the naked back, from ten to one hundred lashes, according to the nature and aggravation of the offence. For several crimes they were required to wear in some conspicuous place on their garments the initial letter of the crime they had committed in addition to the whipping. These laws inflicting corporal punishment were continued and modified from time to time until about 1816.

We ourselves remember an instance of its infiction on a young lad who was convicted of theft, by Simon Stone, second constable.

In the absence of a common government each town managed its local affairs as best suited itself. Each town elected a board, called at first, townsmen, and afterwards selectmen, who exercised in their respective localities, about the same degree of arbitrary power as did the Council of Safety for the State at large. (1867)

TOWN CLERKS.

Simon Burton, 1769; Parmalee Allen, 1770; Gideon Adams, 1775 to 1813; Gideon A. Loomis, 1813 to '14; John Edgerton, 1815 to '26; Elisha Allen, 1827 to '45; Harry Griswold, 1846 to '48; Martin D. Strong, 1849 to '54; Jerome B. Bromley, 1855; Fayette Potter, 1856 to '57; Hiram Wickham 1858 to the present time.

SELECTMEN FROM 1775 to 1867.

David Castle, 1775, '76; Wm Fitch, 1775—'82; John Thompson, 1776 '83; Joel Harmon, 1776—'96; Gideon Adams, 1777—'80; Lemuel Clark, 1777—'88; Roger Rose, 1777; John Stark, 1778—'83; John Stewart, 1778; Samuel Willard, 1778; Jedediah Reed, 1779, Simeon Edgerton, 1781—'98; Zadoc Everest, 1781; John Abbott, 1781; Jonathan Willard, 1781—'89; Gideon Cobb, 1782; Elisha Clark, jr., 1782; Lemuel Chipman, 1783 '85; Seth Sheldon, 1784—'96; Nathaniel Smith, 1784; Benoni Smith, 1785—'97; Elkanah Cobb, 1785; Moses Porter, 1786, '87; Elisha Fitch, 1786; Ezekiel Harmon, 1786—'93; Stephen Pearl, 1787; Joseph Hascall, 1788—'99; James Hopkins, 1789; Joseph Fitch, 1790—'96; Philip Reed, 1793—'98; Abisha Moseley, 1793—'96; Findley Mc Naughton, 1793—'96; John Cobb, 1793; Samuel Wright, 1797—'99; John Moseley, 1797, '98; Edmund Whedon, 1797; Daniel Fitch, 1798—1816; Asa Field 1798—1800; Samuel Rose, 1799; Wm. Potter, 1799; Jonathan Safford, 1800; John Sargent, 1800—'05; James Leach, 1800—'09; Ashbel Hollister, 1801; Sylvanus Gregory, 1801; Ozias Clark, 1801; Peter Stevens, 1802—'05; Titus A. Cook, 1802; Andrew Henry, 1803—'12; Josiah Toby, 1803, '04; James Pratt, 1805—'07; Joel Harmon, jr., 1805—'07; Iunett Hollister, 1806—'12; Joseph Porter, 1808—'10; Benj. Fitch, 1808—'13; John Guild, 1810, '11; Josiah Munroe, 1810, '11;

Palmer Cleveland, 1811—'13; Timothy Brewster, 1812, '13; Reuben Smith, 1813—'15; Wm. Wallace, 1813, '14; Amos Galusha, 1814, '15; David Cleveland, 1814—'17; Reuben Toby 1816—'18; Henry Wooster, 1816, '17; Phineas Strong, 1816; John Allen, 1817, '18; Joel Simonds, 1817, '18; Wm. Marsh, 1818; Ervin Hopkins, 1818; Joel Simonds, jr., 1819—'30; Simeon Edgerton, jr., 1819—'29; Joseph P. Upham, 1819—'29; Samuel Wright, jr., 1825, '26; Paul Hulett, 1826—'29; Milton Brown, 1829—'34; Oliver Hanks, 1830—'36; Return Strong, 1831, '32; James Leach, jr., 1833—'42; Joshua D. Cobb, 1834; Joshua Potter, 1835—'42; Robt H. Smith, 1837—'55; Nathan Allen, 1837, '38; Jeremiah Bushee, 1839—'49; Ossian H. Simonds, 1843; Jonathan Staples, 1843, '44; David Carver, 1844—'46; David Blakely, 1845—'47; Jonathan Randall, 1847; Hiel Hollister, 1847; Sheldon Edgerton, 1848, '49; Martin D. Strong, 1848; James Baldrige, 1849—'55; Austin S. Whitcomb, 1850—'63; Lucius M. Carpenter, 1855—'60; James M. Shaw, 1856—'61; Henry R. Hosford, 1856; Hewit Blakeley, 1857—'60; Norman Winchester, 1861—'67; Leonard Johnson, 1861—'67; David G. Blossom, 1864—'67; Elisha B. Cook, 1864.

CONSTITUTIONAL OFFICERS.

MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL OF CENSORS—Jonathan Brace, 1785; Nathaniel Harmon, 1834.

MEMBERS OF THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION—Lemuel Chipman, 1791; Caleb Allen, 1793; James Leach, 1814; Benjamin Fitch, 1822; Joel Simonds, 1828; Nathaniel Harmon, 1836; Geo. W. Harmon, 1843; Robert H. Smith, 1850.

STATE SENATE—Elisha Allen, 1843—

REPRESENTATIVES TO THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY SINCE 1778—Zadoc Everest, 1778; Gideon Adams, 1796—1802; Benjamin Fitch, 1814—'22 Wm. Fitch, 1781—'84; Simeon Edgerton, 1780—'82; Joel Harmon, 1783; Lemuel Chipman, 1785—'93; Joseph Hascall, 1794; Nathaniel Smith, 1794—'96; John Sargent, 1803; Ephraim Fitch, 1803—'06 James Leach, 1807—'09; Iunett Hollister, 1817—'19; Phineas Strong, 1819—'20; Oliver Hanks, 1823—'26; Return Strong, 1827—'29; Milton Brown, 1830—'32; Elisha Allen, 1833, '34; Sheldon Edgerton, 1846—'49; Joshua Potter, 1837; David Blakely, 1838,

'39; Horace Wilcox, 1840, '41; Hiel Hollister, 1842; Ira Marks, 1844—'46; Charles F. Edgerton, 1844, '45; Robert H. Smith, 1850, '51; Daniel H. Bromley, 1852, '53; Charles Allen, 1854, '55; Asa A. Monroe, 1856, '57; James Leach, 1859, '60; A. Sidney Houghton, 1861, '62; Ervin Pratt, 1863, '64; Lucius M. Carpenter, 1865, '66.

COUNTY JUDGES, John Stark, 1778; Lemuel Chipman, 1788—'93; Elisha Allen, 1848—'50.

SHERIFF, Jacob Edgerton, 1841—'61.

DEPUTY SHERIFFS, Return Strong, Walter Strong, Jacob Edgerton, Abraham Edgerton, Moses P. Fitch, James Rice, Fayette Blakely.

POSTMASTERS, FROM 1808, Dorastus Fitch, 1809—'27; George H. Purple, 1823—'30; Horace Clark, 1836—'39; Russell C. Wheeler 1833—'37; Elisha F. Rogers, 5 months, 1839 Daniel P. Taylor, 1840, '41; Thomas J. Swallow, 1842—'45; Charles W. Potter, 1851—'61; Martin D. Strong, 1850—'53; Moses P. Fitch, 1834; James Rice, 1862—'67.

AT WEST PAWLET, FROM 1852, Thomas D. Sheldon, 5 months 1853; Leonard Johnson, 1854; Orson F. Betts, 1855; Martin V. B. Pratt, 1856—'61; John A. Orr, 1862—'67.

From 1790 to 1820, this town was represented 10 years by federals and 20 years by democrats, the town being all the time nearly evenly balanced.

The war which closed in 1815, finished the federal party. For some 10 years no party lines were drawn. When Gen. Jackson was presented to the people as a candidate for president in 1824, he received but six votes in town, but his friends grew apace and soon became numerous. In 1828, the anti-masonic party organized; then there were three parties in town, the antimasonic the most numerous, never succeeded in electing its candidates as the other parties would unite against it. In 4 or 5 years the antimasons disbanded and were absorbed in other parties. About 1832, the whig party, many of whose original leaders were democrats, was organized and during its whole existence had a majority in this town, though sometimes defeated on personal grounds. In 1855, the American party was suddenly sprung upon us; but it elected its ticket but one year, and fell back to the old parties. In the last great battle which had to be fought at home as well as in the field, the union party in this town had an immense majority. And let it.

be here remarked that in all the mutations of party from 1766 to 1867, this town has ever been loyal to the national government, and has paid over its cash and filled its quota, with alacrity and promptness.

LOCAL LITERATURE.

Whatever the inhabitants of this town for the last hundred years may have been, and whatever they may have done, they are not chargeable with much waste of printer's ink. After diligent inquiry, we were able to find in print, a sermon delivered before the legislature of Vermont, Oct. 8, 1812, by Rev. Isaac Beall; a funeral sermon delivered at the village, Jan. 12, 1813, by Rev. John Griswold, on the occasion of the death of Ephraim Fitch, who was killed instantly in his mill; and a singing manual, by Joel Harmon, jr. Besides these, we believe a few sermons and controversial pamphlets have been printed and numerous contributions to the magazine and newspaper press have been furnished.

We quote from Mr. Griswold's discourse on the character of Ephraim Fitch.

"He was a man of great usefulness and extensive connections. Perhaps no man among us did more business of various kinds than he. As to his connections, he had a wife and large family, was himself a member of a large family of his father's, a member of the fraternity of Free-masons, of the Washington Benevolent Society, and of the Cong. Society, so that his relative and social connections were large. As to his usefulness: as a son he was respectful; as a brother, he was loving; as husband, kind; as a parent, tender and indulgent; he provided well for his family; as a neighbor, he was obliging; as a magistrate, prompt to do justice. He was a constant attendant on public worship, a friend to good order, and contributed freely for the support of the gospel. He had done much towards the erection of a building for the instruction of the rising generation. Now why should such a man be taken away in the midst of his usefulness? Can we pry into the counsels of God and search out his reasons? No! we can only say, 'Even so, Father, for so it seemed good in thy sight.'"

"To our view numbers could be spared better. We should not feel the loss in society of twenty or more, we could name so much as the loss of him, and we can scarcely think of any but that could be as well spared."

In 1809, Joel Harmon, jr., published the *Columbian Minstrel*, which contained only 53 tunes and anthems. Perhaps not one of these tunes is now in use. It would seem from the preface that they were original composi-

tions. We extract briefly from the preface.

"Having been frequently solicited by those who are in the practice of music to publish my compositions for the benefit of those who have entered or may hereafter enter on this delightful and sublime art, I have been induced to offer the public the following work. It is hoped that none will be disappointed that fusing music is in general omitted."

AN ECLIPSE.

The moon at her zenith of splendor and might,
Was dispensing the beams of her pure mellow light,
Far around her cerulean throne;
The earth became envious while viewing the scene,
And unceremoniously roll'd in between
That beautiful orb and the sun.
"I will show her," she said "that her glory shall wane
And the borrowed light of which she's so vain,
Shall leave her in dusky dishonor,
And 'twill humble her pride as she sits in *my shade*,
Her luster departed—her beauty decayed,
That a million of eyes are upon her."
The clouds — she had done them some service it seems
Had fringed their dark robes with her silvery beams,
And light on their pathway had cast;
When they saw what was coming — incurtained her
throne
And a mantle drew o'er her—sweet Charity's own—
Till her transient misfortune was passed.
But the stars felt no sympathy—this was their day—
So they burnished their spangles and twinkled away,
Exulting it seemed, at her fall;
She was subject to changes, they new from her birth,—
And should she emerge from the shadow of Earth,
They feared she might outshine them all.
But there was one thought—not a fauciful one,
That the moon when thus darkened—shut out from
the sun,
Was an emblem though feeble and dim;
Of the *Soul*, when estranged from the presence of God,
It has wandered so far from its heaven-ward road,
That the *World* gets between *it* and *Him*.
O, then, let me count all afflictions as light,
Though the billows of time in their uttermost might
Unceasingly over me roll;
But O! may I never the bitterness know,
The depth of despair—inexpressible wo,
Of a total *eclipse of the soul*.

MARY EDGERTON.

MAY-BLOOMS.

BY MARY ROBINSON.

Up the maple-shaded street,
Comes the sound of children's feet,
And their voices drop like rain,
While the hills talk back again.

And they wander here and there,
With their feet so brown and bare,
Clasping hands brown as their feet,
Up and down the shaded street.

There is Allie with dark eyes,
Deeply shaded from the skies,
And a heart as gently kind
As the flowers or the wind.

Fannie's pink dress has a grace
Like some beauty robed in lace;
And the May-blooms 'round her head
Give her feet a queenly tread.

Little Willie used to come—
Now he's in the Sunset home!
And we miss him at our door
Since his small feet come no more!

There's Ellie, with her shining head,
And her brown feet's winsome tread,
From her wee checked bonnet looks
Volumes of sweet story-books.

In Kittie's hand I almost know
May-blooms in the spring time grow,
And I think they are more fair
When they bud and blossom there!

And Johnnie leads the little band,
As they wander hand in hand
With their sweet and childish faces
And their winsome ways and graces.

So through every pleasant day,
In the sweet young month of May,
Comes the music of their feet
Up the maple-shaded street.

BONNIE JUNE.

BY MARY ROBINSON.

She moves like the soft southern wind,
In fragrant drapery drest;
And lingers a moment, to lift
The leaves from the robin's nest.
Down, down in the beautiful vale
She bears her sunshine and flowers—
A blessing for little children,
A balm for life's weary hours.
She twineth green leaves and mosses
With buds, rose-tinted and blue—
She strews them along the wayside,
And fills their sweet eyes with dew.
She carries her delicate gifts
Away o'er mountain and hill,
Till clovers and white fringed daisies
The sunshiny meadows fill.
Oh, beautiful June, with her shining hours,
Festooned with rose-tinted buds and flowers!

Under each little brown cover,
All under the dead leaves dry,
She scatters a wealth of blossoms
As softly blue as the sky—
And her small hands never weary
Of the pleasant task begun;
Through the purple and golden hours
She silently worketh on.
We love to think as coming years
Shall quietly pass away,
Her eyes will bend above our forms
As beautiful as to-day—
Summer's roses will come again
And swing to the river's tune,
But my heart grows sad when I think
That *Life has no second June!*
Oh, weep for Life's beautiful summer fled—
For the June that lies 'neath the roses, dead!

HE IS GONE!

BY MARY ROBINSON.

"Hark! through the dim woods dying
With a moan;
Faintly the winds are sighing,
He is gone!

He sleeps! thy brother hath lain down to rest,
Hath folded Death's mantle close over his breast—
He heeds not the storm as it stirreth around,
Or the sobbing rain with its dreary sound.
The bell in life's temple has long ceased to chime;
Its windows are closed and o'er grown thick with
vine—

The hinges for rust can be turned nevermore;
Ye can ne'er again loosen that golden door!
Sweet be his slumbers, and soft be his bed
'Neath the young maple's shade where they've pillow-
ed his head:

E'en cherish the daisy, that tenderly creeps
To bless with its sweet eye the place where he sleeps.
When gold gathers bright in the western sky,
And day lieth down on her couch to die—
When the little bird foldeth her wings to rest
And twilight comes slowly in grey robe drest—
Go, sit where he rests—not with tearful eye!
Why should ye be sad, his spirit is nigh!
Sing sweetly and low some dear olden song;
He'll join thee then as in days long gone.
Do ye not know of that beautiful land,
Where with perfumed breezes the flowers are fanned?
Of waving palms, and vine-shaded seats—
Of sparkling fountains and golden streets?
I can see him now as he sitteth there—
And his face is young and passing fair!
He calls and waits on the "further shore"—
Waits and watches from Heaven's door!

Our fathers' leading idea was to grow wheat both for home use and with which to raise money to pay for their land. Brought up on the brown bread of old Connecticut, they hoped by coming here, to indulge in the wheaten loaf. But their high raised expectations were not fully realized. Most of the newly cleared fields produced wheat in luxuriance, and some fields held out for a long series of years. But to speak generally wheat growing was a failure.

Many of our first settlers allured by the splendid reputation for the wheat growing of Orwell and other lake-towns, emigrated thither, among whom were several families of Clark's, Smith's, Cobb's, Perkin's, etc. Those clay-bottoms held out better than our soils.

By degrees our people had to fall back on the brown bread of their fathers. The coarser grains yielded abundant harvests, but were of small account for distant markets; hence distilleries were introduced to absorb our surplus grain which was about as valua-

ble for feed after the alcohol was extracted as before; but in a few years, from 1820 to 1830, these crops sensibly diminished and a new impetus was given to emigration. The west was now open for settlement and families emigrated as they had never done before. Heavy canvas covered wagons, many of them drawn by oxen, could be seen *en route* for the West having the words "bound for the Ohio" emblazoned on their sides. This caused a heavy drain on our population which our well-known reputation for "raising men," could not sustain and our population rapidly declined. Several considerable settlements in the more remote quarters of the town were abandoned and some highways discontinued.

The introduction of manufactures before, and during this period, partially stayed this tide of emigration, yet it has flowed out ever since and there has been no reflux, to the present day.

When our lands were in some measure worn out by a succession of grain crops, we betook ourselves to the dairy and sheepfold to recruit our exhausted fields.

Improved breeds of cattle and sheep were introduced and improved processes of cheese-making have been constantly going on till they have culminated in the establishment of cheese-factories. The cultivation of root-crops has been extended, particularly of potatoes which have been raised in large quantities, at first, for starch, and since the railroad was opened, for shipment to city markets.

Fruit-growing has from the start received great attention. Apple orchards were every where planted in great abundance, and in virgin soil thrive well with little care. As you pass through the town, some parts of which are deserted by its inhabitants, wherever you see a clump of apple trees you may be sure that near that spot some one undertook to establish for himself a home. The smaller fruits were not neglected, and plums, cherries, grapes and pears flourished luxuriantly; strenuous but unavailing efforts were made to acclimate the peach. On newly cleared fields the blackberry and raspberry grew in abundance, while the meadows teemed with strawberries and the mountains with whortleberries; but old age and the severity of our winters are fast destroying our apple-trees and other early planted fruits, and wild spontaneous fruits are growing

scarce. However, improved varieties of apples, pears, plums, grapes, and cherries are being introduced, and the strawberry and other small fruits are being cultivated in gardens and upon the whole, the present condition and prospects of the town, though some of our hillsides and badly managed farms may be less productive than formerly, were never in a more flourishing condition than at the present time. The value of farms has appreciated full 25 per cent on the gold standard within the last 5 years.

MANUFACTURES.

One of the earliest and not the least important manufactures of the town was the salts of ashes.

Along with this, was the manufacture of maple sugar and the same kettles served to boil down the sap which were used to make potash.

For nearly half a century most of the cloth used in families was made at home. The price for a week's work spinning was 4s. (66 $\frac{2}{3}$ cts.) and for housework 4s. 6d. A neighbor at my elbow relates this anecdote. His father had occasion to call on Gov. Thomas Chittenden on public business, who it is well known kept a wayside tavern in Charlotte. After the Governor's wife had with her own hands prepared supper and cleared up things, she took her position by the kitchen fire and carded wool till a late hour, while the Governor was in the bar-room alternately transacting official business and waiting on customers at the bar.

About 1800, the first carding-machine brought on this continent was set up at Middle Granville, N. Y., by James Smith. The price of carding was 10 cents per pound. Fulling and cloth-dressing mills were in use at an early day, but how early we cannot say. There was one at West Pawlet, run by Walter Jennings, in 1812, and we believe at the village at an earlier date. Jonathan Stevens and John Strong built a woolen-factory at West Pawlet in 1812, which was the first in town. About the same time Doct. John Sargent built a woolen-factory near the present site of Enoch Colvin's factory. This latter was run several years by Royal Sargent and other parties until it fell into the hands of Asa S. and Joel Jones, who run it until it was burned, about 1842. Asa S. Jones soon after built the mill on the road, which he sold in

1846, to Robert Blakely, who run it (the latter part of the time in connection with his son William) until 1865, when it was sold to Enoch Colvin.

At an early day, Capt. Abner Lumbard run a fulling and cloth-dressing-mill at the village and also a woolen factory, part of the time in connection with his son Chester. About 1812, Willard Cobb built a factory on Wells brook near the bridge. Jonathan Stevens run the factory at West Pawlet 2 or 3 years, when he went into Cobb's factory, which was soon after burnt. The war with England brought all these factories into existence; at its termination they were all compelled to stop. Jonathan Stevens continued the business in a small way until 1832, when he put up a large factory on Pawlet river near the lower covered bridge, which did a good business until it was burned in 1852. He then set up the business in Granville, N. Y., which is still continued by his son Robert.

There have been 7 grist-mills in town, all but three on Pawlet river. The first was on Wells brook, built by Remember Baker about 1768; the next was built at the village, about the same time, by William Bradford, on Flower brook; the next on the site of the Red mill, by Col Samuel Willard, in 1783, which was soon burned and the present mill erected; the next near the lower covered bridge on Pawlet river, about the same time, by Capt. Benoni Smith; the next, near the Frary bridge, about 1790, by William Hanks; the next near Smith Hitts, by Seth Blossom, Ashbel Hollister and Safford Hascall. There was also a mill at West Pawlet, built by Edmund Whedon. Of these only one, the Red mill, is now in existence, run by Charles F. Edgerton. There have been 6 or 8 saw-mills in town, which are now reduced to the one at the village, run by David Andrus.

Several small establishments were set up in various parts of the town for the manufacture of leather; one on Seely Brown's land, by Wesley Perkins; one near the Frary bridge, by Ebenezer Rollin, and one on our premises, by Ephraim Jones. These were short lived. There were three larger establishments, one at the village, run by Asahel Fitch and others; one south of the village, run by David Weeks and his sons Rich and Seth B., and one on Indian river on the premises of C. S. Bardwell, by Palmer Cleveland & sons. There is now no tannery in town.

There were trip-hammers on Wells brook, by William Maher; on Flower brook, by Nathaniel Robinson, and on Indian river, by C. S. Bardwell, for the manufacture of edge-tools and machinery. The latter is the only one in existence.

There have been 5 distilleries for the manufacture of whiskey from rye and corn, and brandy from cider; one at the village, run by Dorastus Fitch; one at West Pawlet, run last by Theron Norton; one on Alex. Clayton's premises, run by Leonard Utley, one near the centre of the town, by John Edgerton and others; one near Curtis Week's by Mr. Savage, but were all closed 30 years ago.

A flax-dressing mill was built in 1820, by Ashbel Hollister, which run a few years. A mill for cleaning clover-seed was built in 1807, by Seely Brown, which run 15 years, A linseed oil-mill in 1814, built by Samuel Wright, jr., and others, run some 20 years. A mill for making potato-starch, by Ira Marks on Indian river, was built in 1843. The next year one was set up on Pawlet river by ourself and Seth Stearns. Both these did a large business several years. A stave-mill for the manufacture of shooks for the southern market was run near the lower covered bridge, by Ebenezer Hayward, which closed in 1865. Lime was burned in the south part of the town, by James Cook and others, quite a number of years. Provision-barrels were made several years on the premises of Stephen McFaddon by Samuel Baldwin and Jonathan Monroe, and cheese-casks and boxes just above by Nathaniel G. Folger. Cheese-boxes were made at north Pawlet 2 or 3 years by machinery moved by steam. The only cheese-box-factory now in existence in town is at the village, by David Andrus. Hats were manufactured at the village by Maj. Sylvanus Gregory and his son Silas Gregory, 40 or 50 years. A stocking-factory was run at the village several years by Ira Marks. Palmer Cleveland & Sons, about the year 1825, put in extensive machinery for dressing hemp and flax, and constructed a pool for water-rotting them. This business was carried on several years. Florace and Leonard Johnson made cheese-boxes at West Pawlet 2 or 3 years, and Peter Goodspeed followed the same business near the Frary bridge.

EMIGRATION.

It has often been made the subject of regret, that so many of our people should emigrate,

and so many of the old homesteads should be abandoned.

Westward between the parallels of 40 and 45 there is scarcely a county or even a town that has not a representation from this town. Notwithstanding the decadence of our mechanical and manufacturing interests, and a loss of fifty per cent of our population, our primary schools keep step with the spirit of the age, and never before were our religious institutions so liberally sustained. Our people are mainly self-reliant and fewer instances of destitution now exist than perhaps at any former period. Real estate never before sold higher on the gold standard. Though we have but one small factory and only one mill, a saw mill—stocked mainly from another town, we still live and our sensibilities are so obtuse we count ourselves a prosperous people.

EDUCATION.

Schools were established as soon as a sufficient number of scholars could be gathered in any locality. The progress of the settlement can be better traced by the number of the school district than by any other means. Money scarce, the better qualified would frequently take turns in teaching with little or no compensation. If nothing better could be had a deserted log cabin would be fitted up for a school-room.

Our early schools were limited to reading, writing, spelling and arithmetic. It was rare that the latter was extended beyond the rule of three. For girls it was not common to learn arithmetic. Those who first learned grammar, perhaps, as early as 1810, were considered prodigies. Our district schools now, almost rival colleges in the extent of their course of study.

Provision was made in the charter of the town for one share (250 acres) for the benefit of schools, to which was added by state legislation the share reserved for a church glebe and the share reserved for the Society for Propagating the Gospel in foreign parts. This last, was, however, taken from the town by a decision of the U. S. supreme court.

There have been 17 school districts in town. There are now 11; in but 10, schools are now kept. Besides, there are two fractional districts in connection with Rupert and Wells.

Many of the first settlers were educated men—several of them graduates of college.

Measures were taken about the beginning of this century for the establishment of an academy or grammar school. A commodious brick edifice was erected near the village in which the higher branches were taught, usually two terms in the year, fall and winter, until its destruction by fire in 1845. We regret we cannot insert the names of its founders. Only a few of the names of its preceptors can be given, most of whom were graduates of college, or members of the senior class, among whom were Messrs. Barber and Smith, Meeker, Ira M. Allen, Mervin Allen, John Stuart, Lamson Miner.

When the Methodist church on the hill was vacated in 1854, it was fitted up for an academy under the auspices of Rev. Jason F. Walker, its first principal. He was assisted and succeeded by Edwin I. Spink. The succession of principals has been about as follows: Henry H. Buxton, Samuel A. Burnham, A. J. Blakely, John L. Edgerton, John Wiseman, Collins Blakely and Mr. Fradenburgh, who have taught the school one or more terms each.

In 1869, an Academy was opened in West Pawlet which was built by subscription at the cost of \$5,000.

Our citizens have not been unmindful of colleges and other literary institutions, and have contributed to endow Middlebury College, Troy Conference Academy, Hamilton Theological Seminary and other institutions.

The following persons, settlers and natives, have graduated at the several institutions named: (1) *Daniel Hascall, 1806, M.; *Hippocrates Rowe, 1808, M.; Fitch Chipman, 1808, M.; *John Sargent, jr., 1811, M.; Beriah Green, jr., 1819, M.; Miner Pratt, 1823, M.; Elijah W. Plumb, 1824, M.; *Ferris Fitch, 1826, M.; *Rollin F. Strong, 1829, M.; Azariah R. Graves, 1833, M., *Jacob E. Blakely M.; Meritt Harmon, 1825, M.; Job H. Martin, 1825; Azariah Hyde, 1838; Fayette Potter, U.; *Horace Allen, U.; Sheldon Blakely, U.; A. Judson Blakely, U.; Collins

(1.) M. for Middlebury College, U. for Union College, W. U. for Wesleyan University. C. M. for Castleton Medical College, C. A. for Castleton Academy, N. G. for North Granville Ladies Seminary, T. C. A. for Troy Conference Academy, G. S. for Glenwood Seminary, D. for Dartmouth College, Y. for Yale College, N. J. or New Jersey College, T. for Trinity College, A. C. C. for Albany Commercial College, U. V. for University of Vermont. A star * prefixed to those known to be deceased.

Blakely, U.; Quincy Blakely, V. U.; *Festus Hanks; N. J.; Charles Winchester, W. U.; *Lucien B. Wright, T.; *Jonathan Brace, Y.; *Israel Smith, Y.; *Noah Smith, Y.; Warren B. Sargent, C. M.; Nathan Judson, C. M.; Isaac Munroe, C. M.; *Wm. U. Edgarton, C. M. John Cook, C. M.; Aaron Goodspeed, C. M.; Socrates H. Tryon, C. M.; Nelson Munroe, C. M., R. G. Munroe, C. M.; Egbert H. Carver, A. C. C.; Sarah Allen, T. C. A.; Mary Allen, T. C. A.; Lucy B. Hurlburt, T. C. A.; Lettie T. Lincoln, T. C. A.; Jane Bromley, T. C. A.; Louise Culver, N. G.; Helen M. Bromley, G. S.; Maria Conant, C. A.; Ann Smith, C. A.; Cornelia Hawkins, C. A. *Honorary*—Ervin Hopkins, 1817, A. M. M.; Jonathan S. Green, A. M. M.: Fayette Shipherd, 1830, A. M. M.; Elijah W. Plumb, D. D. M.; Levi H. Stone, A. M. M.

About the time the academy was built a library was procured by subscription, which was first kept by Rev. John Griswold, but as far back as we can remember, by Dea. Ezekiel Harmon. It was free only to subscribers, and it contained many choice books and was used until most of the books were worn out. In 1830, a library of periodicals was established at the village, comprising the *American Encyclopedia* of 13 volumes, and most of the higher class quarterly and monthly magazines published in this country. This continued a few years when the library was broken up. Soon after a neat and choice library was established at the village on \$ 5, subscriptions, of which a few avail themselves.

During the earlier years of our town but few periodicals circulated, and those small country papers distributed weekly by post-riders. The citizens are now receiving through the post-office as follows: daily papers, 5; semi-weekly, 29; weekly 283; bi-monthly, 73; monthly, 200, and tri-weekly, 1; embracing in the whole 591 copies.

Till within about 100 years New England music was traditional and not set to notes, the deacon *lining* the hymn, and the whole congregation joining in the song. The first attempt to introduce note singing encountered bitter hostility. The peace of churches was destroyed and in some instances they were broken up. The Revolution developed a new style, called fugue music, in sympathy with the clash and excitement of the

day. New Jerusalem, which will be remembered by all our older citizens, is a representative tune of this class. The parts falling in one after another, each part singing different words at the same time, are thought to represent the clangor and confusion of the battle field; the bass the deep toned artillery, the tenor the rattling fire of musketry, the counter the crack of the rifle, and the treble the bugle blast heard over all. The fastidious did not relish this medley of sound, and the first effort on record to introduce a different style was made by Joel Harmon, jr., of this town, who published a singing manual in 1809. The tunes in his book were of his own composition and in express opposition to what he styles "fuging" music. But this did not take and his book never got into general use. Fugue music prevailed until about 1820, when it fell into disuse and substantially the style of music now in use was substituted.

The oldest teacher of music here, of whom we have any tradition, was Dea. Seth P. Sheldon, of Rupert, who taught as early as 1782. We next hear of Dea. Benoni Adams, who taught in both parts of the town.

Joel Harmon, jr., before referred to, taught music classes and attempted to reform the style. Rev. John Griswold and Oliver Hanks also taught music over 60 years ago. About the beginning of this century, Eliakim Doolittle (uncle of Hon. James R. Doolittle, senator in congress from Wisconsin) also published a singing-book and taught singing. He was a child of song and no mean composer. In his later years, nervous and sensitive, impulsive and excitable, in tattered garb, with untrimmed locks and beard, in a state bordering on insanity, he wandered through our streets for many a year, the terror of timid women and children, and found rest only when lodged in his grave. We will not undertake to mention the different teachers of music since 1820, when Rev. Lemon Andrus taught. A few good singers and teachers have been developed in this town, none of whom are better known and appreciated than James Whedon and Dr. A. Sidney Houghton.

The prejudice against instrumental church music, cherished by our puritan ancestry, has come down almost to our own time. A bass-viol was at first barely tolerated but now melodeous and cabinet organs are in use in all our churches.

An instrumental band was organized in 1802, which continued to play over thirty years. In 1841, a spirited brass band was got up by James Whedon in West Pawlet, which continued several years.

THE OLD SCHOOL HOUSE.

A description of the school-house and school in which we received our education from 1811 to 1820; a plain plank building, on one end an immense stone-chimney, through which there was a grand prospect of the sky, and whose jaws would hold a half-cord of wood—a writing table running round next the wall, a row of benches in front made of slabs inverted, supported on pins like carpenters' horses, a few low benches in the center, a desk in the corner next the chimney on which lay the ferule.

The teacher would call the school to order and invest one of the scholars with the rule whose duty it was to pass the rule to the first transgressor of the rules of school, who relieved guard, and passed it to the next delinquent, and so on, with the comforting assurance whoever got the rule twice, or had it when school closed should have it applied to his own palm. The plan served its purpose; order and stillness prevailed. These ferules were no joke.

We have seen ridges raised on both the hands of a delicate girl who would laugh in the face of the master while a cowardly boy would make a loud outcry and be let off easily. It was a matter of principle with the children not to cry if they could help doing so.

When flagellations failed, we were sometimes required to extend our arm at a right angle with a heavy rule or book in our hand, the master standing near to rap our knuckles if our arm fell below a horizontal line. Or we would be seated on an andiron or a block of wood near the chimney-corner, which would be called a dunce-block and the scholars be required to point the finger of scorn at us, and when wholly incorrigible, as a last resort we would be placed between two girls. We wilted then. But alas! such was the hardening nature of this capital punishment its frequent repetition reconciled us to it, and as we grew older, we even began to relish it.

Arithmetic was taught the boys, and needlework the girls (in Summer), all learned reading, writing and spelling. Proficiency

in spelling was the test of scholarship. Webster's old spelling book was at our tongues end and the English Reader learned by heart. The teacher would set our copies and mend our goose-quill pens and pay little further attention to our writing. The solution of the problems in Adam's old arithmetic was the work of years. Grammar was studied by the large boys in winter. We remember all our teachers by name. Augustus Frank who was member of Congress from Genesee County, N. Y., was our first teacher. Daniel Dana, a veteran old teacher, known all over town, was another. Mary Lee, who married Rev. Allen Graves and went missionary to Burmah, was another. Under these favoring circumstances we were graduated at the old "Braintree" school-house at the age of 14. The last teacher who gave the finishing touches, we recollect was employed at the extravagant price of \$7., per month of 26 days. Our school only numbered from 60 to 80 scholars.

Fifty years ago there were not half a dozen carriages in town, and those, old quill-wheel concerns. The common farm-wagon was the vehicle of pleasure as well as of business.

The power-loom, the spinning and sewing machines had not been heard of. Instead of the clumsy iron hoe, shovel and fork, we have the same articles of steel. It may safely be assumed that two-thirds of the labor of farming and nine-tenths of the labor of manufacturing are saved by the implements and machinery now in common use.

Fifty years ago water for household and farm use was obtained from a spring or brook, or perhaps from a well, while now almost every house and yard is supplied either through pipes or by the aid of pumps. The well-sweep is swept away.

HARD TIMES AND SEASONS.

During the winter of 1780-81 snow fell to a great depth. It is handed down by tradition, 50 successive days the snow did not melt on the south side of buildings. This severe weather fell with crushing effect on our settlers, poorly supplied with forage for their cattle and comfortable dwellings for themselves. In 1789, there were short crops and great destitution; in 1805, no rain from seeding-time in Spring, to harvest time—an almost utter loss of Spring-sown crops.

But 1816, in our remembrance, was the great year of famine; ever since referred to as the *cold* summer. There was scarcely a bushel of corn raised in town, and great destitution and distress the following winter and spring; many cattle perished and many people were reduced to the last extremity. When harvest time came, in 1817, those who had early crops divided with those who had none; some of the grain being cut so green it had to be kiln dried before it could be ground into flour. It was not the habit of the people to lay up stores beforehand, and we had then no West to supply us with bread.

The last fifty years there has been no general failure of crops, though in 1826, the grasshoppers consumed nearly every green thing. They were different from the ordinary grasshopper and filled the air in such numbers as almost to cast a shadow, and the next year the caterpillar, or army worm stripped fruit and forest trees of their foliage, and marched from west to east in search of fresh fields. In the west part of the town many fruit trees and most of the sugar maples were destroyed. Since then the labor of the husbandman has seldom been unrewarded.

With many of our fathers the one absorbing sentiment was the establishment of a homestead and its perpetuation in the family. For this they planned and toiled; privations sweetened by the thought, they were preparing a home for themselves and those dearest to them and with pride and complacency looked upon the fields they had rescued from the domain of nature, the buildings and improvements they had made.

Not content merely with a homestead for themselves, many of them made the greatest exertions to settle all their children around them and become a patriarch in their midst. The absorbing thought of their old age, was how to dispose of their paternal acres that they might remain integral and undivided in the family.

Nor was this attachment confined to the parent. How many pleasant memories cluster around the spot where our childhood was passed. With what undying interest do our minds revert to the scenes of our early life, the streams in which we bathed and angled, the hills on which we gathered nuts and hunted game, the mountains where we picked the berries, the fields and the gardens through

which our earliest footsteps roamed, the orchard whose every tree had a name, the school-house where our young ideas learned to shoot, the play-ground where we followed our sports.

But the children, allured by flattering prospects elsewhere, left the paternal mansion, some never to return, and many times drawing after them those very parents who had fondly hoped here to spend their declining years and lay their bones. The fever of emigration pervaded whole families and communities. They gathered up their household goods and followed in the wake of the setting sun.

Where now are the Chipmans, the Fitches, the Hascalls, the Adamases, the Porters, the Harmons, the Strongs, and hundreds of others that occupied these lands and filled our high places? Our fathers, where are they? Our children, where are they? How few of the loved homes of our fathers are retained by their children!

ANTI-SLAVERY.

The first instance on record of the manumission of slaves by military authority took place in this town in 1777. Capt. Ebenezer Allen, in command of a company of Col. Herick's regiment of Rangers, while on a scouting expedition within the British lines, captured two slaves. In a rescript dated "Head Quarters, Pollet, 24th Nov. 1777," he sets them free.*

Among those of our native and adopted citizens who have been conspicuous in their advocacy of equal rights we may mention William Marsh, Rev. Beriah Green, Rev. Fayette Shipherd, Ozias Clark and Paul Hulett. William Marsh lifted his voice, wielded his pen, and emptied his purse in behalf of liberty. Beriah Green consecrated his splendid gifts of oratory to the promotion of the same great object, and was untiring in organizing and concentrating effort to bear on the great question. Fayette Shipherd employed his graceful and impressive powers of elocution to educate the masses and imbue them with the spirit of liberty. Ozias Clark and Paul Hulett were steadfast old "wheel-horses." On one occasion when we were present the trustees of the Congregational church refused to open their doors for an anti-slavery lecture, and when Deacon Clark sent for the key it

* See Vol. II. p.580.

was refused. "I can get that key said he, and strode off down the road—and he got it. We were not then conscious of the malignant power of slavery, to effect the overthrow of which has cost our country so many thousands of lives and so many millions of treasure.

Among our earliest and foremost advocates of temperance were Rev. Fayette Shipherd, Col. Ozias Clark, Dea. Joseph Porter, Sylvester Pitkin and John Fitch.

GAME.

An anecdote is told of Elisha Pratt, father of Capt. James Pratt. In common with other settlers he was sometimes in a state of great destitution. One Sabbath morning, while engaged in reading his Bible, his wife discovered a fine buck in his wheat field near by and handed him his rifle saying, there is a noble buck, out there, we are almost starving, had you not better shoot him? No! he replied, The Lord hath sustained us and kept us alive thus far, and if it is his will that we should have that deer to keep us from starving He will cause it to come some other day. The deer did make his appearance another day and was secured.

In so high estimation were deer held that before the organization of a State government regulations were made to protect them from destruction from December to June. Deer-rifits were among the first officers elected in town, whose duty was to enforce these regulations.

The abundance of game, as well as the necessities of their situation, led our fathers to cultivate a taste for hunting, trapping, etc. On one occasion Ansel Whedon, who was second to none in relish for these sports, went out *cooning* alone and having treed the coon climbed the tree to shoot his game; but the night being very dark he could get no sight at the animal. He came down, built a huge fire at the foot of the tree and watched till daylight revealed a large bear, at which he fired, wounding her severely, when she fell into the bed of coals. Suddenly rising from this uncomfortable spot she made a spring with terrific growls at her enemy, who made good time for the top of a small tree, where he remained closely besieged until his voice echoing through the woods brought timely aid.

The bear is not yet wholly extinct. Solo-

mon Reed, who lives in the southeast corner of the town near Dorset mountain, can tell you capital stories of his encounters with them, even during the last few years.

Beaver meadows, are found in various parts of the town. The last beaver seen in town was killed by Ansel Whedon about 1800, in a corn field, with his hoe. Otters and minks were more plentiful. The latter is found quite frequently now. Dr. Thompson quotes the price of mink skins in 1842 at from 20 to 40 cents, according to quality. Two mink-pelts were recently sold, one for \$10 and the other for \$11. Old hunters say that formerly musk-rat pelts were worth more than mink. The former are caught quite often. Within a few years Joshua Potter killed an otter near his residence. Charles Jones killed another measuring 5 feet 8 inches, but none have been recently seen. A few foxes are yet found. One of the most exciting sports of the age is to set a hound after a fox, who moves in a circle round his hole, giving the sportsman an opportunity to bring down the game. This mode of hunting is however about discontinued and most of the foxes taken now are caught in traps. Once in a few years grey squirrels are plenty and occasionally a black squirrel is found. The raccoon is sometimes started in a corn-field. Skunks still infest our poultry-yards and woodchucks our meadows; the skins of the latter sold a few years ago as high as a dollar and a half a piece; they are worth less now. In our boy-hood pigeons were so numerous as almost to darken the air in their annual migrations, but of late years few are seen. The eagle built his nest on the most inaccessible cliffs of our mountains, but is not often seen now. The hen-hawk and the crow remain and are almost the only legitimate game among birds. A few partridges whirr past us in the forest and occasionally wild ducks flit over our streams. The quack of wild geese is heard periodically from above the clouds. Indian river was the favorite and last fishing ground of the Indians in this part of the country. To this they paid annual visits long after its occupation by the whites. The locomotive is on the trail of the Indian who hunted and fished on what is described in the old deeds as the *Indian river plain*. Trout are still caught here, but the sportsmen do not allow them to attain much growth. As game receded to the northern forests our old hunt-

ers and trappers followed on. Some at the present time make an occasional trip and bring home trophies of game and fish.

USAGES, CUSTOMS AND OBSERVANCES.

Our fathers, tried in the fires of the Revolution which had consumed their substance, were men of nerve and great physical power. We have heard and read of their first years of life in the woods; of their rude cabins without doors and floors; how the storms beat through their bark roofs, and wild beasts howled around their dwellings by night; how they had no cellars and nothing to put in cellars; how scanty their wardrobe, and how a kettle or two, a few pewter plates and wooden trenchers, two or three knives and forks, some three-legged stools and a straw bed in the corner constituted their house-keeping articles; how they would have no bread for weeks together and but a scanty supply of meat; how the children went barefoot the year round and often supperless to bed; how that they would go 30 or 40 miles to mill on horseback and sometimes used their own back.

But amid all they kept heart and hope and bravely triumphed. They were kind and friendly, ever ready to assist each other, and in their recreations would gather from all parts of the town, and no feeling of exclusiveness would mar their enjoyments.

Attached to old Connecticut; her laws were reënacted, her local festivities observed and Election cake eaten with as keen a relish as when in their own loved down-country home. Cheerful toil was the rule. The work of the day done they would meet in each other's houses and pass the evening hours.

True to the traditions and superstitions of early New England, they brought with them, with many substantial virtues, a belief in ghosts, respect for dreams and hatred to Indians, which constituted the staple of their conversation. The children with mouth and ears agape drank in these wondrous tales, till every white object was a sheeted ghost and every dark one a wild beast or Indian. In their work as well as play the settlers grouped together. To build a house, clear a fallow, or harvest a crop, they would combine their strength and be sure to get through in season for a game. Athletic exercises, wrestling, ball-playing, etc., were their favorites. Time wears on;

their cabins are exchanged for substantial domiciles, and the homespun age commences. The grand old central fireplace radiant with sparkling flame; the spacious kitchen with its oaken floor; a loom in one corner and spinning wheels all around; its ceiled walls decorated with the products of the spindle, while overhead hung festoons of dried apples and circlets of pumpkins. The shelves of the pantry glisten with burnished pewter and the trusty rifle hangs over the mantel—"Our middle age, the happiest time in old Vermont history."

The sturdy farmer in his leather-apron, and troops of boys in roundabouts are bustling around, while the busy housewife and her bevy of rosy cheeked daughters clad in the garments their own hands had spun and wove and put together, completed the picture. Without, the well-filled granary, the well-stocked stable, the orchard, the sugar-bush, the golden wheat field, the valleys standing thick with corn, the tapering well-sweep from whose point swings,

"The old oaken bucket, the iron bound bucket,
The moss-covered bucket that hangs in the well."

Within is heard the clatter of the loom, the hum of the busy spindle, without the clangor of the flail and ax.

The men and boys have their hunting-parties, trainings, raisings and huskings, and the women their quiltings and apple-cuts. Did you ever attend an old fashioned apple-cut? *We have*, and even its memory warms the blood chilled by the frosts of sixty winters. How much of fun and frolic! Every house and cabin gives up its juveniles who flock to the rendezvous, single, in pairs and in groups. The younger strata fill up the corners and vacancies. Amid the wagging of tongues and bursts of laughter the work goes merrily on. Soon the last basketful is reached and disposed of, pans and peelings gathered up and the pie passed round. Then comes a calm, but it is only the stillness that precedes the storm. Some wide-awake girl attacks a fellow and brings him up standing in the middle of the floor, the whole company circle around them, from stairway and chimney-corner they come and round and round they go.

The scene changes and snap and catch-em is the play. How some of those girls would run! What a spring in their instep! What fox-like doubling on their track! It was all

your neck was worth to catch them as they scampered round the ring, over chairs and across the hearth. But when fairly hunted down they did turn at bay and with disordered hair, flashing eye, crimsoned cheek and panting breath, fell into your arms; what a glorious surrender!

The ring breaks up and round the chimney to the tune of "The needle's eye, you can't deny," march on the gleeful throng. Little fellows raise their tiny hands that some six-footer may pass under. Kissing and laughing is not done by rule, and lads and lasses run wild with unfettered sport. But apple-cuts must have an end, perhaps among the small hours of the next morning. Then comes the trying time! things are hustled on; the boys stand hat in hand; some have lost their tongues; the bold win and off they go. Hearts are broken, but they will heal and break again.

Old time marriage observances also claim a notice. Vehicles being scarce, we will mount the aspirant for matrimonial position on his trusty nag. He reins up beside some convenient stump and with one bound the blushing bride is on the pillion. On they speed to old Squire Adams or the minister, who receives them with a genial face and a merry twinkle of the eye. The pair are united, the silver dollar paid and home they go. Perhaps a signal horn sounds on the distant hillside, then the drums rattle, the horns blow, the pans clatter and a motley throng gathers at the matrimonial quarters. If the latch-string is out all goes well; a merry hour they spend and home they go.

But among the sweet and pleasant gatherings of the olden times we may not forget the sugar party. Sugar-making is an unromantic business, but when through the openings of the forest you discover a party of young men and maidens, including the girl you love best, coming to enjoy a sugar treat, how delicious the repast, as the happy group gather round the smoking kettle and help themselves.

In these homespun times family visits were made in the evening. Instead of the afternoon tea-party both sexes met in the evening when a substantial table was spread, perhaps a turkey or spare-rib was roasted, at least, the best the house afforded was abundantly furnished.

With our fathers the Sabbath commenced at sundown on Saturday and closed at the same time on Sunday. Preparations for Sunday living were made on Saturday; the pudding boiled, so that by evening, business of all kinds was suspended and the Sabbath was strictly observed. Sunday evening was a season of relaxation. Families visited; there was a reunion of friends and lovers and a good time generally.

Funeral rites were attended with more solemnity and ceremony than at present. The deceased, borne on men's shoulders, whatever the distance, and attended by pall-bearers, was carried silently and reverently to the last resting place. At the grave, which was always closed before the assembly withdrew, it was expected that the father or husband or next friend would tender the thanks of the mourners.

Ordinations and quarterly meetings were occasions of great interest and attended by all the country round. Baptismal rites, when performed by immersion, were seasons of special interest. A procession would be formed, preceded by the elder and deacons and followed by the choir, candidates and congregation, would repair to the river side, the choir singing hymns as it moved on.

Church music, though perhaps devoid of the accuracy of its present development, was spirit stirring. In the ear of what old citizen do not the notes of Father Griswold, Benoni Adams and Seth P. Sheldon, still linger?

Our churches were then unprovided with stoves or furnaces which were poorly compensated by footstoves. At noon in winter the whole congregation would repair to their homes or some neighboring house to partake of refreshments and replenish their footstoves. Our old churches were large structures, cool and airy in summer, and decidedly so in winter. Furs were greatly more in use than at present and served a good purpose. But the churches were well filled.

A few gentlemen of the old school sported the beaver hat, silk stockings and velvet small-clothes, while the masses were clad in homespun. Ladies of any pretensions were arrayed in scarlet cloaks, gold beads and muff and tippet of large dimensions.

It was required of boys to bow on entering a house, or passing a person in the street, while the salutation of the girls was a curious

movement, involving the falling and rising inflection of the joints.*

MERCHANTS.

In the minds of many the name of merchant is associated with fraud, deceit and extortion. *We have been there*, and we do not endorse the charge. We propose to enumerate those who have been engaged in this business in this town for the last century.

At the village we begin with Col. William Fitch, who was a kind of commissary to Col. Herrick's regiment of Rangers in 1777. After him were Joel Harmon, Ephraim Fitch, Dorastus Fitch and Silas Fitch, Phineas and Return Strong, Hart & Judson, Reed Edgerton, George H. Purple, Horace Clark, Russel C. Wheeler, Harvey Baker, William Wallace, Thomas J. Swallow, George Edgerton, Martin D. Strong, David Whedon, Jr., Hiram Wickham, William Sheldon, John Allen, Henry W. Leach, Daniel H. Bromley, Adams L. Bromley, Rollin C. Wickham.

Charles W. Potter, James Rice, Daniel W. Bromley and Collins Blakely are in business now. At the factory village, the agents of the Pawlet Manufacturing Company, John Guild, Milton Brown, William Sheldon and Marson Edgerton kept store. There was also a Union store here in 1851, Daniel H. Bromley, agent. In the south part of the town, Stephen Pearl, at an early day, and later, Judson & Baker; near the centre, Elkanah Cobb and Andrew Henry; at West Pawlet, Joseph Ackley, Seely Brown, James S. Brown, Ira Goodrich, Theron Norton. Fayette Buckley, Sylvester Norton, Elihu Orvis, Elisha Marks. Ira Marks. Union store, 1851-52, Theodore Stevens, John J. Woodard, William Sheldon, Thaddeus D. Sheldon and Judson R. Harlow, agents; Jeremiah Clark, John J. Woodard, Reuben Marks, Hiel Hollister Martin V. B. Pratt, James Houghton, Frederick M. Hollister and John A. Orr. Mr. Pratt still follows the business. At North Pawlet a Union store, Division 230, was kept from 1851 to 1861, Lewis Lincoln, agent.

MARKETS.

* When the town was generally brought un-

* Called a "Courtesy" a pretty salutation when prettily made; but which only now and then a naturally born graceful girl, or cunning coquette, had the knack of making.—Ed.

der cultivation, Lansingburgh at first and afterwards Troy were our principal markets. Cattle and sheep were mostly driven to Boston.

The expense of transportation to Troy for many years was only 25 cents per hundred, and coarse grains would hardly admit of transportation even at that low price. The current of trade was changed to some extent when the northern canal was opened about 1820, though many still continued to haul their freight direct to Troy. On the opening of the railroad in 1852, freight business was done almost exclusively through that channel. The occupation of the teamster was gone. Our present principal articles of shipment are cheese, butter, wool and potatoes, to which may be added fruit and poultry to a limited extent.

PHYSICIANS AND DISEASES.

Our early physicians were among the most noted in the State. Dr. Lemuel Chipman being the first president of the Vermont Medical Society and Dr. John Sargent the first president of the Rutland County Medical Society.

The earliest M. Ds., in this town were Eliel Todd and Abishai Moseley in the north part and Lemuel and Cyrus Chipman in the south part of the town. Jonathan Safford succeeded Drs. Todd and Moseley, and John Sargent and Oliver L. Harmon, the Chipmans. Next and with them were Samuel Potter, Ithamar Tilden, Warren A. Cowdry, John Sargent, Jr., John L. Chandler, James H. Willard, Alva Paul, Isaac Monroe, Aaron Goodspeed, ——— Merrill, John Cleveland, Charles Houghton, Phineas Strong, jr., and Rensselaer G. Monroe, who practiced medicine for longer or shorter periods in this town. Our present physicians are Warren B. Sargent, and A. Sidney Houghton at the village, and M. H. Streeter at West Pawlet. Annexed is a list of all who have practiced here, or who have received their medical education in whole or in part in this town, so far as remembered: Frederic W. Adams, Dady Allen, Allen Andrus, ——— Baker, Charles Beman, Joseph Blossom. Charles W. Bourn, George W. Bromley, Simon Burton, John L. Chandler, Lucius M. Carpenter, Lemuel Chipman, Cyrus Chipman, Gilbert Churchill, John Cleveland, John Cleveland, jr., John Cook, Warren A. Cowdry, Joshua Edgerton, Wil-

liam U. Edgerton, Jonas Fay, Byron Flowers, Alfred Gregory, Aaron Goodspeed, Abel Hannah, Ezekiel Harmon, jr., Oliver L. Harmon, David A. Hascall, John E. Hitt, Calvin Hollister, Charles Houghton, A. Sidney Houghton, Campbell Johnson, Frank Jones, Nathan Judson, Sylvester Kent, Henry W. Leach, Joseph Loomer, J. W. Marshall, Silas Meacham, — Merrill, Isaac Monroe, Renselaer G. Monroe, Orville Morrison, Abishai Moseley, Alva Paul, Elijah Porter, Moses Porter, Sr., Moses Porter, 2d, Robert Porter, Samuel Potter, C. W. Potter, Samuel Potter, jr., Geo. Potter, Jonathan Safford, ——— Safford, John Sargent, John Sargent jr., Warren B. Sargent, Artemas Sheldon, Hiram Sheldon, Justin F. Simonds, Justin Smith, James Smith, Phineas Strong, jr., Thomas D. Strong, Ithamar Tilden, Philo Tilden, Eliel Todd, Norman Towslee, Socrate H. Tryon, James H. Willard.

At the first settlement fever and ague prevailed to a considerable extent, and since, though no town can boast of a more healthful atmosphere or of purer water, it has been subject to a great variety of diseases. The epidemic of 1812 to 1814, which was so destructive to life in many parts of the State claimed a few victims here. Consumption was prevalent 40 or 50 years ago—more than of late years. In 2 years 17 young women died of that disease in the north part of the town, and it has always prevailed to a greater or less extent. In 1845, the small-pox spread to an alarming extent on the mountains in the south part of the town, and 40 persons were attacked by the disease, all, however, with the exception of one child recovered. To the skill and faithfulness of our physicians, Doctors Warren B. Sargent and Charles Houghton, together with the prompt sanitary measures of our selectmen, Jeremiah Bushee, David Blakely and David Carver, may be attributed, under Providence, our singular exemption from more fatal results. During the last 5 or 6 years diphtheria has prevailed to an alarming extent and has proved fatal in many instances. Also the spotted fever this year (1867) and the last (1866-67.)

ATTORNEYS.

The profession of law has been well represented here. The early expectation that this town was to become the County seat of the

present counties of Bennington and Rutland induced a large number of educated men to settle on the contemplated site of the village in the south part of the town. Jonathan Brace, Israel Smith, Noah Smith and Truman Squier settled here and commenced the practice of law. Disappointed in this, Jonathan Brace returned to Connecticut, Israel Smith removed to Rutland, Noah Smith to Bennington, while Squier remained some 20 years and fell back on Manchester.

The next attorney we hear of was Daniel Church, who practiced at the village, afterward at Arlington and Bennington, and died near Toronto, C. W. After him came Nathaniel Hunt and Nathaniel Hamblin; the latter remained several years, but both removed to Ohio. Next we find Nathaniel Harmon who followed the profession some 40 years till his death. Leonard Sargent opened an office here when first admitted to the bar, but soon removed to Manchester. George W. Harmon succeeded his father, Nathaniel Harmon, remained a few years and removed to Bennington. Fayette Potter and Jerome B. Bromley are the only practicing attorneys now in town. The following other attorneys have practiced law or originated or received their education here: Horace Allen, Isaac Allen, Merritt Allen, Royal C. Betts, A. Judson Blakely, Sheldon Blakely, Robert S. Blakely, Daniel W. Bromley, Aaron Clark, James Crocker, Joseph K. Edgerton, Chester Edgerton, Fayette S. Fitch, Ira Harmon, Asa Hascall, Lebbeus Hascall, Ralph Hascall, Galen R. Hitt, Marvin Hollister, James Hopkins, Walter Hurlburt, B. Newbury Loomis, Charles Meigs, John K. Porter, Edwin Potter, Henry H. Smith Rollin F. Strong, Augustus Sykes, John H. Wilcox, Cyrenus M. Willard, Charles Winchester.

THE MOTHERS OF THE TOWN,

stood in their lot and bore their full share of the anxieties and toils, privations and sacrifices incident to laying the foundations of society in a new country. In addition to their domestic and maternal duties they not infrequently assisted their husbands in the field, in clearing land and harvesting crops. Besides the whole labor of carding, spinning, weaving and making up their own and their families' wardrobe, bedding, etc., devolved upon them.

Many of them had an intimate knowledge

of herbs and roots growing in the woods, and their services in the absence or scarcity of physicians were frequently called in requisition. It is hardly too much to say they toiled 16 hours each day besides the frequent interruptions of their hours of rest. And yet many of them attained the age of 80, 90 and even 100 years. It is believed, however, that a comparison of longevity would show them to have fallen short of that of the fathers. Mrs. Zebadiah Andrus lived to 94 years; Mrs. Isaac Beall, 81; Mrs. Selah Betts, 87; Mrs. David Blakely, 85; Mrs. Jonathan Blakely, 85; Mrs. Nathaniel Carver, 80; Mrs. Lemuel Chase, 87; Mrs. Ozias Clark, 96; Mrs. Ashael Clark, 82; Mrs. Luther Cleaveland, 86; Mrs. Moses Cleaveland, 80; Mrs. Josiah Crocker, 84; Mrs. John Crapo, 81; Mrs. Simeon Edgerton, 85; Mrs. Simeon Edgerton, jr., 81; Mrs. Abiatha Evans, 103; Mrs. Benjamin Fitch, 83; Mrs. Gideon Gifford, 91; Mrs. Sylvanus Gregory, 82; Miss Minerva Gregory, 80; Mrs. John Griswold, 92; Miss Polly Hall, 88; Mrs. Arunah Hanks, 87; Mrs. Joseph Hascall, 90; Mrs. Ashbel Hollister, 82; Mrs. Daniel Hulett, 83; Mrs. Joseph Jones, 80; Mrs. James Leach, 87; Mrs. Abner Lombard, 80; Mrs. Roswell Loomis, 86; Mrs. Cornwall Marks, 87; Mrs. Judah Moffitt, 83; Mrs. Timothy Nye, 84; Mrs. Jacob Perkins, 89; Mrs. Elkanah Phillips, 85; Mrs. E. Pratt, 90; Mrs. Moses Porter, 101; Mrs. Simeon Reed; Mrs. Nathaniel Robinson, 90; Mrs. Jonathan Robinson, 82; Mrs. Joel Simmonds, 86; Mrs. Samuel Stratton, 89; Mrs. Reuben Toby, 82; Mrs. Rosabella Tuttle, 96; Mrs. Seth Viets, 80; Mrs. David Weeks, 89; Mrs. Margaret Wheeler, 88; Mrs. Isaac Wickham, 82; Mrs. Joseph Willard, 80. Were we to include those who lived to 70 years the list would be trebled.

RAILROAD.—The course of the Rutland and Washington railroad (opened in 1851) through this town is about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles. Liberal contributions were made by citizens on the line of the road to aid in its construction and no direct return in dividends or otherwise has been received. As an effect of opening the road, real estate greatly appreciated in value, not only in its immediate vicinity but for considerable distance back, and the character of farming operations was changed to some extent, and heavy bulky articles, not before marketable, found a ready sale.

GEOLOGY.

A great diversity of rocks and soils is found here. The exuberant fertility of the soil and its self-recuperating qualities are doubtless owing to the peculiar character of its rocks. By the disintegration of the rocks the soil is supplied with aliment so that almost any exhausted field, if left to itself, will recover its fertility. In the south part of the town are extensive beds of the finest limestone, which were formerly quarried and burned to a considerable extent. And lime is one of the constituents of the most of the rocks in town.

In the west part are ranges of slate-rock of great extent which yet await development. Experts in the slate business pronounce these beds to be of the finest quality. A beautiful building stone is found in a range parallel to the slate range which breaks into right angled pieces with a precision no joiner can surpass. Though there are no clay-fields of any considerable extent, yet clay of the best quality for brick-making crops out in various parts of the town. Here and there all over the town are deposits of muck, the value of which as a fertilizer we have not yet learned to estimate. And we are told by Professor Eights, one of the best peat-fields in America is found on the premises of Consider S. Bardwell, near the rail-road. It is understood that parties from Troy, N. Y., have recently bought of Mr. Bardwell 30 acres of this peat-field, paying \$13,500. It is expected that this peat will be used as fuel on the railroad.

The soil of the town is mostly susceptible of cultivation, the mountains, all but two or three, can be tilled to their summits. And many fields that cannot be plowed make excellent pastures. On the banks of Pawlet and Indian rivers are extensive alluvial meadows enriched by periodical overflows. A large proportion of the soil is a gravelly loam intermingled with slate, and is adapted to the growth of English grain, Indian corn, fruit, tobacco, potatoes, etc. It also yields the sweetest herbage for our flocks and herds. In no part of the world does the sap of the sugar maple yield a larger percentage of sugar.

We notice in Prof. Albert D. Hager's geological map of the State that the western part of this town is of the argillaceous or roofing slate formation, while the eastern part is of the marble and limestone formation, interstrat-

ified with silicious and magnesian slate. Prof. John L. Edgerton is our only native geologist who has been conspicuous in this branch of natural history.

ARCHITECTURE.—Perhaps it is not too much to say that by the year 1810 the town was better supplied with roomy and convenient dwellings than at the present day. Indeed the people of the town, who had been cramped in their small houses went to the opposite extreme and built houses not only too large for their comfort but too expensive for their means.

As stoves were not then in use more pains were taken to make the rooms warm by filling in with unburnt brick or plaster than now. In 1800 there were no brick houses in town; the first erected soon after that time, was the hotel in the village, built by Ephraim Fitch, and the present residence of Hiram Wickham, built by Sylvanus Gregory. Quite a number of good brick and wooden houses have been built since, mainly to replace those that have decayed. So with churches and school-houses. The first Congregational church, built by Abiathar Evans about 1785, was an unpretending structure of one floor, furnished with plain seats, and altogether too small for the growing congregation, and after some 15 years was turned over to hold town meetings in, and the old Congregational church on the hill was erected, Titus A. Cook, architect. This was a more imposing structure, with a dome, belfry and steeple, and two tiers of windows. Both the ground floor and the gallery, on the sides and one end, except the singers' seat, were partitioned into square pews, in which one-third of the audience sat with their backs to the speaker and another third had to look over their shoulder. Its inside-work was elaborate and in good taste and style, after the fashion of the day, and altogether, it took rank among the first churches in the State. The next year, 1800, the church in the west part of the town, on another hill, was built, Titus A. Cook, architect, and its interior arrangements were copied after the Congregational church, but it had no belfry or steeple. The next church built was the Methodist brick church, erected in 1827, a substantial, plain edifice, fitted up on the ground floor with four tiers of slips. Its gallery, which ran round the house, also provided with slips. This, about a dozen years ago, was fitted up for a select

school under the name of the Mettowee Academy. In 1833 the Protestant Methodists built a church edifice in the southwest part of the town, near John Stearns'. The next church erected was the present Congregational church in the village, in 1841, Dan Blakely and others building committee, Elkanah Danforth, architect. It is an elegant church with vestry in the basement. The interior is plainly but chastely arranged and a model of pleasantness and convenience. The only drawback is the necessity, upon entering, of ascending a flight of stairs, which is perhaps balanced by the convenience of having its furnace in the basement. It has lately been refurnished throughout in handsome style.

In 1853, the new Methodist church in the village, near the Congregational, was erected, Elkanah Danforth, architect and Jonathan Randall and others, building committee. Its style and general arrangements are similar to the Congregational church.

In 1848, the church of the Disciples at West Pawlet, Henry Scoville, architect and in 1852, the Baptist church in the same place, Edmund C. Whiting, architect, were erected. These are neat, plain structures, pleasantly and well arranged in the interior after the modern style. A small but neat and handsome church was erected in 1853, on the site of the old Baptist church. It is used mostly for funerals.

The old school-houses, specimens of inconvenience and all their surroundings repulsive as possible, have passed away and our present school-houses are generally pleasant and attractive. All but three or four are of brick, and are being overhauled from time to time and made better to subserve the great purposes for which they were erected.

HOTELS.—Probably Captain Jonathan Willard was the first innkeeper in town, on the site of the present homestead of Henry Allen. Here the town and freeman's meetings were held, and most of the public business transacted. His successor was Capt. Timothy Strong, who left in 1816 or 1817. Since then there has been no public house kept here, though it continued for several years to be a place of public resort for trainings, town-officer meetings, etc. At an early day an inn was kept by Col. Stephen Pearl, near the present residence of Daniel Hulett.

We have no precise data from which to show who first kept tavern at the village.

The present establishment was erected in 1808, by Ephraim Fitch, who kept it till his death, in 1814. After him Lemuel Barden, and his son, John T., kept it about 20 years when it passed into the hands of Col. Ozias Clark, by whom it was rented to various parties and kept as a temperance house. Harry Griswold, Robert Clark, E. Fitch Clark, and perhaps some others kept it till it passed from the hands of Col. Clark. Since then it has been kept by various parties each for brief periods. We recall the names of Henry Bostwick, Vail, Chapin, Andrus, William Blossom, jr., Dewitt Hulett, present proprietor, and probably there have been others.

At West Pawlet, a tavern and store together was built by Eleazer Lyman, in 1807, which was kept by Joseph Ackley, James S. Brown, etc. The present residence of Captain James Johnson has been kept as a tavern by himself, Elisha Marks, Innis Hollister, Ira Gibbs and perhaps others. When the railroad was built Ira Gibbs built a public house on the site of the present hotel which he kept several years and sold to David Woodard. This was burned in 1858 and was replaced by the present commodious house which is called the Indian River Valley Hotel. Connected with this establishment is a spacious and beautiful hall, the best connected with a hotel perhaps in the county. Joseph Armstrong kept tavern 25 years in the N. E. part of the town.

Reuben Smith kept tavern where B. F. Giles now lives, some 20 years, closing in 1832. At North Pawlet a public house was erected some 70 years ago by Bethel Hurd, whose successors have been Joel Simonds, William Stevens, Willard Cobb, Jeremiah Arnold, James Bigart, and perhaps some others. No tavern has been kept here since 1852.

HIGHWAYS AND BRIDGES.

Originally the main roads were laid 4 rods wide and the others 3 rods; but encroachments have generally been made on these limits and the highways have been narrowed down to an inconvenient width. Considerable attention has been given of late to the grading and graveling of roads; the old log-causeways removed and replaced with stone and gravel, which, of the best quality, exists in almost every locality in town.

The extent of water-courses and their peculiar diagonal direction, render a great num-

ber of bridges indispensable to the public convenience. Until within about 40 years the bridges were built by the voluntary action of the several highway districts, care having been taken so to arrange the districts that the bridges would be fairly apportioned among them. Then the bridges were mostly built on heavy stringers spanning the stream and resting often on wooden abutments. But as timber grew scarce and some were disposed to shirk their proper share of the labor, the people availed themselves of the provisions of law and devolved the entire expense of bridge-building on the grand-list, and within the last 20 years great improvements have been made. The old wooden abutments have been replaced with stone; the old-fashioned stringers with framed bridges. Within our remembrance there were 8 public bridges across Pawlet river, now there are but five. On Flower brook there are 4 bridges, three framed, and one at the village of stone. On Wells brook one framed-bridge. The smaller bridges, of which there are a great number, are built or being built of stone. Besides these there is a large number of private bridges.

POOR AND TOWN FARM.—No duty devolves on a civilized and Christian community so sacred and imperative as the proper care and support of those who cannot take care of themselves. The course pursued by this town until within a few years was to dispose of the poor to those who would agree to keep them for the least money. By this means they were scattered one, two or more in a place, and those who took them intended to make a profit out of it, it is easy to see that the interests of humanity might be frequently outraged. Awakened to a sense of the impropriety not to say inhumanity of such a course, the town in 1855, appointed Consider S. Bardwell, Lucius M. Carpenter and Adams L. Bromley, a committee to purchase a farm where this class might all be gathered in one family. They purchased the present town-farm for \$4,500 and in the judgment of a great majority it has proved a decided success. The town has generally been fortunate in its agents to take charge of the farm. It is now managed by John Smith who has leased it for 3 years, expiring in April, 1867, and who provides for all the poor, for the use of the farm and stock. Under the old system it used to cost from \$1000 to \$1,400 annually

CEMETERIES.

There are 5 or 6 public cemeteries in town. The oldest is at the village and has been in use since 1776. It was laid off from the farm of John Cobb, and is almost entirely occupied. Margaret Wheeler, aged 88, was the first person interred.

The next oldest is in the north part of the town on land given by Caleb Allen. The first interments were Revolutionary soldiers. The third is in the west part of the town on land given by Seely Brown. Jacob Perkins was the first person interred, in 1801. This cemetery has been recently enlarged and handsomely inclosed. A row of maple trees was planted around it in 1857. There is another cemetery near C. S. Bardwell's and another near Andrew Willard's, and another small public cemetery near the residence of the late Joshua Hulett, and a family cemetery. In 1866, 2 or 3 acres for a new public cemetery were purchased by the town, of Lyman Wheeler, for \$200.

UNITED STATES DEPOSIT FUND, 1837.

The share of this town was \$4,683.59. The towns by a provision of our legislature were to loan the money on adequate security and apply the income to the support of common schools.

This fund was to be redistributed every 11 years among the towns in proportion to their then population. As the population of this town has diminished every decade since, with one exception, it follows of course that a considerable sum amounting to about one-quarter of the original sum should be withdrawn.

When the town farm was purchased in 1856, the balance of the fund was appropriated towards its purchase, the interest of which is annually paid into the school-fund according to the original provision. The State still holds a lien on this money, whenever it shall be required for a redistribution among the towns or for repayment into the United States treasury.

DONATION FESTIVALS,

were introduced about 1830, and have become very popular. In their inception they were limited to the supply of the pastorate with such necessary articles as each donor could conveniently spare from his own stores, and subserved two principal objects, providing additional aid to the frequently scanty resources of the pastorate and bringing into

social relations the people of the parish so apt to form into cliques and classes having little or no sympathy with each other. We cannot doubt their effect has been to create more sympathy among the people, and between the pastor and people, to say nothing of the material aid furnished the pastor. These festivals are now brought into requisition to aid any unfortunate member of society, who, by sickness, or accident, stands in need of help, and also used to raise funds for benevolent purposes and special public objects. Through their agency here and elsewhere, churches and parsonages have been furnished; cemeteries bought, inclosed, and improved; hospital stores collected for the army; soldiers' monuments erected, and Sabbath school and other public libraries established. And since money has become the most plentiful article in the community, donations are almost exclusively made in cash, and not infrequently from \$100 to \$200 are raised in an evening. They have become the festival of the day, and whatever the object, seldom fail to call out a crowd.

BASE BALL.

As if to prepare for the dread war, then impending, by a simultaneous impulse, all over the country, base ball clubs were organized during the year or two preceding 1861. Perhaps no game or exercise, outside of military drill, was ever practiced, so well calculated as this to harden the muscles and invigorate the physical functions.

Three clubs were formed in this town, in 1860 '61. The Hickory, at West Pawlet, the Mettowee, at the village, and the Liberty, at North Pawlet. These several clubs engaged in the work with great spirit and earnestness, and had repeated trials of skill with each other and with outside clubs. They were sustained with increasing interest until 1862, when a large portion of each club was summoned to the war when, for lack of men to play the game, they were suspended. Since the return of peace, a new impulse has been given to the game, and the old clubs are being revived.

PAWLET AND WELLS AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, was formed in September, 1857. Nathan Francis, of Wells, first Pres. Chipman J. Toby, Sec. Grounds for the fair and a trotting-park were laid out on the premises of David G. Blossom. The first annual fair was held Oct.

6, 1857—A very creditable display of stock, fruits, vegetables and domestic manufactures was made. No premiums were awarded, but the names of all winning competitors were recorded and published. The annual fair was held on the same ground in 1853; James M. Shaw, Pres. Dr. C. C. Nichols of Wells, Sec. The annual fair was held at the same place twice in the next three years and once at the village, drawing together crowds of people. In 1859, John S. Hulett, of Wells, was Pres. and Dr. Nichols, Sec. In 1860 '61, Allen Whedon was Pres. Dr. Nichols, Sec.

The absorbing interest felt in the war at this time, induced a suspension, which was then expected to be only temporary.

THE LYCEUM,

grew out of the debating club of the last generation, and its present development is of recent origin. The usual exercises are the discussion of some popular question by the gentlemen, and the reading of a manuscript-paper, by an editress appointed beforehand,—to which contributions are furnished by members of the lyceum of volunteers, on almost every conceivable subject. This is the most attractive feature of the lyceum, and taxes the wit and wisdom of the contributors to their fullest extent. The more jokes and pleasant personalities there are introduced the better the audience is pleased. Declamation, the rehearsal of spicy dialogues and glee club music are frequently added to the entertainment.

These lyceums have been held at the village, at West Pawlet, and at North Pawlet through nearly every winter season for several years.

STOCK.

Great attention has been given from an early day, to the rearing of good horses. Many fine horses are annually sold out of this town, and a handsome revenue derived from their sale. The requirements of the war caused heavy drafts on our stock of horses, and they are now worth, probably, on an average, \$ 200, each.

The invention, by Joel Stevens, of a cheese-pan and stove combined, furnished greatly improved facilities for manufacture. The establishment of a cheese-factory in 1864, by a dairy association at West Pawlet, and of another at the village in 1865, absorb most of the cheese-making interest in town. But little attention has ever been given to the fat-

tening of stock for market, the cattle we have usually turned off being mostly grass fed.

English cattle of various breeds have been brought on from time to time to mix with our native breeds, but we have no systematic stock-breeder in town. The high prices of cheese and butter, the former from 18 to 22 cents per pound and the latter from 40 to 50 cents, have created a brisk demand for cows, which now sell for from \$ 60 to \$ 100 each. Oxen and young stock are proportionably high.

As with cattle so with sheep; our farmers for many years only kept a supply for their domestic wants, and those only of the native breed, selling off yearly a few surplus grass-fed wethers. Before 1812, there were but few, if any, fine-wooled sheep in town. About that time Col. Humphreys, of Connecticut, brought here a few choice sheep, descended from his original importation in 1802. The obstructions to commerce during the times of the embargo and the war with England in 1812, had induced the establishment of woolen-factories in this town, and throughout the country, and a finer grade was in demand. Merino sheep were soon diffused throughout the town and a new era in sheep breeding was inaugurated. Wool soon became a principal staple. About 1825, Saxony sheep were brought in and crossed with merino grades. This did not prove satisfactory, as tenderer sheep and lighter fleeces were the result. To counteract this the Bakewell breed was soon after introduced, which gave less satisfaction. During all these earlier efforts to improve sheep, but few people attempted to raise pure blooded sheep, but our highest ambition was satisfied with grade sheep. During the present decade a new impulse has been given to the sheep interest by the introduction of the improved American merino. The key-note to this last movement has been full bloods.

A few prime flocks of this class have been started in town. The wool-growing interest has been depressed for the last year or two, and our shepherds have wished themselves out of the business. New encouragement however, has been afforded them by an act of congress, passed in March, 1867, increasing the tariff on imported wool.

In swine, though raised mainly for home consumption, unwonted interest is taken in their improvement. Perhaps the best, at least the most popular breed, is the Chester

county, fast supplanting most other breeds. The elephantine ear and the alligator snout have passed away. Our hogs, to a great extent, are grown and fattened on the refuse of the dairy.

POULTRY.

has shared in the general improvement. New varieties of fowls have been introduced, and from their names, we infer that the whole eastern world has been laid under contribution to supply our market. Turkeys, also, which not unfrequently earn their own living, have by judicious breeding, been raised from 25 cents each, by the flock, to \$2, within our remembrance. Geese are more neglected, but to those favorably situated, it is one of the most profitable branches of business.

The shepherd dog alone retains his position and is raised almost to the entire exclusion of all other dogs. No dairyman considers his establishment complete without one of them.

The population of the town, according to the United States census, was as follows:

In the year 1791, 1458; 1800, 1938; 1810, 2233; 1820, 2155; 1830, 1965; 1840, 1748; 1850, 1843; 1860, 1540.

WAR OF 1861-'65.

Our town was represented in most of the infantry regiments raised in the State; in the cavalry, sharp shooters and batteries. Also, in several New York and other state organizations. Our volunteers were in almost every campaign, expedition and battle of the war, from Great Bethel, June, 1861, to the closing battles around Richmond.

They were in the ill-fated campaign of General McClellan in 1862, they confronted the guerillas and cow-boys of Eastern Virginia under Stuart and Mosby, they were at the siege of Vicksburg and sanguinary fights in that vicinity; they were in the fruitless campaigns of Generals Pope, Burnside and Hooker, and contributed to the triumph of General Mead at Gettysburg; they fought above the clouds on Lookout mountain; they were under General Sherman at Chattanooga, at Dalton, at Atlanta, and accompanied him in his triumphant march to the sea-coast at Savannah, and thence to Charleston, Columbia and Raleigh; they were with the impetuous Sheridan, in his daring and successful march through the Shenandoah valley; with General Banks, in his various expeditions, and at the taking of Mobile and shared in the bloody

flanking movements of General Grant, from the Rapidan to the gates of Petersburg; they endured the horrors of Libby, Bellisle and Salisbury; they suffered tortures at Andersonville, which no language can describe.

CHURCH HISTORY.

The first movement for a church organization was made by the Congregationalists near the centre of the town, in 1781, at about which time the first church edifice was erected very near the geographical centre of the town.

In 1790, the first Baptist church was formed in the S. W. part of the town, near Hebron, N. Y. In 1790, a Protestant Episcopal church was in existence in the N. W. part of the town, near Granville. About 1795, a Methodist class was formed in the S. W. part of the town, near Rupert. In 1826, a Methodist Episcopal church was organized at the village. In 1826, the second Baptist church was organized, in the west part of the town. In 1831, the "Disciples" church was organized near the same place. In 1832, the Methodist Protestant church was formed on the mountain, in the S. W. part. About 1855, an "independent" society was formed at the village. Besides these, there have been within our limits Universalists, Friends, Mormons Second Adventists, and perhaps others.

THE FIRST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH

was organized Aug. 8, 1781, under Rev. David Perry, of Harwinton, Ct. Its first members were Samuel Butt, Jonathan Brace, Joel Harmon, Daniel Welch, Elisha Fitch and Jedediah Reed. Joel Harmon was appointed first church clerk. A sermon was preached on the occasion by Rev. Mr. Perry, from 1 John, ii. 6. For the first 3 or 4 years it does not appear that they had any stated supply, though in the records of baptisms the names of Rev. Messrs. Murdock, Sill, Swift, Haynes, Kent, and Perry appear as officiating in that ordinance. We find it recorded that, in 1784, the Rev. James Thompson, of Worthington, was invited to return and preach on probation, which implies that he had preached to them before. And, in 1785, the Rev. Zephaniah Hollister Smith, of Glastenbury, Vt., received a call from the church, which call was not accepted, though we have it from tradition that Mr. Smith preached here for some time. We have no date to determine when the first church was erected, but we believe it was

about 1785. It stood about 60 rods south of Henry Allen's, and was a plain, small, frame-building. Many of its timbers are in the wood-house connected with the dwelling of the late Rev. John Griswold.

In 1786, the church gave a call to Dr. Lewis Beebe, then of Arlington, to become their pastor. And, June 14, 1787, Mr. Beebe was ordained. The council convened for the occasion, was composed of ministers and delegates from the following churches: Stockbridge, Lanesboro, Chesterfield, Lenox, Richmond and Williamstown, in Massachusetts, and Bennington, Dorset and Rupert in this State. Soon after Mr. Beebe entered on his pastorate, serious difficulties arose in the church, which baffled their wisdom to arrange among themselves. Their reference to a mutual council had no better result. It is understood, however, that the difficulties were mostly in relation to Mr. Beebe, one party being dissatisfied with him and the other sustaining him. This quarrel was only brought to a close, by the dismissal of Mr. Beebe, in 1791, when the church and society agreed on a unanimous call to Rev. John Griswold. By the way, we may notice the singular method the opposing parties took to close up the controversy, which was, after taking a copy of the proceedings for a year or two, to destroy the original minutes. It is not probable the copy is in existence. Mr. Griswold accepted the call, and Oct. 23, 1793, was ordained. The churches called on to assist in his ordination, were Bennington, Sunderland, Sandgate, Benson, Orwell, West Rutland and Thetford, in this State, and Lebanon, in N. H. Rev. Mr. Robbins, of Lebanon, preached the sermon.

"We, the subscribers, being sensible of the importance of having a Gospel minister settled among us, Do promise to pay to Mr. John Griswold as an Inducement for him to settle in the worke of the minstre among us, the some that we do enext to our names, one half on the first day of January next, and the other in one yeare from the first payment, to be paid in neet cattle, or wheat and Indian corn.

Witness our hands.

Dated at Pawleet, June 4th, 1793.

	£	s.	d.
Moses Porter,.....	10	0	0
Samuel Butts,.....	5	0	0
Joel Harmon,.....	10	0	0
Lem. Chipman,.....	8	0	0
Ezekiel Harmon,.....	6	0	0
Jedediah Reed,.....	6	0	0

	£	s.	d.
Joel Moffatt,.....	2	10	0
Abraham Meacham,.....	2	0	0
Ashbel Skinner,.....	2	0	0
Amos Curtis,.....	15	0	0
Daniel Welch,.....	9	19	9
Joseph Fitch,.....	8	0	0
Ozias Clark,.....	8	0	0
Rhilih Reed,.....	8	0	0
Sylvanus Gregory,.....	1	10	0
John Adams,.....	4	0	0
Isaac Meacham,.....	1	10	0
Joseph Bradford,.....	4	0	0
Asa Field,.....	2	0	0
Jedediah Edgerton,.....	3	0	0
Cyrus Wells,.....	1	10	0
Stephen Spencer,.....	1	10	0
Asa Andrus,.....	2	0	0
Daniel Fitch,.....	4	0	0
Stephen Starkweather,.....	5	0	0
Samuel Taylor,.....	1	0	0
Daniel Clark,.....	1	0	0
David Carter,.....	1	0	0
John Cobb,.....	4	0	0
Andr. Henry,.....	2	0	0
Return Strong,.....	2	0	0
Joel Simonds,.....	1	10	0
Benajah Bushnell,.....	3	0	0
Isaac Stephens,.....	1	10	0
Rufus Fitch,.....	2	0	0
John Fuller,.....	1	0	0
Zeb'd Andrus,.....	2	0	0

£152 19 9

Amounting in dollars and cents to \$509.97.

Mr. Griswold entered on his pastorate under the most encouraging circumstances. The troubles in the church had mainly grown out of its connection with Mr. Beebe, and disclosures of his real character, made soon after his dismissal, convinced his most steadfast adherents of their error, and soon a good understanding prevailed. Mr. Griswold was popular, as well in the society and town, as in the church. His circumspect, thoughtful and yet pleasant manner won the confidence and affection of his contemporaries, and to his prudence and good common sense, rather than to brilliant talent, may be attributed his eminent success.

The church and congregation largely increasing, measures were taken in a few years for the erection of a more commodious church, as well as for its location at a more central point in the society. This, however, was displeasing to the people in the west part of the town, who would have to go one mile further to church. And the west part of the town was stimulated to put up a church of its own, which was accomplished the next year.

In 1798, the large, and for the day, splendid church, was erected on the hill north of the village, which stood till about 1842. From all that appears or is known, this church was eminently prosperous and received large accessions up to about 1812, when a serious difficulty, growing out of political differences arose. A portion of the church had become connected with the Washington Benevolent Society, a secret political organization, which gave offence to a large minority of the church. Unavailing efforts were made to adjust the difficulty by a reference to a mutual council, the parties being so evenly divided that it was impracticable to settle it in the church. It was finally referred to the Consociation, whose conclusions left the matter where they found it. The original complainants who had, during the pendency of the question, refrained from participating in the church ordinances, were, in turn, complained of by the adverse party, for breach of their covenant obligations, and, after due course of labor, were most of them excommunicated. Notwithstanding the loss to the church of several of its more prominent members, there were constant accessions, which more than kept the membership good.

Rev. Mr. Griswold continued pastor of the church until 1831, but being relieved almost entirely from active service after 1824. Rev. Fayette Shipherd was colleague pastor from 1826 to 1830, acting, however, as stated supply from 1824. At his ordination, Rev. Mr. Chester preached the sermon. Rev. Elijah W. Plumb, D. D., succeeded to the pastorate, and was ordained May 18, 1831. Rev. John Hough preached the sermon. He continued pastor until Oct. 1844. During his pastorate the old church on the hill was taken down, and the present beautiful and convenient church edifice erected.

Rev. Elijah H. Bonney succeeded to the pastorate, and was ordained Feb. 25, 1847. Rev. Joseph D. Wickham, of Manchester, preached the sermon. He continued till Sep. 27, 1853. On the first Sabbath in February, 1854, Rev. Samuel M. Wood commenced his labors as a stated supply, and continued until 1858. In 1859, Rev. Azariah Hyde assumed the pastorate as a stated supply, and continued until 1865. He was succeeded, in 1866, by Rev. Levi H. Stone.

The number of members admitted to the church from 1781 to 1800 was 154; from

1800 to 1810, 52; from 1810 to 1820, 152; from 1820 to 1830, 96; from 1830 to 1867, 268; making the whole number, to May 17, 1867, 722. It may be appropriate to remark, that from 1824 to the present time a Sabbath school and bible-class have been steadily maintained. This church, too, has been liberal in the support of foreign missions, and has furnished from its membership Rev. Jonathan S. Green, a missionary to the Sandwich islands in 18—, Miss Delight Sargent, missionary to the Cherokees in 18—, who married Rev. Elias Boudinot, a native Cherokee, Mr. Philo P. Stewart, lay missionary to the Cherokees.

The following ministers from its membership have been educated and entered on the ministry: Hippocrates Rowe, Beriah Green, jr., Jonathan S. Green, Jacob E. Blakely, Quincy Blakely, Judson B. Stoddard, Guy C. Strong, Lemon Andrus, Ferris Fitch, Miner Pratt, Azariah R. Graves.

We may remark, generally, that this church has ever maintained a high position for intelligence and independence. It has not hesitated to subject to criticism the decisions of councils and consociations, and to accept or reject their conclusions.

This church has usually had three deacons in active service. The succession of deacons is about as follows: Moses Porter, Joel Harmon, Ezekiel Harmon, Ozias Clark, Joseph Porter, John Penfield, Joshua D. Cobb, Simeon Edgerton, Dorastus Fitch, David Blakely, Milton Brown, Harry Griswold, George Willard and David Andrus.

THE FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH

was organized on the first Monday in May, 1790, on the present premises of Allen Whedon, then owned by Edmund Whedon. It was organized under the auspices of Elder Brown, of the church in Westfield, N. Y. Its first members were James Bennett, Thomas Hall, Solomon Brown, Joseph Hascall, John Crouch, Samuel Sisco, Caleb Agard, Nathaniel Harmon, Samuel Abbott, Alexander Trumbull, Edmund Whedon, Lydia Wilcox, Mary Bennett, Hannah Hanks, Miriam Hopkins, Sibel Sheldon, Lydia Agard and Elizabeth Crouch. For the first 10 years, being destitute of a church, its meetings were held in private houses, and not unfrequently in barns. Its preachers were Elders Brown, Skeels, Green, Wait, Cornell, Dodge, Blood

and Beall, each for brief periods. These were among the Pioneer Baptist ministers of Vermont, and many of them were men of decided talent. In 1800, a church was built on the premises of Seely Brown, by the West Pawlet meeting-house company, which was used almost exclusively by the Baptists for 24 years. Elder Isaac Beall was called to settle over the church in 1801, and continued with it till its dissolution in 1831. A parsonage was built in 1802, which appears to have been designed for a Baptist minister exclusively. The whole number of members belonging to this church was about 200, and it is said to have had 150 at one time. A strict, wholesome and orderly discipline was maintained, as the records and files of the church attest. It was the misfortune, perhaps the fault of this church, to be isolated from sister churches during most of its existence.

Its first deacons were Joseph Hascall and Timothy Brewster; after them were Josiah Toby and Jeremiah Arnold. From its membership, Solomon Brown, Timothy Brewster, Daniel Hascall and Lemon Andrus were licensed to preach.

In 1831 the church dissolved; those of its members who desired it being furnished with certificates of their good standing.

A METHODIST EPISCOPAL CLASS

was formed in 1795, at the house of John C. Conant, now Stephen Mc Faddens. It was quite flourishing for several years, and numbered in its membership several of the substantial people of that locality. Among them were Daniel Baldrige, John C. Conant, Jeremy Baldwin and Aaron Bennett, some of whom had been members of the Congregational church. It was supplied with preaching at stated intervals, according to the custom of those days, by 2 circuit preachers traveling together. They usually traveled on horse-back and completed their circuit in 4 weeks. A few of this class remained as late as 1825, who united with the church at the village.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

An Episcopal organization existed here as early as 1790, which was represented in the State Episcopal Convention. The names of the delegates to the convention, in order, beginning with 1790, were Ebenezer Cobb, Henry Wooster, Benoni Smith, Jonathan Willard, Seely Brown, Henry Wooster, jr.,

Josiah Smith and Asaph Teall. In 1793, the State Episcopal Convention was held in this town at the house of Henry Wooster, when an election was effected of the first bishop of Vermont. This was Rev. Edward Bass, D. D., of Newburyport, Mass., who accepted the position on condition of being allowed to remain in Massachusetts until a sufficient amount should be realized from the church glebe in the state to afford him a maintenance. This did not suit the convention, and Dr. Bass was never consecrated. Services were held mostly at the house of Capt. Benoni Smith, during his life, and were continued at the house of his widow.

Among the early Episcopal ministers who officiated here were Rev. Bethuel Chittenden of Shelburn, Rev. Daniel Barber, Rev. Amos Pardee and Rev. Abraham Bronson, D. D., of Manchester. About 1810, Rev. Stephen Jewett, from Connecticut, came here and officiated for some time. He afterwards settled in Hampton, N. Y., and continued stated services here. The brick school-house in the N. W. part of the town, was built and fitted up, partly at the expense of the church, and services were held here from 1812 to '15, when Trinity church, Granville, was erected and this church was merged in that. In the early days of the church a small amount was realized from the glebe, which was taken from them about 1803, by the legislature, and appropriated to schools. Litigation was unsuccessful to restore it. About 1823, the church applied for and obtained the lot reserved for the society for propagating the Gospel in foreign parts, and under the auspices of Rev. Palmer Dyer the church was reorganized by the name of Trinity church. This was little more than nominal, though the organization was kept up several years and was represented in convention. On the removal and death of the principal churchmen, between 1830 and 1840, the church became extinct. The income of the church lands is now appropriated to other churches in the State.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

Rev. George Smith, of Hebron, N. Y., then a local elder, was the first minister, at the village, of this church. In 1825 he preached his two first sermons in the hall of the brick tavern. Afterwards he preached at the academy, at the house of Paul Hulett and at

the school-house, near Elisha Allen's. It was ascertained that there were 200 hopeful conversions, of all denominations, in town during that season, of whom 40 were in the school district last mentioned. The Methodist church was organized in 1826. Paul Hulett, John Crapo, Amos Wooster, Sylvester Pitkin, Nathan Allen, Elisha Allen, Joel Winchester, Fitch Clark, Robert Clark and Chauncy Guild, were among its prominent male members. Samuel Howe and Elias Crawford were the first itinerant ministers in 1826; Daniel Brayton and John Clark in 1827; Roswell Kelly and Laban Clark in 1828, and Roswell Kelly and Seymour Coleman in 1829. The brick church, near the cemetery, was erected in 1826 or 1827, and formally dedicated. Rev. Daniel Brayton and Rev. Lemuel Haynes, of the Congregational church, preached on this occasion. This church has been supplied, mostly by resident ministers, for whom a parsonage was procured in 1832. For six years after its organization it belonged to the New York conference. In 1832 the Troy conference was organized, and held its fourth annual session here. Rev. Bishop Waugh presided and J. B. Houghtaling was secretary. A camp meeting, very numerously attended, was held on the farm of Joel Simonds, in 1830. Two camp meetings have since been held on the same ground.

In 1853, a new and commodious church edifice was erected in the village and dedicated to the worship of God. Rev. Jason F. Walker preached the sermon. This church has experienced seasons of deep depression and severe trial in the withdrawal of several of its members at different times. Some joined the Protestant Methodist church, others the Wesleyan, and others the independent society. Notwithstanding these adverse influences, the church has been greatly revived within a few years last past, and has nearly recovered its former standing. It has a flourishing Sabbath school, under William Blakely, superintendent, and a membership of 90 on the church records.

Since 1829, the following ministers have officiated in this church, though not all in the order named. It is not official, and there may be errors and omissions: Rev. Messrs. Sherman Miner, Jacob Beman, William Gray, Ezra Sprague, Joseph Ames, ——— Field, ——— Quinland, David Poor,

Joseph Ayers, J. B. Houghtaling, William A. Miller, Jacob Leonard, ——— Hubbard, Cyrus Prindle, ——— Hulbert, ——— Shears, Cyrus Meeker, A. A. Farr, C. C. Gilbert, ——— Ford, J. F. Walker, Reuben Westcott, ——— Perkins, B. S. Burnham, ——— Spencer, Sylvester Walker, John Searles, William Earle, John Kiernan.

THE SECOND BAPTIST CHURCH

was organized in 1826, and admitted to the Vt. association. It owed its origin to the fact that the first Baptist church from which all its first members came, was not, and had not been for years, in fellowship with any other body. Isaac Wickham, Seth Blossom, Reuben Toby, Washington Z. Wait and Seth P. Stiles were among its first members. Its ministers were Elders L. P. Reynolds, Wetherell, Abram Woodward, Joseph Packer, Daniel Cobb, E. S. Soullard, Sweet, Mead, Sanders and Archibald Wait, and perhaps some others. Its deacons were Isaac Wickham, and Reuben Toby. About the year 1848, this organization was dissolved. In 1852, what is now known as the Baptist church in West Pawlet, was organized under the auspices of Elder A. Wait, who served them as pastor 3 or 4 years. The present church edifice was built the same year. Elder Wait's ministry was attended with considerable success. After him, Elders Combe, Hancock and Mosher were employed, but not until 1859, was this church in fellowship with any other body. In that year, under the auspices of Elder David Beecher, this church was admitted to the Vermont and Shaftsbury association. In 1859 the membership was 24, but under the faithful and zealous labors of Elder Beecher it has increased to 117. The need of a larger house is now sometimes seriously felt. Its first deacons were Jeremiah Clark and Samuel Cole. Its present deacons are Samuel Cole, Allen Whedon and B. H. Nelson. It has an interesting Sabbath-school of 125 members, which, in 1866, presented to its superintendent, Allen Whedon, an elegant photograph album intended to contain the portraits of all the scholars, together with their teachers and parents.

CHURCH OF THE DISCIPLES.

In 1831, this church was formed under the guidance of Elder Worden P. Reynolds, then recently of the Baptist church. Dea. Jeremiah Arnold was the first to espouse the pe-

culiar doctrines of this church. Besides him, among its first members, were David Carver, Thomas Laing, Rufus Conant, Jas. T. Bates, Rufus P. Conant, David Hollister and Luther Arnold. Its growth, for awhile was rapid, meetings being held in the old meeting house and in school-houses alternately. In 1817, this society built a church at West Pawlet; Elder Lowell preached on the occasion of its being opened. After Elder Reynolds left, in 1833, it was destitute of a pastor a share of the time, though its meetings on "the first day of the week" were generally sustained. Since 1866 Rev. A. W. Olds has supplied the pulpit of this church, and there has been a large increase in its membership, which now numbers 80. A bible-class and Sabbath school are now in successful operation. Its only resident ministers have been Elders Worden P. Reynolds, E. T. Wood, and Thomas Laing. Elder Clayton, then of Rupert, served the church one-half of the time for a year or two. Besides ministers from abroad have called and held series of meetings. In 1836, Rev. Alex. Campbell, from Virginia, visited this society, and preached in the old Baptist church.

PROTESTANT METHODIST CHURCH.

BY REV. GEORGE SMITH.

"In the year 1832, a Methodist Protestant church was formed on Pawlet mountain, near Aaron Bennett's. Its first principal members were Jesse Munroe, Aaron and Leonard Bennett, Austin Johnson, Joel Baldwin, Amos Wooster and Isaac Roberts. A meeting house was built near John Stearns' in 1833. Geo. Smith, Chandler Walker, Ziba Boynton, Wm. Gone, Daniel Vaughn, Eldridge G. Drake and John Croker, supplied the church with preaching about 23 years. Then, as the most prominent members moved out of the State, the church ran down. The meeting-house was sold, taken down and converted into a dwelling house."

An Independent religious society was formed at the village in 1855, under the auspices of Rev. Jason F. Walker, then late of the Methodist church. For some years, while Mr. Walker was staidly with them, their meetings were largely attended, being held mostly in the academy. For some time, their meetings have been wholly discontinued.

Besides the churches and societies already

named, the Universalists have been numerous particularly in the north part of the town, and have affiliated with those of like faith in Wells. Joseph P. Upham, Ephraim Jones, Innett Hollister, Reuben Smith, Elijah Brown and Dady Allen, 2d., were among its most prominent members. Their meetings were generally held in Wells, though sometimes at the old Baptist church, a considerable part of which was owned by them.

The peaceful and exemplary Friends, have not been without their representatives. Many of our older citizens will remember the genial and hospitable Wm. Boyce, who lived on the Lyon place, and Lemuel Chase, who lived quite retired, in the west part. Other Friends have, from time to time, lived in various parts of the town.

MORMONISM.

Soon after the rise of Mormonism in western New York, its missionaries found their way to this town, and held stated meetings for several weeks. Among them came Brigham Young, then young and unnoted, who visited this town and held his meetings at the Old red school-house, not 10 rods from where we now write. Joseph Smith, Sen., also visited the town, preached and baptized Mrs. Cornwall Marks. A few adherents were obtained, mostly from families educated in the Congregational church, who followed the fortunes of the party to Kirtland, Ohio, thence to Nauvoo, Illinois, and thence, some of them, to Great Salt Lake City.

In 1833, Capt. Wm. Miller, the founder of the Second Advent church, visited this town on the invitation of the writer, and made his first oral effort in advocacy of his peculiar views. His mission here was followed by slender results. About 1850, one, Mr. Lyon promulgated the same views, substantially, of the Disciple's church, and baptized a few converts.

FREE MASONRY.

BY JONATHAN RANDALL.

Hiram Lodge, No. 8, was organized Mar. 22, 1796, and met, for the first time, at Samuel Rose's, in the south part of the town. At that meeting William Cooley was appointed master, Zadock Higgins, senior warden, and George Clark, junior warden.

The 24th of June, this year, the lodge celebrated the nativity of St. John the Baptist.

The Rev. John Griswold preached a sermon before the lodge at the meeting house.

In February, 1799, the lodge met at the hall of Ephraim Fitch, and continued to hold the meetings there until the house was burned, in October, 1806; in that fire some of the records were destroyed. At that time the lodge numbered about 70 members.

Social Royal Arch Chapter, No. 10, was chartered and met for the first time at the hall of Lemuel Barden, in Pawlet village, Feb. 9, 1819. The three principal officers were Titus A. Cook, Jonathan Robinson and Phineas Strong. A public installation was held at the Congregational meeting-house the same year, the Rev. Jonathan Nye, of Newfane, preached a sermon on the occasion, before one of the largest assemblies ever convened in Pawlet.

At present, the Free masons in Pawlet are members of lodges in the vicinity, some belong to the lodge at Poultney, others to the Manchester and Rupert lodges.

The masonic institution suspended their meetings in 1834, and they have not been resumed.

INCORPORATED MANUFACTURING COMPANIES.

BY JONATHAN RANDALL.

In November, 1814, the legislature passed an act incorporating the Pawlet Manufacturing Company. The incorporators were John Guild, Ozias Clark, John Penfield, Jr., Jonathan Robinson, Nathaniel Robinson, Jr., William C. Robinson, Naphthali Guild, David Richardson, Dan. Wilmarth, Daniel Fitch, and their associates, successors and assigns.

The first meeting of the corporation was held at the dwelling house of John Guild, in Pawlet, the first Monday in January, 1815. John Guild was chosen agent.

The company, that year, erected their factory building of brick, 70 feet by 36, 3 stories, situated about half a mile east of Pawlet village. It made a good article of cotton sheeting and cotton warp or twist for market. There were in the building 860 spindles and 16 looms. They employed about 25 hands and the company did a very good business for many years, or during the time Milton Brown was agent. There was a store connected with the manufacturing business and this was about one of the first cotton factories built in the State. There was a machine shop connected with the factory,

where much of the machinery was made by Nathaniel Robinson and others. But a few years after Mr. Brown retired from the agency, the company failed; the machinery was sold, building taken down, and nothing marks the spot where the factory stood except some foundation stones.

The Flower Brook Manufacturing Company was incorporated in November, 1836, by act of the legislature; the persons incorporated, Sheldon Edgerton, Jacob Edgerton, Jr., Jonathan Randall, John M. Clark, John T. Barden and William Wallace, for manufacturing cotton and wool, and the first meeting was held at the house of John T. Barden, in Pawlet, on the first Tuesday of January, 1837, at which Jonathan Randall was chosen agent, and Jacob Edgerton, Jr., clerk.

The factory building was at Pawlet village, 80 feet by 36 feet; 5 stories on the west end, 3 stories on the east end.

There were 3 sets of carding-machines, or 9 machines, 720 spindles and 10 broad-loom. The machinery all running worked 300 pounds of wool a day and employed 24 or 25 hands.

There were two water-wheels, one above the other, in the mill, one wheel of 18 feet diameter, the other wheel was 11 feet; the water was used over twice. There was about 34 feet fall of the water; the wheels were overshot. Mr. Randall was agent 3 years, William Wallace 2 or 3 years, when John M. Clark bought out all the stock holders, and ran the factory a year or two, when it finally failed. The machinery was sold at auction, the building taken down, and the site forms a part of the yard used in connection with R. C. Wickham's cheese-factory.

The establishment cost about \$20,000.

THE WASHINGTON BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.

was a secret political organization which spread over New England, and to some extent, in other Northern states. A branch was established in this town about the breaking out of the war of 1812. Its friends claimed that it was merely a protective institution, to preserve the interests of the North against the obnoxious acts of the federal administration. Its enemies charged it with treasonable proclivities. At the conclusion of a treaty of peace with Great Britain, in 1815, the organization was dissolved, and all that has been heard of it since is an occasional fling at its friends by the opposing party.

FAMILY SKETCHES.

ADAMS, GIDEON, from Canterbury, Ct., 1770, m. Jude Leach, a sister of James Leach, Sen., who died in 1819, aged 75, leaving three children, Jude, Margaret, who married Joseph Keigwin, and Mary, who married John Kirby, Middlebury. He settled where Henry S. Lathe now lives. He at once took a leading position in the town, which then contained only 9 families. He was in the legislature in 1778, and served in the whole, 6 years. He was town clerk and justice 39 years. A man of ready wit and genial temper, strong sense and sound judgment, won and retained through his whole career, the confidence and esteem of his fellow citizens in an eminent degree and died in 1827, aged 84.

ALLEN, TIMOTHY, from Woodbury, Ct., 1768, a cousin of Ethan Allen, was the first settler in the N. W. quarter of the town. He was moderator of the town-meeting in 1770 and is well remembered by many of our older citizens as a man of singular piety and eminent gifts. The detachment of troops that surprised Ticonderoga in 1775, halted for the night at his house on their march to that place. He died in 1810, aged 96. His son, Parmelee, was town clerk in 1770, and a captain in Col. Herrick's famous regiment of Rangers, organized in this town in 1777. Another son, Daty, was a physician and an emigrant to Mt. Clemens, Mich., in 1800.

ALLEN, TIMOTHY, jr., was in the battle of Bennington in 1777, at the age of 17. He was an early settler of Bristol, and deacon of the Baptist church in that place. In 1814, he removed to Hartford, N. Y., where he died, 1834, aged 74. Of Dea. Allen's children, Rev. Barna Allen is Baptist minister in Hubbardton, (1866) and Hon. Alanson Allen, of Fairhaven, has been county judge and State senator, and is now assistant assessor of internal revenue.

ALLEN, CALEB, came with his father, Timothy Allen, in 1768. He was a land jobber, a vocation which the peculiar condition of real estate in the early years of the settlement of the State demanded. Most of the land was owned by non-residents, many of whom took little interest in it. Hence business men looked them up, bought their claims, many times at a nominal price, and then sold the land in parcels to actual settlers. The cemetery in the north part of the town was given by him to the school district in

which it lies. Its first occupants were Revolutionary soldiers. He died in 1804, aged 56. His son, Daty, succeeded to the homestead, which he held till 1816, being followed by David C. Blossom. He removed to Whitehall, N. Y., where he died some years ago, leaving numerous descendants.

ALLEN, JOHN, from Danby, 1815; settled with his sons, Nathan and Elisha, on the Jonathan Willard place; was a thrifty farmer, held in high esteem and died in 1852, aged 91; his wife in 1851, aged 71.

ALLEN, NATHAN, m. Julia, da. of Jeremiah Lettingwell, of Middletown; was one of the earliest and most influential members of the Methodist church; was one of the directors of the Poultney bank several years; died in 1863, aged 72; children, John, m. Ellen, da. of Joel Winchester; Charles, m. Anna, da. of James Rice; was in the legislature 2 years, and lives in Darien, Wis. Isaac, m. Eliza Allen, has been attorney general of Iowa. Henry, m. Sarah Shedd, of Pittstown, N. Y., and succeeded to the homestead. Sarah, m. Lewis F. Jones, of California. She was a graduate of Troy Conference Academy, and its female principal 2 years. Lucy, m. Richard H. Winter, of Whitehall, N. Y.

ALLEN, ELISHA, m. Annis, da. of Dr. Jonathan Safford; settled on the place and built the brick house now owned by Albert A. Boynton; was a leading member of the Methodist church; in the legislature 4 years, two of them in the senate, judge of the county court 3 years, town clerk 19 years; director of the Poultney bank several years, died in 1856, aged 62. His oldest son, Horace, m. Kate, dr. of Jacob Edgerton, jr., and d. in St. Paul, Minn., in 1865, aged 43. He was a graduate of Union College, and an attorney; represented Rutland in the legislature 2 years, and was State senator one year. His youngest son, Merritt, was an attorney, and died at St. Paul in 1855, aged 24.

ANDRUS, HON. JOHN H., from Danby, 1820: settled on the present town-farm; was a representative in the legislature from Danby several years, and a judge of the county court; died in 1841, aged 73; his wife in 1821, aged 50.

ANDRUS, Capt. ZEBADIAH, sen., from Norwich, Ct, 1784; settled on the present homestead of David R. Smith. He died in 1804, aged 86; his wife in 1789, aged 74.

ANDRUS, ZEBADIAH, jr., came with his

father from Norwich, Conn., and settled with him. He d. in 1830, aged 86; his widow d. in Mt. Tabor in 1850, aged 94. Her death was caused by her clothes taking fire.

ANDRUS, ASA, sen., son of Zedariah, Sen., died in 1821, aged 79. ANDRUS, ASA, jr., succeeded to his father's place; sold out in 1821 and removed to Lockport, N. Y., where he died in 1863, aged 90.

ANDRUS, REV. LEMON, son of Asa Andrus, jr., was licensed to preach in 1821, by the Baptist church in West Pawlet; was pastor in Low Hampton, N. Y., several years; left about 1830, for western New York.

ANDRUS, ALLEN, son of William Andrus, m. Betsey, da. of Rev. John Griswold, and settled as a physician in Pulaski, N. Y. He died in this town.

ANDRUS, BENJAMIN, son of Zebadiah Andrus, jr., married and settled on the mountain, near Rupert. He died in 1864, aged 81.

ANDREWS, REUBEN, from Connecticut, at an early day; settled near the old Baptist church. He was an ingenious mechanic, and made the old fashioned 8-day clock, which was in common use 50 years ago.

ARMSTRONG, JOSEPH, from Bennington, 1776; settled in the N. E. part of the town, and kept tavern some 25 years.

ARNOLD, JONATHAN, from Connecticut who settled here at an early day was an intelligent, exemplary citizen. He died in Granville, N. Y., in 1838, aged 83.

ARNOLD, JEREMIAH, son of Jonathan, m. Mary Ellsworth. He struggled manfully against the adverse influences of chronic ill health and slender means and educated his numerous family well. For several years he was engaged in riding post, delivering newspapers at the door of subscribers. He was a deacon of the Baptist church, and the first in this vicinity to embrace the peculiar views of the Church of the Disciples. He removed to Wisconsin, where he recently died, aged about 70.

AVERILL. Gen. ELISHA, from New Milford, Ct., 1787, was among the most prominent of the early settlers. He was the first captain of the light infantry. He removed West in 1803 and died at Manchester, N. Y., in 1821, aged 67 and his widow in 1823, aged 63.

ADAMS, GEORGE JONES, from Maine, 1857, occupied the pulpit of the Disciple's church at West Pawlet, 6 or 8 months. He had been an extensive traveler on the Eastern conti-

ment. He exerted a magnetic and fascinating influence over most persons with whom he came in contact. In his religious history he had "swung around the circle," having been, it is understood, a Methodist, Mormon, Freewill Baptist and Spiritualist before he joined the Disciples. He was also professor of elocution and a theatrical performer. He is now the founder of a colony of 160 persons at Jaffa in Palestine. Newspaper reports, during the last winter, have represented this colony as on the point of breaking up; but the latest accounts (April, 1867), show it to be in a thriving condition. They took the timber of their houses from the State of Maine, and are said to have 300 acres under cultivation and plenty of provisions.

BAKER, REMEMBER, whose career makes so prominent a part of early Vermont history, was a proprietor and temporary resident of this town as early as 1768. He built the first grist-mill erected in town on land now owned by George Toby.

BAKER, ELIJAH, from Canterbury, Ct., 1786, settled in the south part of the town with three sons, Ebenezer, Rufus and Ichabod, who all raised large families. Few of their descendants remain in the vicinity. He died in 1811, aged 86.

BALDRIDGE, DANIEL, from Rhode Island, about 1785, settled on the present homestead of Henry Smith. He was one of the first Methodists in town. His sons, Daniel jr., and Edward succeeded him and raised large families, all but one of whom, Catharine Jones, have left town.

BARDEN, LEMUEL, from Dighton, Mass., 1814, succeeded Ephraim Fitch, in the brick hotel at the village, which he kept until about 1830. Though of a rather rough exterior, he was a kind hearted, benevolent man, and would not serve his customers with liquor after he thought they had enough. He died in 1839, aged 81; his wife in 1839, aged 79.

BEALL, Rev. ISAAC, from Clarendon, 1800, first settled pastor of the First Baptist church, a man of great shrewdness and strong intellect, which compensated, in part, for deficiencies in his early education. He was a gentleman of the old school, courteous and affable in his deportment. The large house in which he preached was wont to be well filled. He died in Clarendon in 1833, aged 82; his wife did not long survive him.

BARDWELL, CONSIDER S., from Shelburn, Mass., 1834 His farm buildings and surroundings are models of taste and convenience. He has an artificial pond fed by springs gushing from its own bosom, which supplies motive power for machinery and is well stocked with trout. It is a favorite resort for sportsmen from the city. He carries on the edge-tool manufacture, and, with his strong right arm, has hammered out a handsome property. He built in 1864, the first cheese-factory in the State, which is now run by a dairy association, incorporated in 1865. Peat, said by experts to be of the best quality, is found on his premises, contiguous to the rail-road.

BEEBE, Rev. LEWIS, from Arlington, 1787, was the first settled minister, and obtained the lot of land reserved for that purpose in the charter. He was ordained June 14, 1787, and dismissed May 6, 1791. while living in Arlington, he was a member of the first council of censors, convened in 1785. This council was the most important ever convened in the State, as the task devolved on it of reviewing and recommending the repeal of much of the crude legislation of the 7 preceding years. He removed hence to Lansingburgh, N. Y., and abandoned the clerical profession.

BENNETT, AARON, from Canterbury, Ct., about 1784; raised a numerous family, many of whose descendants remain in town. His sons, Leonard and Ahira, were well known and respected citizens. The former removed to the west; the latter was drowned in Lake Champlain. He died in 1849, aged 88; his wife in 1842, aged 76.

BENNETT, SAMUEL, from Canterbury, Ct., 1784. His only daughter married Benjamin Sage, and raised a family of three sons, Samuel, Wesley, who was killed by the premature explosion of a gun on independence day, 1816, and Benjamin jr., and one daughter.

BENNETT, BANKS, from Halifax, 1790; settled near Capt. Pratt's. He suffered from a rheumatic affection, which drew his head down so that it rested on his breast. He died in 1829, aged 88.

BEECHER, Rev. DAVID, a native of Granville, entered on the ministry in the Baptist church over 20 years since. He first settled in Collins, N. Y., thence removed to western Pennsylvania, thence to Harmony, N. Y., and thence in 1859, to West Pawlet, where he assumed the pastorate of the Baptist

church, in which his labors have been eminently successful.

BETTS, SELAH, from Norfolk, Ct., 1783; settled on the present homestead of John Betts. He was in the battle of Danbury, Ct., under Gen. Wooster. During the battle the lock of his gun was shot away, when he coolly remarked, "They have shot off the lock of my gun," seized another musket and continued the fight. He died in 1826, aged 68; his wife, Sibel, in 1849, aged 87.

BETTS, JOHN, m. Lydia, da. of Hosea Loveland, and, with his brother Selah, jr., succeeded to the homestead. He has raised a family of 6 sons and 2 daughters; of whom Royal C., is an attorney at Granville and special judge of Washington county, N. Y.

BIGART, JAMES, a native of Scotland, whence he came when a lad, with his father, to this town, kept the Vermont Hotel, at North Pawlet, for several years, closing in 1852, when he removed to Sandy Hill, N. Y. He brought out in 1847, the celebrated horse Rattler, which is noticed in the chapter on Stock.

BIDWELL, JONATHAN, from Glastenbury, Ct., 1810. His wife's name was Betsey Strong. They raised a family of 6 children. Anson, the oldest son was instantly killed by falling from a staging, aged about 30.

BLAKELEY, DAVID, from Woodbury, Ct., 1782, settled on the late homestead of his son, Dan Blakely. He was noted for industry, frugality and thrift. He died in 1821, aged 72; his widow, who was an aunt of Gov. Hiland Hall, died in 1831, aged 85.

BLAKELY, Capt. DAVID, jr., m. Esther, da. of Jacob Edgerton, and settled in the N. E. part of the town. He was in the legislature 2 years, and has been deacon of the Congregational church since 18—. Their family consists of 10 children.

BLAKELY, Rev. JACOB E., Pastor of the Congregational church in Poultney, died in 1854, aged 34; and Rev. Quincy Blakely, pastor of the Congregational church in Hampton, N. H., were his sons.

BLAKELY, JONATHAN, from Ct., 1785, m. Margaret, da. of Christopher Billings, and settled at the village. He died in 1845, aged 70; his widow, who was a woman of rare worth and devoted to deeds of kindness, died in 1863, aged 85. Their son, Billings Blakely, was favorably known as hotel keeper at Troy, Saratoga and Union Village, N. Y., at

which latter place, he died in 1864, aged 66. Anna, who married Jonathan Randall, is the only survivor of the family.

BLOSSOM, DAVID C., from Wells, 1816, m. Lucy, da. of Daniel Goodrich, and settled on the Timothy Allen Farm, where he lives, retired from business, at the age of 83. His wife died in 1852, aged 65. They raised a family of 7 children. David G. Blossom, the only one remaining in town, m. Fidelia Goodrich, and succeeded to the homestead, on which he has just erected an elegant and convenient house.

BRACE, Hon. JONATHAN, from Glastenbury, Ct., 1780, was probably the first attorney in town; a man of commanding talents and contributed largely to set the machinery of society in order. He settled near the present residence of James Leach, the contemplated site at that day of the county buildings. He was a member of the council of censors in 1785. In a few years he returned to Connecticut, where he became distinguished in his profession and in public life.

BRANCH, DANIEL, from Norwich, Ct., 1784, his numerous descendants have mostly left town. He died in 1822, aged 86; his wife in 1812, aged 73.

BRANCH, JOSEPH, son of Daniel, was an active business man and for several years ran a line of stages from Burlington to New York and also from Albany to Buffalo. He died in 1853, aged 73.

BONNEY, Rev. ELIJAH, from Hadley, Mass., 1844, succeeded Rev. Dr. Plumb in the pastorate of the Congregational church. Reserved and circumspect in his deportment, his public efforts evinced careful preparation. In his private and pastoral relations he was highly esteemed. He married Jane, da. of Asa S. Jones. He is now in Vernon, N. Y.

BREWSTER Rev. TIMOTHY, from Norwich, Ct., settled on the Ezra Andrus homestead, in 1784; was licensed to preach by the Baptist church in 1791, removed to Ellisburg, N. Y., in 1813, and became pastor of the Baptist church in that place, lived to a great age and frequently visited this town.

BROMLEY, Henry, son of Capt. Lovine and Betsey (Hulett) Bromley is blind and has received an education at the asylum for the blind in Boston.

BROWN, Capt. MILTON, from Attleboro, Mass., 1815, m. Eunice, da. of John Guild, was agent of the cotton factory some 30 years,

in the legislature 3 years, a director of the bank of Manchester 25 years, for several years its president, and deacon of the Congregational church from 1844, until he left for Potsdam, N. Y., in 1853.

BROWN, SEELY, from Stamford, Ct., 1780; m. Jenima, da. of Capt. Benoni Smith. He was an enterprising and liberal, citizen, and gave to the West Pawlet meeting house company the site for the church, parsonage and cemetery. He built at the Falls near by, a saw-mill and clover-mill. He died in 1809, aged 50; his widow, who married Capt. Ephraim Robinson; died in 1834, aged 66. None of the family remain in town.

BURTON, Dr. SIMON, after assisting in the organization of Arlington, became the first settler of this town. On account of his being the first settler, the proprietors voted him 50 acres of land, though tradition has it that it was given to his wife, as the first white woman who ever set foot in town. He was town or rather proprietor's clerk in 1769, the oldest record in existence. He lived to a good old age, at North Pawlet, and died about 1810. He was interred in the village cemetery, but no stone marks the spot.

EUSHEE, Capt. JEREMIAH, from Danby, m. Dorcas, daughter of James Bassford, and has been village tailor some 40 years. He was selectmen 10 years, only one man, Simeon Edgerton, jr., holding the office longer than he.

BUSHNELL, Dea. BENAJAH, an early settler held in high esteem, died in 1814, aged 71; his wife in 1814, aged 73.

CARPENTER, LUCIUS M., a native of Kirby, from Rupert, 1850, m. Phebe, da. of Jonathan Staples, and succeeded him on the Daniel Fitch, jr., farm. He was a medical graduate, but never practiced the profession; was in the legislature in 1865-6.

CARVER, NATHANIEL, from Canterbury, Ct., 1780, m. Lydia, da. of Simeon Edgerton. They had 7 children. He died in 1805, aged 52; his widow in 1842, aged 80.

CARVER, DAVID, m. Betsey, da. of Dea. Josiah Toby, who died in 1866, aged 69. He occupies the Peter Stevens place. His children are Charles N., James A., m. Jane Clark, and was mortally wounded by a stone thrown by an unknown party at the State fair at Rutland, in 1860, aged 35 years, and Helen and Maria. His age is 71.

CARVER, CHESTER L., m. Lucy L., da. of

Ransom Harlow, of Whitehall, who died in 1847, aged 39, leaving Joseph H., educated at Bethany College, West Virginia, and Antioch College, Ohio; settled in Missouri as teacher, where he died in 1859, aged 26; Ransom H., a soldier in the border war in Kansas, and died in Whitehall, in 1861, aged 27; Nancy M., tenderly reared in the family of Robert Wickham; coming of age, completed her education in Oberlin and Antioch Colleges Ohio and is now engaged in teaching in St. Louis, Mo.; Egbert, left an orphan, was cared for by his aunt, Mrs. Elon Clark, of Shattsbury; coming of age, graduated at the Commercial College, Albany, and is now in receipt of a salary of \$2000 per annum, as cashier of the Otsego, N. Y. bank. Mr. Carver, in 1849, m. Emeline George, and died in the asylum for the insane at Brattonboro, in 1863, aged, 65.

CHIPMAN, Dr. LEMUEL from Connecticut, 1780, m. Sina, da. of Col. William Fitch, and settled near the present residence of James Leach. He was one of a distinguished family who have shed lustre on the early history of the State. He was the first president of the State Medical Society, organized in 1797. He was in the legislature 8 years. Removed to Richmond, N. Y., in 1798, where he became distinguished as a judge as well as physician, and lived to an advanced age.

CHIPMAN, Dr. CYRUS, brother of Lemuel, married Anna, da. of Col. William Fitch. He left for the West with his brother and settled in Rochester, Mich., about 1820, died in 1840, aged about 80.

CLARK, Col. OZIAS, m. Rachel, da. of Col. William Fitch; his mansion, one of the best in town, was burned in 1840. He was a man of great energy, and a liberal and influential member of society; deacon of the Congregational church 47 years; was one of the incorporators of the Pawlet Manufacturing Co., which ran the first cotton mill in the County, and died in 1855, aged 91; his widow in 1864, aged 97. The children were Fitch, John M., Robert, Irene, Nancy, Alta, Betsey and Mariette.

CLARK, FITCH, m. Laura Baker. They had 10 children, and celebrated their golden wedding in 1864, at which five generations were present. His age is 75.

CLARK, DANIEL, m. Sibel, da. of Col. William Fitch. They had 11 children. He was a member of the Pawlet band, and widely

known for his proficiency as a bugler. He died in 1842, aged 74; his widow in 1850, aged 78.

CLARK, ASAHUEL, m. Polly B., da. of Daniel Welch, and settled on his father's place. He died in 1850, aged 79; his widow in 1864, aged 82.

CLARK, Hon. AARON, son of David Clark, was a native of this town, born in 1791. The family removed to Whiting. He graduated at Union College; was admitted to the bar at Albany, N. Y.; was private secretary of Gov. Daniel D. Tompkins during his term of service. Afterwards clerk of the assembly; in 1826 removed to N. Y. city where he became wealthy; was mayor of the city in 1840-41.

CLARK, HORACE, son of Gen. Jonas Clark, of Middletown, married a daughter of Hiram Wait, of Tinmouth, and settled in the mercantile business at the village, in 1829, which he continued with a short interval of 5 or 6 years. He was post-master 4 years; he was a thorough and efficient business man, and was mainly instrumental in procuring the charter, and effecting the construction of the Rutland and Washington rail road. Just as the road was completed, he was attacked with a malignant fever at Salem, N. Y., and was taken on almost the first train that passed over the road to his home in Poultney to die.

CLEVELAND, MOSES, from Connecticut, at an early day, m. Zuba Kendall and settled here. His children were Calvin, Luther, Augustus, Asa and Olive. He died in 1820, aged 75; his wife in 1830, aged 80. Luther m. Joanna Brewster; he died in 1866, aged 93. He came to this town when 8 years of age and probably lived longer in town than any other person has. His wife died in 1861, aged 86. Augustus was a colonel in the war of 1812; Asa succeeded to the homestead and m. Lydia, da. of Eleazar Crosby; he died in 1864, aged 73. His widow removed West in 1867.

COBB, GIDEON, was one of the earliest settlers from Connecticut, and brought a large family with him. John and Joshua Cobb, were his sons. He died in 1798, aged 81.

COBB, JOHN, was a prominent man in the early days of the town. He settled on the hill, near the old cemetery. The old church grounds and cemetery were on his premises. He removed to Orwell, and died in 1815, aged 73.

COBB, CAPT. JOSHUA D., m. Nancy, da. of Col. Ozias Clark. He was deacon of the Congregational church, from 1835 till his removal to Whitewater, Wis., in 1847. He died in this town, while on a visit, in 1866, aged 74; his wife in 1845, aged 50.

COBB, ELKANAH, from Connecticut, 1770; married Mary, da. of Jonathan Willard. He died in 1795, aged 49. His son, Capt. Willard Cobb, was an officer in the war of 1812, married a daughter of Caleb Allen. He built the store house at Polley's landing, in Fort Ann. Thence he went West. Another son, James, was in the war of 1812, and, at its close, entered West Point Military Academy. He removed to the state of Georgia. It is understood that Howell Cobb, conspicuous in the late rebellion, is his son.

COOK, TITUS A., son of Samuel and Chloe Cook, was the first person born in town, July 22, 1763. He settled near Granville, N. Y., where Mrs. Amanda Culver now lives. He was master-builder in the construction of churches and the better class of dwellings. The old Congregational church, the Baptist church, the old Episcopal church at Granville were erected by him. He was justice over 30 years and esteemed a pure and upright magistrate. He died in 1827, aged 60. None of his family remain.

COOK, JAMES, from Sandisfield, Mass., was an exemplary citizen and universally beloved. For several years he manufactured lime from an excellent quarry on his premises. He raised 3 sons: Mahlon m. Cornelia, da. of Joel Sheldon, and lives in Manchester; John is a physician and now resides in New Jersey; Erasmus D. m. Charlotte, da. of Simeon Edgerton, jr., and succeeded to his homestead. Mr. Cook removed to Manchester in 1835 and died in 1850, aged 75; his wife in 1849, aged 76.

COWDREY, DR. WARREN A., from Wells, married Patience, da. of Joel Simonds, taught school and practiced medicine in this town in 1815. He removed to Le Roy, N. Y. He and his wife embraced Mormonism, but did not follow on to Utah. He was a brother of Oliver Cowdrey, one of Joseph Smith's "Witnesses."

CRAPO, JOHN, from Dighton, Mass., about 1814, m. Polly, da. of Lemuel Barden, and settled on the present homestead of his son, Alden B. Crapo. He was of quiet and indus-

trious habits, and died in 1862, aged 87; his widow in 1862, aged 81.

CROCKER, JOSIAH, from Falmouth, Mass., 1783; raised 6 sons and several daughters, of whom James was an attorney, and died recently at Buffalo. Mr. Crocker took special pride in his family, and gave them unusual advantages for education. He died in 1846, aged 86; his widow in 1847, aged 84.

CROUCH, ITHAMAR, from Brimfield, Mass., 1794; had a numerous family, most of whom died in early life. He removed to Chatauqua county, N. Y., about 30 years since. We saw him in 1856, able to walk about, but he had nearly lost all consciousness, and could not remember his old neighbors. He was then about 90.

CURTIS, ELDAD, from Connecticut, at a very early age was uncommonly intelligent and very fond of music. When compelled, by the providence of others, to leave his home when nearly 90, he composed a farewell hymn, which he sung on crossing the State line. When he had finished the hymn, he reverently lifted his hat and bade Pawlet farewell.

CURTIS, AARON, son of Eldad, succeeded to the homestead, on which he had an extensive rope-walk, during the war of 1812. Two of his children were instantly killed, by being thrown from a wagon, in 1813. He removed to Ithaca, N. Y., about 1818, where he established an extensive rope-walk. He was deacon of the church in that town. He died a few years since, aged about 80.

CUSHMAN, ROWLAND, from Attleboro, Mass., 1811, died in 1825, aged 78; his widow in 1828, aged 70.

DERBY, JAMES C., son of Benjamin, jr., is of the firm of Derby & Miller, book publishers, New York, and U. S. commissioner to the Paris Exposition.

DYER, REV. PALMER, from Rutland, was a graduate of Union College in the same class with the late Hon. Isaac W. Bishop, of Granville, N. Y. He became rector of Trinity church, Granville, and Trinity parish in this town in 1823. He was a man of refined scholarly tastes and earnest and eloquent in his public efforts. These societies prospered greatly under his ministry and the old brick church was wont to be well filled. He removed hence to Whitehall about 1831. He was precipitated from a narrow bridge over the Au Sable river, while escorting some tim-

id ladies and was drowned. It was in 1844. He was aged 46.

EDGERTON, Capt. SIMEON, from Norwich, Ct., 1781, son of Capt. Joseph Edgerton, who with his ship, just before the Revolution, was foundered at sea, was literally one of the fathers of the town. His descendants numbering 95 at his death in 1809. At the death of his widow, Abiah, in 1821, aged 85, her descendants numbered 209. They brought with them 5 sons: Jedediah, Jacob, John, Simeon and David, and 8 daughters: Betsey, m. Elijah Hyde; Abiah m. Joseph Adams; Lydia m. Nathaniel Carver; Hannah m. Joshua Cobb; Sally m. Joel Sheldon; Philena m. Seth Sheldon; Polly m. Calvin Dutton, and Esther m. Ezra Reed. Capt. Edgerton was a man of few words, but noted for his energy and uprightness of character. He was at the capture of New London and the massacre of Fort Griswold. He was in the legislature 2 years and was intrusted with many responsible offices.

EDGERTON, JOHN, m. Mary, da. of Gen. Elisha Averill, and settled on the present homestead of his son, Charles F. He was town clerk from 1815 to 1826. He died in 1827, aged 50; his widow in 1846, aged 64, leaving 5 children, Charles F., Louisa, Sophia, Betsey and Frances. Louisa m. Robert Wickham, and died in 1867, aged 62. Sophia m. Rev. Nehemiah Nelson, of Granville, N. Y., who died in 18—. Next, she married George White, who is also dead. Frances m. John Woodfin, of Tennessee, who died in 18—. She was teacher of music in Troy Conference Academy several years, and also in Tennessee. After Mr. Woodfin's death, she was matron of Sing Sing Prison, N. Y. Betsey m. Rev. Mr. Sprague, of Schenectady.

EDGERTON, Capt. SIMEON, jr., m. Elizabeth sister of Rev. John Griswold, and succeeded to the homestead. He was deacon of the Congregational church 22 years. He held many responsible offices, and was beloved by all who knew him. He died in 1862, aged 88; his wife 1861, aged 81. Children: Porter, John G., Betsey, Charlotte, Henrietta and Elizabeth.

EDGERTON, REED, settled in the mercantile business at the village. His wife died in 1821, leaving 3 sons: Marson, Chester and Henry. He next m. Harriet, da. of Rev. John Griswold; he died in 1829, aged 40.

Marson m. Betsey, da. of Capt. Milton Brown, who died in 1817, aged 28; next Lucy, da. of Silas Gregory, who died in 1861, aged 32. He was agent of the cotton factory several years, and is now a tea merchant in New York city. Chester removed to Fremont, Ohio, is an attorney and has been mayor of that city.

EDGERTON, SHELDON was in the legislature 4 years and succeeded to the homestead, which he sold in 1867.

EDGERTON, CHARLES F., was in the legislature in 1844 and 1845. A daughter, Cornelia M. is a graduate of Philadelphia Medical College.

EVANS, ABIATHAR, from Connecticut, served through nearly the whole of the revolutionary war. Many of his descendants to the fifth generation remain in town. He died in 1831, aged 89; his widow in 1847, aged 103. She drew a pension from 1832.

EVEREST ZADOC, was a patriot of the revolution and representative to the first legislature of this State in 1778. We find him a trusted and confidential agent of the council of safety, and employed in enforcing their edicts of sequestration. He was representative of Panton in 1789, and of Addison in 1785.

FAIRFIELD, WILLIAM, was the second settler in town, and, as such, received a gratuity of 30 acres of land. Personally, for aught we know, he was a worthy man, but having adhered to the royal cause his property was confiscated and himself sought a refuge in Canada West, where his descendants still remain.

FAY, Dr. JONAS, m. the mother of Dr. Jonathan Safford, and in his old age came to this town to spend the evening of his day. We remember him well in our young days when his venerable form, bent with the weight of four-score years, went tottering towards the grave. He was one of the most efficient founders of the State; a compeer of Ethan Allen, Chittenden, and a host of worthies. He was clerk of the council of safety, clerk of the convention, that in 1777 declared Vermont a free and independent state, and was also a supreme court judge.

FITCH, Col. WILLIAM, from Lebanon Ct., was one of the earliest settlers and most prominent citizens of the town. He was employed by the council of safety to furnish supplies to the troops raised to repel the in-

vasion of Burgoyne, in 1777. When the settlers north of this town fled, panic struck before Burgoyne, his wife with three small daughters, all mounted on one horse, started south for a place of refuge, but being reassured they soon returned. He owned the first saw and grist-mill built at the village, by William Bradford, and kept the first store in town. The village was known on our early maps as Fitch's Mills. He died in 1798, aged 48. His children were: John, Sina, Anna, Rachel, Sibel, Abial and Margaret.

FITCH, DANIEL, Jr., m. Candace, da. of Judge Armstrong, of Dorset and settled on the present homestead of Lucius M. Carpenter. Their children—Hiram entered college but did not graduate, becoming partially insane; Cyrus married and moved west; Daniel H. was a classmate of Hon. John K. Porter in Union College in 1837, who furnishes the following account of him: "He was a young man of brilliant talents and high promise. He removed to Texas and became the editor of the *Houston Star*, which he conducted with marked ability. He is said to have fallen soon after in a duel which he did not feel at liberty to decline, though he refused to fire at the party by whom he was challenged and slain." Cynthia m. Adolphus F. Hitchcock, of Kingsbury, N. Y., who is now member of the assembly for Washington county; Jane m. Alpheus Baldwin, of Westfield, N. Y. Mr. Fitch removed to Westfield N. Y., some 30 years since, where he and his wife have recently died at a very advanced age.

FITCH, JOSEPH, from Norwich Ct., 1776, was among the men of the town who contributed largely to the general welfare. His children: Ephraim, Benjamin, Asahel, Stephen, Silas, Mary and Sally, mostly settled in town though but one descendant, Mrs. Adams L. Bromley, now lives here. His wife died in 1822, aged 76 when he married widow Hannah Wood, who survived him. He died in 1830, aged 84.

FITCH, EPHRAIM, m. Sally, da. of Deacon Moses Porter, who died in 1790, aged 21, leaving one son, Dorastus; next Rhoda Sears. He was one of the most enterprising citizens, was in the legislature 3 years; built the brick tavern at the village, which he kept and conducted the mercantile and milling-business. He was instantly killed while cutting ice

from the water-wheel, in 1813, aged 45.

FITCH, Capt. BENJAMIN, lived on the farm with his father. He was an influential leader of the democratic party during the early years of this century, and probably no more popular man ever lived in town. He was kind and charitable to a fault, and in his private relations greatly beloved. He was in the legislature 8 years. His son Braman m. Dorcas, da. of Capt. James Pratt, and moved West. John, clergyman, m. Sophia, da. of Maj. Sylvanus Gregory, and succeeded to the homestead of his father, which he held but a few years. He was one of the pioneers of the temperance reform. He was a preacher of the Methodist church, mostly local. He died in Middletown in 1859, aged 59, after a protracted and most painful illness. Appleton m. Mary, da. of Gen. Thomas Davis, of Montpelier, where he resides. Capt. Fitch died in 1823, aged 58; his widow in 1846, aged 83.

FITCH, DORASTUS, m. first, Julia Bright by whom he had 5 children; 2d, Anna Hubbard, by whom he had 4 children. He was long an active business man at the village, and mainly instrumental in erecting the Pawlet Academy. He was post-master 19 years, and deacon of the Congregational church several years. He died in 1860, aged 78.

FITCH, Rev. FERRIS, was a graduate of Middlebury in 1826. He married Sally, youngest daughter of Rev. John Griswold, and was first settled over a Congregational church in Elliott, Me. Thence, in 1830, he removed to Ohio, where he died.

GIBBS, ZEBULON, from Ct., settled near West Pawlet. Children Clemons, Spencer and Ira. Clemons's second wife is aunt to Col. Ellsworth, who was assassinated at Alexandria the first year of the war. Spencer kept tavern near Troy, N. Y., where he died recently. Ira m. Betsey, da. of James Roach, of Hebron; kept the tavern at West Pawlet several years. Mr. Gibbs died in 1855, aged 78; his wife in 1842, aged 76.

GIFFORD, GIDEON, from Ponaganset, Mass., 1792; was by trade a blacksmith, and served through the war of the Revolution. He married Ruth Butts, of Rhode Island, who died in 1796, leaving 8 children. Next, he m. Betsey, da. of Asa Willey, and raised another family of 10 children. The only survivors are Noab and Mrs. Kelley.

GIFFORD, Capt. NOAH, is one of the few surviving veterans of the war of 1812. He deserves special mention for his zeal, fidelity and efficiency in collecting and reporting much of the material of this chapter. He has attained the age of 74. His son, Warren, at the battle of Spottsylvania C. H., Va., May 12, 1864, while desperately engaged in close contact with the enemy, took a stand of colors belonging to the second North Carolina regiment, which were planted directly in front of his position. He despatched the color bearer with his bayonet, seized the colors and bore them off in triumph, amid the cheers of his comrades. He has the colors now in his possession.

GILES, EBENEZER, from Townsend, Mass., 1807, settled near West Pawlet. At the breaking out of the war of the Revolution he was among the first to volunteer for his country. While in the service, near New York city, he was severely wounded and taken prisoner. He was confined in the Sugar House, a specimen, on a small scale, of Andersonville. He died in 1838, aged 78. His children mostly moved to the West. His youngest daughter, Lucy, who sent the above particulars, died in 1865, aged 49.

GRAVES, AMOS, from Rupert, 1815. His son, Rev. Azariah R. Graves, graduated at Middlebury in 1833, and settled as a Congregational minister in the State of Florida. The family removed hence to Northumberland, N. Y., in 1842, where Mr. Graves soon after died.

GREEN, REV. BERIAH, jr., was a graduate of Middlebury, 1820. In 1822, he became the pastor of the Congregational church at Brandon. We next find him at Whitesboro, N. Y., principal of the Oneida Institute and an able and zealous champion of the anti-slavery cause. He was the first secretary of the American Anti-Slavery Society, formed in Philadelphia in 1831. That society, hunted from city to city, and unable at times to find a place in which to hold its anniversaries, steadfastly maintained its existence till the accomplishment of the purposes for which it was formed. The abolition of slavery, was not accomplished directly in the way contemplated by this society, who hoped to effect it by moral appeals. But, doubtless, the flood of light poured on the American mind at its anniversaries, where were wont to convene the strongest men of the country, aided by

the press, hastened its accomplishment. When the history of American emancipation is written the name of Beriah Green will stand high on its roll of fame.

GREEN, REV. JONATHAN S., enlisted in the missionary service some 40 years since. His field of labor was the Sandwich Islands, which by missionary effort has been transformed from heathenism into Christian communities. He has also held high office in the civil service of those islands.

GREGORY, Maj. SYLVANUS, from Suffield, Ct., 1790, settled at the village in the hat-making business. He took a lively interest in public concerns, and about 1806 took a census of the inhabitants of the town, which exceeded 3000, a larger number by 700 than were ever reported by the U. S. marshals. He raised a family of 8 children: Silas, Alfred, Simeon, Minerva, Clarissa, Polly, Sophia and Elmira. Alfred became a physician and settled in Fort Ann, N. Y.; Simeon removed to the west; Minerva died single in 1865, aged 80; Clarissa also died single in 1849; Polly m. Allen Vail, of Middletown, and died in 1866, aged 74; Elmira m. David Savage, of Champlain, N. Y. Maj. Gregory and his wife both died in 1848, each at the age of 82.

GREGORY, SILAS, the oldest inhabitant of the village, first m. Lucy, da. of Nathaniel Carver, who died in 1824, aged 32; next Lydia, sister of the first, who died in 1857, aged 57, leaving two children; third, Betsey, da. of Simeon Edgerton, Jr. He has long been known as an active citizen, he is 77.

GRISWOLD, REV. JOHN, from Lebanon, N. H. His reputation as a peace-maker was great and he was frequently called on to aid in council, over which he frequently presided. He was a graduate of Dartmouth, N. H. He m. Betsey Lay, who died in 1808: children, Harry, Harriet, Betsey, Fanny, Sophia and Sally; next he m. Sarah, widow of Dr. Meigs, of Bethlehem, Ct. He died in 1852, aged 87; his widow at New York city in 1857, aged 92. (see history of the Congregational church).

GRISWOLD, HARRY, m. Alta, da. of Col. Ozias Clark. He was deservedly held in esteem; was deacon of the Congregational church several years, town clerk from 1846 to his death in 1848, aged 52.

GUILD, JOHN, from Attleboro, Mass., 1802, was agent of the cotton factory several years, and safely conducted the business through the trying times that succeeded the war of 1812.

His children were: Chauncy, Plina, Milton, Eunice, Lucy and Abigail. He died in 1850, aged 87; his wife in 1830, aged 63. His sister, Lucy, married Nathaniel Wilmarth, of Ira, and was killed by falling out of a wagon in Ira, at which spot a stone is erected, marked L. W. Chauncy Guild m. Celinda, da. of Nehemiah Bourn, who died in 1839.

HANKS, WILLIAM, from Suffield, Ct., was an enterprising though eccentric man. He planted a vineyard north of his house, which, for a while, was promising, but the boys would steal his grapes, which so vexed him that he let it run down. On many places in West Pawlet a vine derived from this vineyard still flourishes. He built a grist-mill on Pawlet river just below the Frary bridge. He died in 1807, aged 79; his widow was burned to death in 1809, aged 73. His sons who settled in this town, were Oliver, Joseph and Arunah.

HANKS, OLIVER, from Ct., settled at West Pawlet. He held the position of magistrate 51 years. His decisions, seldom appealed from, were never reversed. His knowledge of legal forms enabled him to perform much of the law-business required by the people. He was in the legislature 4 years and solemnized 93 marriages. He married first Deidamia Porter, who died in 1840, aged 63, leaving 8 children; second Rebecca Ross, and died in 1859, aged 82.

HANKS, JOSEPH, ran the grist-mill his father built. He raised a numerous family, and with most of them removed to West Virginia, in 1816. His eldest son, Jarvis, was a drummer boy, at the age of 14, in the war of 1812. He afterwards became noted as a landscape and portrait painter, at Cleveland, Ohio. His next son, Festus, became a Presbyterian minister in New Jersey, where he died in early life.

HANKS, ARUNAH, m. Lucy, da. of Jacob Perkins. Of their 17 children, few survived, and only one, Arunah, jr., remains in town, who married a daughter of Abel Robinson. Mr. Hanks died in 1830, aged 60; his wife in 1860, aged 88.

HARMON, EZEKIEL, from Suffield, Ct., 1774; married Lydia Harmon Jan. 10, 1775, they being the first couple married in town. He was a man of integrity, and commanded the confidence of his townsmen. He was a magistrate a great number of years, and was deacon of the Congregational church over 40

years. He had a numerous family, but scarce one of his descendants remains in town. He had three sons who were professional men: Nathaniel; Ira, who suffered from chronic poor health, and died in middle life, at Benson, and Ezekiel, who was a physician and died young. Deacon Harmon d. in 1831, aged 80.

HARMON, NATHANIEL, m. Alice, da. of Dea. Joseph Hascall, and settled as attorney at the village. He practiced law over 40 years, being most of the time the only practitioner in town. He was held in high esteem by his professional brethren, and deemed one of the ablest jurists in the State. Though a man of decided political views, his tastes did not lead him into the arena of public and political life, and he seldom attended the polls. He was a member of the Council of censors in 1834, and of the Constitutional Convention in 1836. His mind was a rich store-house, especially of historic lore, which (when off duty) he took great pleasure in communicating to others. He died in 1845, aged 65; his widow in 1853, aged 73. The children: Proserpine married and died in 1832, and Clara married in 1830; George W. removed to Bennington, where he is an attorney and cashier of the Stark bank. He was a member of the Constitutional Convention from this town, in 1843.

HARMON, Capt. NATHANIEL, from New Lebanon, Ct., 1768, married a daughter of Col. William Fitch, and settled on the present homestead of William Monroe. He was one of the first members of the Baptist church in West Pawlet. He removed West in 1797, since which we know nothing of him.

HARMON, Dr. OLIVER L., from Suffield, Ct., commenced the practice of medicine in this town in 1798, and continued in it till his death in 1852, aged 82; his widow died in 1853, aged 78. He settled at the village. He was an extremely modest and amiable man, and was held in high repute as a family physician. Only one daughter, Berintha Hulett, of a large family, remains in town.

HARMON, JOEL, m. Abial, da. of Col. William Fitch. The town records show him to have been a leading man. He was deacon of the Congregational church several years.

HARMON, Maj. JOEL, jr. m. Clara, da. of Deacon Joseph Hascall, who died in 1795, aged 22. He was a teacher of music, and

published a manual of music which was a pecuniary loss. He was one of the earliest merchants and an officer in the war of 1812. He removed to Richland, N. Y., in 1804, where he followed the profession of music teacher many years.

HASCALL, JOSEPH, from Bennington, 1787, m. Alice Fitch; was deacon of the first Baptist church 24 years; a man of great energy, he contributed more than most men in the building up of society; raised a family of 10 children, to whom he gave all the educational advantages compatible with his limited means; of whom Ralph was an attorney and settled in Essex, N. Y.; represented his county in the senate and assembly; Asa was an attorney, settled in Malone, N. Y.; was in the senate and assembly and in congress; Dr. David A, settled in Kentucky; Rev. Daniel Hascall in Hamilton, N. Y.; Safford succeeded to the homestead, but removed to Kentucky about 1818; Lebbeus was an attorney and settled at Ticonderoga, N. Y. Clara married Joel Harmon, jr.; Alice, Nathaniel Harmon; Nancy, Dr. Stearns, of Pompey, N. Y., and Philene, Mr. Baker of the same place. It is a somewhat singular fact that all these brothers lost their wives and married a second time. Three of the sisters died before their husbands. All of them are now dead. Deacon Hascall died in 1814, aged 73; his widow died at Pompey, N. Y., about 1845, over 90. Their descendants are widely scattered in the Northern and Western States.

HASCALL, Rev. DANIEL, graduated at Middlebury in 1806, and was soon after licensed to preach by the Baptist church in this town. He was a man of great industry and ability and was mainly instrumental in establishing the theological seminary at Hamilton, N. Y., where he was settled as pastor. He was the first principal of that institution and continued in that position for several years. He spent a few of the last years of his life in West Rutland, where he had married the widow Moses.

HENRY ANDREW, from Ireland, married a daughter of Abiathar Evans, and settled on the present premises of Albert A. Boynton in the mercantile business. He was a man of note and influence in his day. He removed to Hector, N. Y., about 1820 and lived to a great age. He left one memento, the "Henry" apple, of most exquisite flavor.

HOLLISTER ASHBEL, from Glastenbury, Ct.

1781, m. Mary Pepper, from New Braintree, Mass. He was in the Revolutionary service under the immediate command of Gen. Kosciusko. He raised 7 sons and one daughter: Ashbel W., Orange, David, A. Sidney, Horace, Harvey, Hiel and Mary, who married Eleazer Lyman, of Oswayo, Pa. Ashbel W. m. ——— George, who died in 18 ; he died 1864, aged 74; Orange m. Penelope, da. of Josiah Smith, and died in 1862, aged 70, in Starkey, N. Y.; David m. Zilpha Brooks and died in Truxton, N. Y., in 1854, aged 60; Horace m. Julia. da. of Josiah Smith, who died in 1838; next he m. Caroline da. of Samuel Mc Whorter, and settled last at Warsaw, N. Y.; Harvey died in 1820, aged 21. Our father was an early settler and knew nearly all the old families in town. On the stock of anecdotal lore, acquired from him, our most liberal drafts are duly honored.

We may be indulged in a brief history and genealogy of our family. Our earliest known ancestor was John Hollister, born in Glastenbury, England. Here is the genealogical tree: 1. John Hollister, born 1612, m. Joan Treat, in Glastenbury, Conn. He died 1665, aged 53; she died 1694. 2. John Hollister, jr., born 1642, m. Sarah Goodrich, 1687, died 1711, aged 69. 3. Thomas Hollister, born 1672, m. Dorothy Hill, 1696, died 1742, aged 70. 4. Josiah Hollister, born 1696, m. Martha Miller, 1718, died 1766, aged 70. 5. Amos Hollister, born 1724, m. 1750, died 1779. 6. Ashbel Hollister, born 1759, m. Mary Pepper, 1790, died 1840, aged 81. 7. Hiel Hollister, born 1806, in this town.

HOLLISTER, Rev. A. SIDNEY, received a collegiate education at Fairfield, N. Y.; m. Anna, da. of Joseph Teall, and entered on the Episcopal ministry in 1821. He served as a home missionary in Oneida and Onondaga counties, N. Y., until 1840, when he removed to Michigan, and acted in the same capacity. He was chaplain of the Michigan State prison 1 or 2 years. He died in 1856, aged 60.

HOLLISTER, HIEL. It may possibly be interesting to some to have our autobiography. This town has always been our home, and we feel proud of her record, and a deep interest in her prosperity and well being. Our main occupation through life has been farming, though we kept district-school 7 winters, and were engaged in mercantile business, at West Pawlet 7 years, from 1854. We were

married in 1830, to Sarah M. Sage; of Sand-
ishfield, Mass., who died in 1832, aged 24.
Next m. Caroline C. Harlow of Whitehall,
N. Y. Our family consists of 6 children, Fred-
erick M., Francis S., Albert E., Willis H.,
Orange S., and Augustus C. Frederick M.
m. Estelle Wells of Glastenbury, Ct.; Francis
S. m. Julia, da. of Mark Warner, Jr., and
Willis H. m. Emeroy, da. of Daniel D. Nelson,
of Granville N. Y.

HOLLISTER, INNETT, from Glastenbury, Ct.,
1780; took part in the revolution, and was
pre-sent at the execution of Major Andre,
whom we have frequently heard him say,
was the handsomest man he ever saw. He
was a man of singular mildness and gentle-
ness of disposition. He was intrusted with
several responsible town offices, and was in
the legislature 3 years from 1816. He mar-
ried Mary Kendall, who died in 1831, aged
72; he died in 1844, aged 83. Their children:
Amos, Hartly, Laura, Mary, Innis and Calvin.

HOLLISTER, ELIJAH, from Glastenbury, Ct.
1782, was a lieutenant in the Revolution and
at Bunker Hill; removed to Allegany coun-
ty, N. Y., where he died about 1840, over 80
years of age.

HOPKINS JAMES, from Rhode Island at a
very early day, settled on the Governor's
right. He commanded a company in Gen.
Ethan Allen's expedition to Canada in 1776;
m. Miriam Kent, a cousin of Chancellor Kent,
removed to Hebron, N. Y.; kept a tavern on
the turnpike several years; died in 1830,
aged 82

HOPKINS, ERVIN, only son of James Hop-
kins, succeeded to the homestead; was educa-
ted at Middlebury, but on account of a per-
sonal disagreement with one of the professors,
did not graduate; he had the reputation of
being the best scholar in his class, and in
1818 received the honorary degree of A. M.
He raised a large family, of whom James is
an attorney; Ervin was member of the New
York assembly in 1863, and Frank was sec-
retary of Wisconsin and is now member of
congress; all of whom, with their father, are
in Wisconsin.

HOUGHTON, DR. CHARLES, from Marlboro,
1835, m. Eliza Woodman, of West Brattle-
boro and settled in the practice of medicine
at the village, and was an active member of
society. He removed hence to Bennington
in 1847, and thence to Philadelphia, Pa.

HOUGHTON, DR. A. SYDNEY, from Ellis-

burg, N. Y. 1844, m. Fanny M. Woodman,
of West Brattleboro, and settled at the village
in the practice of his profession; was in the
legislature in 1861 and '62, and during the
war a member of the State Medical Board.

HULETT, DANIEL, from Killingly, Ct.,
1780; was at the battle of Saratoga and se-
verely wounded, but refused to leave the
field while he could "load and fire." He
was noted for great energy, and amassed a
large property. He had 3 sons: Paul, Daniel
and Joshua, and 7 daughters. These chil-
dren, all in turn, raised large families many
of whom reside in this and neighboring
towns. He and his wife both died in 1838,
the former 90, and the latter 83.

HULETT, PAUL, m. Olive Wooden, and
first settled in Danby, but moved here in 1820.
He became a large owner of land, having
several farms in this town, Wells and Danby;
was one of the earliest anti-slavery men in
town and maintained a decided stand; chil-
dren 7, of whom John S. was in the legisla-
ture from Wells in 1846 and '47. Mr. Hu-
lett died in 1845, aged 69; his widow in
1854, aged 74.

HULETT, DYER, son of Daniel Hulett, Jr.,
married Anna Forbes of Wallingford. They
have raised a family of 8 children, 4 of
whom were deaf mutes and were educated at
the deaf and dumb asylum at Hartford, Ct.,
two of these latter only survive.

HULETT, JOSHUA, m. Harmony Wood-
worth. He accumulated a handsome prop-
erty; built a beautiful family cemetery near
his residence, inclosed with an iron fence;
died in 1858, aged 78; his wife in 1861, aged
76; had 10 children.

HUTCHINS, BULKLEY, from Putney, 1795;
m. Elizabeth Johnson, and raised 11 chil-
dren; only 2 survive: Irene, who followed
the business of teaching 37 years, mostly in
Troy, N. Y., and m. deacon Samuel Gilbert,
of Shushan, in 1860; Lois, who taught
school 16 years. Mr. Hutchins died in 1850,
aged 85; his wife in 1846, aged 77.

HYDE, REV. AZABIAH, from Randolph,
succeeded Samuel M. Wood in the pastorate
of the Congregational church, 1859. Digni-
fied, yet conciliatory, of pure diction and
classic tastes, faithful and untiring in his
pastoral duties, he commanded the respect and
confidence of his people. He was a prompt
worker in the national cause during the re-
bellion. His reports, as town superintendent

of schools, which office he held during most of his residence in town, were searching and sometimes caustic, but were listened to with great deference, and were productive of beneficial results. He removed in 1865, to Polo, Ill. (See Vol. II. for biographical sketch of Mr. Hyde, in his native town.—ED.)

HURLBUT, ASHBEL, from Wethersfield, Ct., 1810, m. 1st. Lucy Blin, who died in 1811, aged 29. 2d Betsey, da. of Peter Stevens, and settled at West Pawlet. Three children. Lucy B. was a graduate of Troy Female Seminary, and one of the first principals of the Troy Conference Academy, at Poultney; m. Gen. Isaac Mc Daniels, of Rutland. (See Danby papers). Lucius B. followed the profession of teaching at Fredonia, N. Y. Walter became an attorney, settled at Buffalo, but died in Granville, N. Y., in 1849, aged 30. Mr. Hurlbut was an ambitious, stirring man, devoted to education, and an ingenious mechanic. He died in 1823, aged 46.

JOHNSON, Capt. JAMES, from Granville N. Y., m. Ruth Williams, he was one of the oldest inhabitants of West Pawlet, had 2 sons. Leonard, station-agent at West Pawlet depot, since 1853; Florace deputy post-master.

JONES EPHRAIM, from Plainfield, Ct., 1790; settled on our present homestead. He was popularly known as deacon Jones. He retained a strong attachment for his native State, to which for many years, he made an annual pilgrimage. Though outwardly rough and rather forbidding, he was a man of great hospitality and friendliness. He m. Rachel, da. of Capt. John Stark, one of a "nest of twelve sisters, with a brother in it." They raised a family of 11 children: Joel, Harry, Asa S., Ahira, Ephraim, John, Harrison, Jared, Rosanna, Mariette and Rachel. These children are mostly living, but none of them in town. Ephraim was almost instantly killed by the falling timbers of a barn, in which he had taken refuge during a tornado, in 1858. Dr. Frank H. Jones was a son of Ephraim, jr., and died in Dorset, in 1865. Deacon Jones died in 1839, aged 69; his widow survived him but a few years.

JONES, JOSEPH, from Greenwich, Mass., 1781; died in 1816, aged 84; his wife in 1810, aged 80.

KIERNAN, Rev. JOHN, a native of Ireland, was assigned to the Methodist church at the village, in 1866.

KNIGHTS, GEORGE W., from Rupert, 1863;

m. Louisa M., da. of Samuel Coburn, whose father was killed while in the army in Tennessee, July 5, 1864. Her mother who resides in town, was with her husband in the army, as nurse and laundress, 21 months, and drew soldier's pay and rations.

LAY, AMOS, from New Hampshire; one of the earliest map-publishers of the country, was for several years a resident of this town. He published a township-map of this State, on a large scale, from surveys by Gen. James Whitelaw. He was a brother of the first wife of Rev. John Griswold.

LEACH, JAMES, from Canterbury, Ct., about 1780; settled on the present homestead of his son, Lovell. He exerted a great influence in controlling the political fortunes of the town; was in the legislature 3 years; died in 1835, aged 76; his widow in 1842, aged 87. He left 3 sons, Lovell, James and Ebenezer.

LEACH, LOVELL, m. Amy Barsley, succeeded to the homestead, and raised 9 children: much respected, acquired a handsome property, and now lives retired from business, at the age of 81.

LEACH, EBENEZER, has accumulated one of the largest properties in town, and is still active in acquiring more. His wife died in 1864, aged 78. His son Henry W, a medical graduate; kept a drug store at the village several years, but removed to Norwich, Ct., in 1860.

LOOMIS, OLIVER, from East Windsor, Ct., 1785; m. Jude, da. of Gideon Adams, who died in 1814, aged 50; children: Jerusha, Gideon A. and Mary.

He was a man of staunch political principles of the Jeffersonian school; died in 1837, aged 73.

LOOMIS, GIDEON, A., m. Amanda, da. of Elijah Brown, and settled on the present homestead of his only surviving son, Orla. His wife died in 1835, aged 42, leaving 6 children, of whom Owen was in the army from Minnesota; was with Sherman in his march through the south, and died in South Carolina.

LOOMIS ELIJAH M., son of Abner Loomis, who came from Connecticut in 1801; his mother dying in his infancy, he was brought up by his uncle, Roswell Loomis, whose widow Mercy still lives, at the age of 86, and is the oldest person in town.

LOUNSBERRY, NATHAN M., from Connecti-

cut, 1781; was 7 years in the war of the Revolution, serving under Gen. Knox, and most of the time attached to the immediate command of Gen. Washington. He attained the age of 100 years, and at that age held plow for a short time, at a county fair at Rutland. He died in Clarendon.

LUMBARD, Capt. ABNER, from Brimfield, Mass., 1784; m. Sarah, da. of Asa Andrus, and settled at the village in the cloth-dressing-business. Modest, unobtrusive, honorable in his dealings, he won the respect of all and died in 1861, aged 88; his wife in 1858, aged 80; children 7.

MAHER, JAMES, from Ireland, about 1783, settled on the present homestead of Samuel Culver. He died in 1824, aged 78; his wife in 1814, aged 68; of their children, William was an ingenious mechanic, and among the first in the country to manufacture cut-nails.

MARKS, CORNWELL, from Glastenbury, Ct., 1785; m. Sarah Goodrich. He was an exemplary man; died in 1857, aged 88; his wife a skilful nurse, and devoted much of her time to attendance on the sick; died in 1857, aged 87. They had 5 children of whom William m. Rosanna, da. of Ephraim Robinson; settled at Nunda, N. Y.; becoming attached to the Mormons, followed them in their wanderings to Nauvoo, Ill.; was acting mayor of the city, when the Mormon prophet, Joseph Smith, was arrested by the civil authorities of Illinois, and issued a writ of habeas corpus, through which he was released from custody. The infuriated mob took after Smith, followed him to Carthage, and killed him. Ira kept a store, run a starch-factory, and also a stocking-factory. Prudence m. John C. Prescott, between whom a separation took place leaving with her one son, Gustavus A. She then married William Miles, and became attached to the Mormons and followed them to Utah, where she recently died.

MARSH, WILLIAM, from Woodstock, 1816, settled first in this town, whence he soon removed to Granville, N. Y., thence, about 30 years since, returned. He died in 1864, aged 91, leaving no children; his wife died in 1846, aged 68. He was a pioneer in the anti-slavery cause, meeting its opponents "in season and out of season," with great ability: wrote numerous articles in its advocacy and donated during his lifetime \$25,000 to the furtherance of the cause and lived to see his

principles triumph in the councils of the nation. He was also noted for his liberality in private charity. He was an uncle of Hon. George P. Marsh.

MC WAIN, ELHANAN, from Manchester, blacksmith, married Lucy Tooley, who died in 1851; Children: Eliza, married Palmer Clapp, who died in prison at the south; Leroy D., Nathaniel and Sylvanus; all of whom were in the service.

MEACHAM, Capt. ASA, settled in this town in 1781, and removed to Richland, N. Y., in 1804. His son, Col. Thomas Meacham, made the large cheese (1,800 pounds) presented to President Jackson in 1830.

MEIGS, Rev. BENJAMIN C., step-son of Rev. John Griswold, received his theological education with him and was one of the first missionaries of the American Board to Ceylon, about 1820. After laboring there 40 years he returned to this country and died in New York city a few years since.

MEIGS, CHARLES, brother of Benjamin C., came when a lad to this town; was bred to the profession of law, removed to the north part of the State, thence to Michigan.

MENONA, PAUL, the Indian preacher, spoken of in Goodhue's *History of Shoreham*,* sojourned a few years in this town, near the lower covered-bridge, on Pawlet river. His wife was the daughter of the renowned Indian preacher, Sampson Occum, who bequeathed to him his extensive and valuable library. This library was carelessly packed in boxes and when it reached its destination was nearly spoiled. He is represented as having been, in his prime, an interesting and effective speaker; we remember him only in his old age. He removed hence to Lake George.

MOFFITT, JUDAH, married Nancy Hancock, niece of Governor John Hancock, and settled in a secluded nook on the mountain near Rupert. He was from Brimfield, Mass. He was with the detachment of soldiers under Ethan Allen, who surprised Ticonderoga in 1775. He was in the battle of Saratoga in 1777, and at the siege of Yorktown in 1781. He was long a respected citizen in his secluded home; died in 1852, aged 92; his wife died in 1848, aged 83. Of his children we know only Hiram and Nancy, who have lately removed to Wells.

* See vol. 1. this work—Ed.

MONROE, Capt. JOSIAH, from Canterbury, Ct., 1784, married Susan, a daughter of Asa Andrus, and settled on the present homestead of his son, Asa A. Monroe. He was held in great esteem; died in 1846, aged 84; his wife the same year, aged 79.

MONROE, ASA, A., was in the legislature in 1856 and '57.

MONROE, JESSE from Canterbury, Ct., a brother of Josiah, settled on the present homestead of Edward S. Soullard. He removed to Poultney several years since, and died there in 1858, aged 87. His family, whom we know, are Calif, who married a daughter of John C. Hopson, of Wells and was in the legislature from Wells 2 years; now lives in Poultney; Giles, a Methodist preacher, Nathan, who lives in Poultney and Lucinda who married Welcome Wood, now deceased.

NORTON, THERON, from Granville, N. Y.; about 1820, settled in the mercantile business at West Pawlet. He accumulated a large property and employed as clerks, successively, Col. William Woodward, Henry Bulkley and Arch Bishop. The latter has been widely known as secretary of the Washington County (N. Y.) Insurance Company, an institution which did an immense business. Mr. Norton removed to Chicago, Ill., about 1834, where he soon after died, aged about 40.

NYE, TIMOTHY, from Falmouth, Mass., about 1783, died in 1847, aged 85; his widow in 1857, aged 84. Their two children, Nathaniel and Louisa, widow of David Goodall, own the homestead.

OLDS, Rev. ABEL W., from Bradford, Pa., 1866, called to the pastorate of the Church of the Disciples at West Pawlet has during the past year called together the scattered elements of his charge and obtained a large increase in the membership of his church. He was in the 76th regiment Pennsylvania volunteers for 3 years.

ORR, Maj. GEORGE S., m. Henrietta da. of Ervin Pratt; entered as private in the first Vt. reg., was at the battle of Great Bethel. Soon after his discharge he re-enlisted as private in the 77th N. Y. regiment; rose step by step to the rank of major was in the disastrous campaign of Gen. McClellan; engaged with the enemy at Yorktown from April 6th to May 4, 1862; at Williamsburg, May 5; at Chickahominy from May 20 to 26; at Han-

over C. H. May 27; Fair Oaks, June 1; Golden's Farm, June 20; Savage Station, June 27; White Oak Swamp, June 28; Charles City cross roads, June 30; Malvern Hill July 1; the second Bull Run; at Fredericksburg, Dec. 13; and May 3, '63; and at Franklin's Crossing, June 5: at Gettysburg, July 2 and 3; at Fairfield, July 5; Rappahannock Station, Nov. 7; and at Mine Run, Nov. 24; in '64, under Gen. Grant, in the terrible battles of the Wilderness, May 5 and 6; at Spottsylvania, May 8 and 10 and 12; at Anderson's House, May 20; at Cold Harbor, June 1 to 13; at Petersburg, June 16 to July 10; at Fort Stevens, July 12; at Winchester, Sept. 15; at Fisher's Hill, Sept. 22; and at Cedar Creek, Oct. 19. Here Major Orr being on the Staff of General Bidwell had his left arm shattered by the explosion of a shell which instantly killed Gen. Bidwell. This was the first wound he had received in all the battles we have here enumerated which ended his campaigns. The brigade continued in the field and was in most of the hard fought battles around Richmond until it was taken April 3, 1865. We have been more particular in giving in brief detail the military career of Maj. Orr, inasmuch as he was in the same division with the "Old Vermont brigade" composed of the 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, and part of the time the 11th regiments of Vermont volunteers. Hence *his* record is *their* record! This brigade, in which there were 43 representatives from this town, though the army with which it was connected met with many and terrible reverses, never dodged the post of danger, and never flinched in the face of the enemy, only retreating when ordered by the commanding general. Their banners never trailed in the dust, nor were captured by the enemy. They were the balance-wheel of the army of the Potomac, and nobly they fulfilled their mission.

ORR, Capt. MOSES E., enlisted with his brother George S. in the first Vt., and next in the 96th N. Y. He served longer in the war than any other man from this town, and though engaged in but comparatively few battles was ever prompt to fill the position assigned him. He was never wounded in the service.

ORVIS, ELIHU, from Granville, m. Sina, a daughter of Joseph P. Upham, succeeded Theron Norton of West Pawlet, thence re-

moved to Troy, N. Y., where he died. His oldest son, Joseph U. Orvis, has become noted in mercantile and financial circles in New York city, and is now president of the Ninth National Bank.

PEARL, Col. STEPHEN, was an early settler in the south part of the town, where he kept a store and tavern. He was in command to suppress the "Rebellion" at Rutland in 1786. The court there had been overawed by the mob and prevented from sitting for several days. It made a requisition on the several towns in the county to send an armed force the following day at 9 o'clock in the morning. To this requisition Pawlet, though farthest off, was the first to respond, her quota of troops being first at the rendezvous. In 1794, Col. Pearl removed to Burlington and was among the foremost in building up that city.

PENFIELD, JOHN born in Fairfield, Ct., married Patience Penfield, of Vergennes, and came to this town in 1803, from Pittsford.

He was deacon of the Congregational church several years until 1840, when he removed to Whitehall, N. Y., where he died in 1848, aged 74; his wife died in 1846, aged 64. They had 12 children who lived to adult age.

PEPPER, SIMEON, from New Braintree, Mass., 1783, m. Esther, da. of Joseph Jones. He served through most of the war and was at the battle of White Plains; children: Simeon, Asahel, John, Chauncy P., Philene and Narcissa. He died in 1822, aged 68; his wife in 1821, aged 64.

PERKINS, JACOB, from Canterbury, Ct., 1779; was the first settler on the west road. He married Mary Fitch and raised a large family, all of whom, with most of their descendants, have left town. He died in 1801, aged 56, and was the first person interred in the West Pawlet cemetery; his widow in 1835, aged 89.

PERKINS, RUFUS, son of Jacob, m. Olive Wilcox, who died in 1819, aged 35, leaving 4 children who died of consumption at 21, 23, 19, 29. Mr. Perkins was a devoted member of the Baptist church, to which he bequeathed \$200 and \$300 to the Hamilton Theological Seminary, "the interest to be applied for the education of some colored brother." He died in 1857, aged 80; his 2d wife, Salinda Smith, in 1857, aged 67.

PHILLIPS, ELKANAH, from Massachusetts,

1820; died in 1861, aged 77; his widow survives at the age of 85. His son Samuel, succeeded to the homestead.

PLUMB, Rev. ELIJAH W., D. D., from Halifax, Vt.; married Sarah Woodman, of West Brattleboro, and succeeded Rev. John Griswold and Rev. Fayette Shepherd in the pastorate of the Congregational church, May 18, 1831. He continued pastor until 1843. During his pastorate, and greatly by his exertions, the present church edifice was erected, which, at the time, was scarcely equalled in the State. He graduated at Middlebury in 1824. His intellectual resources were immense and profound, and, for deep and comprehensive thought, he had few superiors. His wife dying in 1846, aged 43, he married Alta Griswold, widow of Harry Griswold. He removed to Potsdam, N. Y., in 1843, where, besides services in the ministry, he had charge of an academy.

PORTER, Dea. MOSES (by Hon. John K. Porter). He was a native of Connecticut, son of Experience Porter, and a descendant of Thomas Porter, of Farmington, Ct. He came to Vermont in 1780, where many of his near relatives resided, among whom were Col. Seth Warner, and Nathaniel Chipman. In 1765, he married Sarah, the daughter of Phineas and Thankful Killam, and widow of Rev. Paul Park, of Preston, Ct., a lineal descendant of Capt. Miles Standish and a woman of much culture and intelligence. She retained to an unusually advanced period the remains of her early attractions, and lived to 101 years, with her mind still clear and her eyes scarcely dimmed. At the time of her death, in 1843, she had more than one hundred living descendants. Dea. Porter entered the Revolutionary service as one of Putnam's (Conn.) volunteers and took an honorable part in several of the leading engagements of the war. He exhibited conspicuous gallantry at the battle of Bemis's Heights, Oct. 7, 1777, where he won his commission as major by his active and efficient part in the charge led by Gen. Arnold, which drove the British forces to their intrenchments. He was compelled by failing health to retire from the service, and he afterwards laid aside his military title as inappropriate to a civilian who had religious scruples as to the lawfulness of any but defensive war. He was a man of resolute purpose, of sterling worth and strong practical sense. He died

in 1803, aged 64. His oldest son, Dr. Elijah Porter, was a learned and eminent physician of Saratogo county, residing at Waterford. He died in 1841. His surviving son, John K. Porter, is now one of the judges of the court of appeals, residing at Albany. Dr. Moses R. Porter, of Ohio, and Hervey Porter, of Oswego, two of the sons of Deacon Porter, died many years since, each leaving a large number of descendants. One of his daughters was the wife of Timothy Hatch and the mother of Moses Porter Hatch, who was formerly a member of the N. Y. State senate. Another daughter, Sally, was the wife of Ephraim Fitch.

Dea. JOSEPH, youngest son of Moses, m. Sarah, da. of Dea. Benajah Bushnell, and succeeded to his father's estate, and to the office of deacon of the Congregational church, made vacant by his death. He was a man of uncommon excellence of character and his influence always beneficially exerted. He died in 1840, aged 65. 6 children; Dorothy, Sophia, Caroline, Sarah, Benjamin and Moses. Moses is a physician at the West and m. Helen, da. of Phineas Strong, who died recently. His widow removed West and died some years ago.

POTTER, Capt. WILLIAM, from New London, Ct., settled on the late homestead of his son, Joshua Potter at an early day. He raised a large family of children. Two of his sons Samuel and Joshua, settled in this town, the others mostly in Wells. He had been a captain of a vessel trading to the West Indies. His mother's house in New London, Conn., was burned by the infamous Arnold during his raid on that city.

POTTER, Dr. SAMUEL, practiced medicine in this town and Wells several years. His intuitive perception, judgment and skill were remarkable. He died in 18—. Samuel is a physician at Buffalo: Fayette, an attorney; Collins, a noted millwright; Charles W. has been a druggist and postmaster at the village, and is now about to take charge of the Lake House in Wells. George is a physician near Buffalo; Edwin an attorney in Michigan; Phebe married Rev. Mr. Sprague and is dead. Helen L. married Abbot Robinson.

POTTER, JOSHUA, succeeded the homestead of his father, and raised 6 children. Joshua occupies the homestead. Mr. Potter was a man of uncommon shrewdness and intelligence and retained his faculties remarkably

to the time of his death in 1863, aged 81. His widow died the same year. He was in the legislature in 1837 and held many responsible town offices.

PRATT, Capt. JAMES, a native of Ware, Mass., from Halifax in 1792, settled on the mountain, on the premises now owned by his son Ervin Pratt. His wife's name was Lucy Giles. He was an officer in the Revolution, and a fine specimen of the hardy, thrifty and intelligent farmers who laid the foundations of society in this town. His home was ever the seat of hospitality and good cheer. His conversational and story-telling powers were unrivaled. He died in 1854, aged 92, the last survivor of the Revolution in town. His wife died in 1834, aged 68; 9 children; Elisha, Miner, James, Alva, Ervin, Dorcas, Sally, Lucy and Esther. Rev. Miner is a graduate of Middlebury and Congregational minister, agent of the American Colonization Society at Andover Mass.

PRATT, ERVIN; succeeded to his father's estate; was in the legislature in 1863 and '64 and will be long remembered by our volunteer soldiers for the liberal supplies he sent them in the field. He has 7 children.

PRATT, Capt. ELISHA, from Ware, Mass., in 1792; died in 1807, aged 78; his widow in 1827, aged 90.

PRATT, Capt. SAMUEL, was a captain in the Revolution and commanded a company in which James Pratt son of Capt. Elisha, was a sergeant. Though living to a great age, he was for many years bowed together with rheumatic disease. He was a recipient of public charity for several years in this town and died at Daniel Clark's, aged about 80

PRATT, M. V. B., from White Creek, N. Y., settled in the mercantile business at West Pawlet; has been post-master and is now the oldest merchant in town.

PRESCOTT, GUSTAVUS A., is the inventor and patentee of several useful inventions connected with the business of machinist and edge-tool manufacture. He is a noted vegetarian and horticulturist. We believe in his horticulture, but are afraid by the time he gets thoroughly schooled in his vegetarain habits there will be nothing left of him.

PURPLE, GEORGE H., m. Sophia, da. of Rev. John Griswold; kept store at the village in connection with Reed Edgerton,

closing in 1830; was post-master 3 years; removed to Ohio in 1831.

RANDALL, JONATHAN, a native of Concord, N. H., came to this town in 1817, when 15 years of age; has held the office of justice 27 years.

REED, SIMEON, from Dutchess county, N. Y., 1776, m. Abial Rice and settled in the northeast part of the town. He was serving as minute man at Ticonderoga in 1777, at the time of the invasion of Burgoyne. Upon the dispersion of the militia at Hubbardton, he hurried home and started with his family for his old home on the Hudson. Afterwards he served several turns in the army and when the war closed in the north returned with his family to his farm; children; Simeon, James, Colby, Enoch, Eliakim, Stephen, Silas, Ezra, Ruth, Abigail, Esther and Abial. He was greatly beloved by his fellow citizens and his memory is fondly cherished. He died in 1840, aged 84.

REED, STEPHEN, m. Phebe Hill, of Danby. By his will, he bequeathed an annuity of fifty dollars to the Congregational society, to be continued while preaching shall be sustained. His wife died in 1854, aged 55, when he married Sophia Smith; he died in 1862, aged 75.

REED, JEDEDIAH, from New Lebanon, Ct., 1770; settled on a farm which still bears his name. He was a prominent actor in the stirring scenes of the Revolution, and was frequently intrusted with important business by the Council of Safety. He removed to Orwell, in 1820; children, Jedediah, Lyman, Elijah and a daughter; Elijah was a physician and removed to Williston.

REED, ISAAC, settled in the S. E. corner of the town, near Dorset mountain. He was a soldier of the Revolution; died about 1850, aged 83. His son, Solomon, succeeded to his place, and has become famous for his encounter with bears, which appear to have lingered longer in that vicinity than elsewhere.

REYNOLDS, Rev. WORDEN P., from Manchester, 1831; settled at the West Pawlet parsonage. He was a fluent and impressive speaker, and was instrumental in organizing and building up a large church of the Disciples. He now lives in Worcester, Mass.

RICE, JAMES, from Granville, N. Y., 1840, has served as deputy sheriff 18 years and was county commissioner 2 years. Since 1861,

has been post-master and kept store at the village.

ROBINSON, Capt. NATHANIEL, from Attleboro, Mass., 1812; was an officer of the Revolution and held commissions (now in possession of the grand-daughter, Mrs. Amos W. Bromley,) of lieutenant and captain which were signed respectively by John Hancock and Samuel Adams. Capt. Robinson was a man of great humor and wit and highly esteemed. He, in connection with his sons, was the first to establish the spinning of cotton by machinery in the County. Four sons and several daughters came with him Jonathan, Nathaniel, William, David, Mary and Hannah. He died in 1841, aged 89; his widow in 1845, aged 90; Hannah in 1863, aged 76; Mary in 1841, aged 63; William in 1863, aged 76.

ROBINSON, JONATHAN, m. Laura Sykes, and settled near the village. He was a great reader and of uncommon intelligence, and stood high in the masonic fraternity. He died in 1862, aged 85; his widow survives at the age of 82.

ROBINSON, NATHANIEL, Jr., was a man of mechanical skill, and machinist for the cotton-factory, over 30 years, constructing nearly all its complicated machinery with his own hands. He was three times married and had 9 children, and died in 1864, aged 81.

ROBINSON, Capt. EPHRAIM, from Windham, Ct., 1785, was among our most valuable citizens. His wife died in 1820, aged 62, leaving 5 children: Ephraim, Samuel, George, Rosanna and Sophia. Capt. Robinson next married Jemima, widow of Seely Brown and daughter of Capt. Benoni Smith. He died in 1843, aged 83; his wife in 1834, aged 66. Ephraim, Jr., succeeded to the homestead and died in 1847, aged 47.

ROBINSON, RICHARD, brother of Ephraim, raised a large family. We remember as his sons: Ezra, Willis, Erastus and Otis, who was an anti-masonic politician in 1830. Mr. Robinson died in 1838, aged 75.

ROBINSON, ABEL, another brother, settled in the same neighborhood. One of his daughters, Rhoda, married Maj. Salmon Weeks, and another married Arunah Hanks, Jr., and is the only one of the family remaining in town.

ROLLIN, EBENEZER, settled opposite Dea. Samuel Cole's about 1800, in the tanning business, where he raised a large family. He

was a leading member of Elder Beale's church and chorister in the time of fugue tunes. He removed to Johnsburg, N. Y., about 1820, and when last heard from was near one hundred years old.

ROSE, MAJOR ROGER, settled before 1770. He was one of the delegates from this town to the convention that sat in Dorset in 1776, which adjourned to Westminster in January, 1777 and declared the present territory of Vermont a free and independent State, under the name of New Connecticut, alias Vermont. He died about 1800, aged 75.

RUSH, GEORGE, from Schoharie, N. Y., 1775, settled in the east part of the town near Danby. He died in 1820, aged 110 years, having attained a greater age than any other person who ever lived in town. He had two sons: Jacob and Aboltus.

SAFFORD, DR. JONATHAN, from Bennington, 1793, succeeded Dr. Eliel Todd. He was a successful practitioner until his death in 1821, aged 56; children: Horace, Jonathan W., Edwin B., Annis, Eliza, Delia and Caroline.

SARGENT, DR. JOHN, from Mansfield, Ct., 1761, first moved to Norwich with his father's family, where he married Delight Bell, of Welsh origin. He entered the Revolutionary service at the age of 18, was severely wounded and taken prisoner to Quebec; in the Spring paroled: returned to Norwich and studied medicine under Dr. Lewis; 1780, removed to Dorset where he commenced a successful practice, often going his rounds on foot; was distinguished in the practice of both medicine and surgery and his reputation extended to a wide circuit. He removed to this town in 1798, as the successor of Dr. Lemuel Chipman and was the first president of the Rutland County Medical Society. He built the handsome mansion, now the homestead of James Leach. He was the first captain of the light artillery, organized in 1802, and promoted to the rank of colonel; was in the legislature in 1803 and of the Washingtonian school of politics; died in 1843, aged 82; his wife in 183-, aged 74; children: Ralph, John, Leonard, Daniel, Royal, Epenetus A., Warren B., Martha, Nancy and Delight.

SARGENT, DR. JOHN, JR., m., Miranda Morrison; graduated at Middlebury in 1811; practiced medicine in this and adjoining towns several years, but was more at home in the school room; removed to Fort Ann;

was county superintendent of schools; died at Rochester, N. Y.

SARGENT, HON. LEONARD, commenced the practice of law in this town, but removed to Manchester soon after. He has held the office of lieut. governor 2 years, judge of probate 7, states' attorney 3, state senator 2 years, council of censors one year, constitutional convention 2 years, and town representative 4 years. He still lives at 75 in a green old age.

SARGENT, DR. WARREN B., has been in the practice of medicine 40 years.

SARGENT, DELIGHT, went as a missionary teacher to the Cherokees in 1826. After several years' service she married Rev. Elias Boudinot, an educated native Cherokee. When the Cherokees were partly coaxed and partly driven out of Georgia, Mr. Boudinot, who was one of their chiefs, favored their emigration. For this offense he was led into an ambush and foully murdered by men of his own tribe who were opposed to emigration. Mrs. Boudinot returned to this State after the death of her husband, where she has since resided.

SHELDON, CAPT. SETH, from Suffield, Ct., 1782; married Mary Henschitt; was a prominent citizen and raised a large family, none of whom remain in town; died in 1810, aged 72; his widow in 1820, aged 73.

SHELDON, CAPT. SETH, JR., succeeded to the homestead; was an active business man; removed to Chautauque county, N. Y., about 1831, and died recently; children 9.

SHELDON, JOEL, JR., m. Sally, da. of Capt. Simeon Edgerton; raised 9 children; removed to N. Y., some 30 years since, and died in 1853, aged 81; his wife in 1851, aged 74.

SHEPHERD, MOSES from Connecticut, 1790; settled on a road now discontinued, in the west part of the town. He was an industrious and peaceable citizen. Several of his sons were among the first colonists to the republic of Liberia.

SHIPHERD, REV. FAYETTE, son of Hon. Zebulon R. Shipherd, of Granville, N. Y. He became assistant pastor of the Congregational church about 1825, and continued until 1831. During his ministry, this church received a large accession to its membership. He was active and untiring in the discharge of his pastoral duties. His style of public speaking was graceful and impressive, and seldom failed to fix the attention of his au-

dience. During his pastorate, he was greatly beloved by his people; but when he afterwards became identified with the anti-slavery movement, he was denied the use of the church, in which to deliver his lectures. He removed hence to Troy, N. Y., and thence to Oberlin, Ohio, where he was one of the projectors of the Oberlin College. In 1825, we think he was the agent of the Vermont Sabbath School Union.—ED.

SIMONDS, JOEL, from Massachusetts, about 1780; m. Patience Hall. They raised 12 children, two sons and two daughters in alternation until the quota was filled: Joseph, John, Bethiah, Lucy, Joel, Justin F., Mary, Sarah, Jonah, Ira, Patience and Hannah. Mr. Simonds died in 1821, aged 77; his widow in 1832, aged 86.

SIMONDS, JOEL, JR., m. Mary, da., of Bethel Hurd, and succeeded to the homestead. He was a prominent member of the Methodist church, and gave his children unusual educational advantages. He raised 9 children of whom Dr. Justin F. removed to Iowa, and was a surgeon in the late war. Mr. Simonds died in 1850, aged 78; his wife in 1849, aged 65.

SIMONDS, JUSTIN F., settled on the present homestead of Artemus Wilcox. He was a quiet domestic man and when entrusted with public business always did it well. He was thrown from his wagon and hurt so that he soon died in 1839, aged 69. His widow died the same year, aged 70.

SIMONDS, COL. BENJAMIN, a brother of Joel Simonds, Sen., was in command of the military post in this town in 1777, which was the head-quarters of Col. Herrick's regiment of rangers and was used as a recruiting station and a depot for stores for our troops and for plunder taken from the enemy. The day before the battle of Bennington an order was issued by Col. Simonds to Jedediah Reed, directed to his wife in Lanesboro, Mass., and endorsed by the council of safety for 6 or 7 pounds of lead "as it is expected every minute that an action will commence between our troops and the enemies within four or five miles of Bennington and the lead will positively be wanted." Col. Simonds was grandfather of Hon. John B. Skinner, of Genesee Co., N. Y.

SMITH, CAPT. NATHANIEL, from Ct., at an early day came to this town with several brothers among whom was Judge Pliny

Smith, of Orwell. All the brothers but himself left town in a few years. He was in the legislature in 1795-96. We have often heard the old inhabitants speak of him in the highest terms of respect. He died in 1807, aged 57. His widow in 1820, aged 69.

SMITH, CAPT. BENONI, from Glastenbury, Ct., 1781, settled on the present premises of his son Robert H. Smith. He brought with him and encouraged to come from time to time large numbers of settlers who looked upon him almost as a father. He was a man of energy, and contributed greatly to promote the settlement of the neighborhood. He built a saw and grist-mill on his premises soon after he came to town. His wife died in 1788, aged 47, leaving 7 children: Josiah, Arthur, Reuben, Hoel, Ira, Jemima and Anna. Next he m. Elizabeth Smith, who died in 1832, aged 77, leaving 2 children, Robert H. and Eliza. Robert H. has been in the legislature 2 years. Capt. Smith died in 1799, aged 59.

Smith, Josiah, m. Ruth Goodrich and settled on the present premises of Horatio Hollister. He was a leading Episcopalian and senior warden of Trinity church, Granville, from its organization to his death in 1823, aged 56. His widow died in 1846, aged 77. His death was caused by a kick from a horse. In his domestic and church relations he was greatly beloved and esteemed; children: Ephraim, Noah, Hoel, Josiah, Betsey, Penelope, Julia, Ruth, Mima and Laura.

SMITH, REUBEN, m. Sarah, da. of Col. Samuel Willard, and raised 5 children. He kept tavern some 20 years before 1832, when he removed to Burke, N. Y. He died in 1862, aged 96.

SMITH, GOV. ISRAEL. We have been often told by the old residents that Gov. Smith was for some years a resident of this town. History seemed to contradict this, as he was the representative of Rupert at the same time he was claimed to be a resident here. Our solution of the question is that he lived on disputed land between Rupert and Pawlet, which on a final settlement was adjudged to this town. He was from Suffield, Ct., 1783, a graduate of Yale, an Attorney, in the legislature four years, a member of congress from 1791 to 1797. In 1797, he was chief justice of this State. In 1800, he was again in congress and served one term when he was elected U. S. senator, which office he held until

1807, when he was chosen governor. He died in Rutland, in 1810, aged 51.

SMITH, HON. NOAH, a brother of Gov. Smith, and who graduated at Yale with him, came here during the early years of the Revolution; he too was an attorney. At that day it was confidently expected that this town would become the county seat of the present counties of Bennington and Rutland; hence the influx of distinguished men to this place. Being disappointed, Noah Smith returned to Bennington, and delivered the first anniversary oration in commemoration of the battle of Bennington in 1778. He was State's attorney from 1781 several years, and judge of the supreme court of the State; in the whole five years. He removed to Chittenden County about 1800, and soon after died.

SOULLARD, EDWARD S., from Saratoga, N. Y., 1828, m. Fanny, da. of John Crapo, who died in 1852, aged 49; 2d, Julianna, da. of Shubel Barden, of Rupert, and settled here. He was several years a preacher of the Methodist church, which connection, he left in 1831. He afterwards became a Baptist minister, and was pastor of the church in Middle-dletown. He retired from the clerical profession some 20 years since.

SPENCER, HON. CHESTER, is the son of Stephen Spencer, one of the early and respected citizens of this town. He was brought up to the trade of clothier under Capt. Abner Lumbard. He has long been a resident of Castleton, where he has filled many responsible offices.

SQUIER, TRUMAN, a native of Woodbury, Ct., settled as an attorney on the present premises of Daniel F. Cushman. He was here at an early day, and removed about 1800, to Manchester, where he held the office of states' attorney 2 years, judge of probate 3 years, and was secretary to the governor and council several years. He died in 1845, aged 81.

STARK, CAPT. JOHN, we believe from New Hampshire, prior to 1770, was a leading citizen and large landholder. He settled on the farm, and built the house now owned by Mr. Hammond, which is one of the oldest houses in town. He was cousin of Gen. John Stark, and commanded a company at Bennington battle. He raised a family of 12 daughters and one son, Samuel, who removed to Oswego Co., N. Y. He was one of the first judges appointed in the State (in 1788). The rec-

ords of the town show him to have been a man of standing and influence. He removed to Grand Isle about 1800, and was soon after instantly killed by the kick of a horse. His son Samuel raised a family before he left town, of 10 daughters and 4 sons.

STEVENS, PETER, from Glastenbury, Ct., 1783, married Mercy House. His father's name was Joseph, who was the son of Rev. Timothy Stevens, who for 30 years was the Congregational minister of Glastenbury, and died in 1726. Peter Stevens was one of a family of 14 children; he raised a family of 6; Jared, Jonathan, Sector, Hoel, Joel and Betsey; and died in 1838, aged 80; his wife in 1833, aged 70.

STEVENS, JONATHAN, m. Margaret, da. of Robert Riley. He may be considered the father of the woolen-manufacturing-business in this town. In 1812, in connection with John Strong, he erected the first woolen-mill in town at West Pawlet. In 1832, he built a large mill on Pawlet river, which was burnt about 1850. He then removed to Granville, N. Y., where he run a mill several years, and was succeeded by his son, Robert R. He died in 1865, aged 76; his wife in 1860, aged 72. He had 6 children: Annis, Malona, long a teacher of the higher and ornamental branches; Lora, who died in 1853, aged 38; Mary, who married Hon. Oscar F. Thompson, of Granville, N. Y.; Joel and Robert R., who married a daughter of Luther Cathcart.

STEVENS, JOEL, twin brother of Hoel, married Rachel S. Phelps, and succeeded to his father's estate. He removed to Granville, N. Y., about 1852, where he erected a paper-mill at a cost of \$7,000, which was burned, uninsured, soon after he commenced business. He is the inventor of the cheese-pan and stove combined, a great improvement in the manufacture of cheese.

STEWART, PHILO P., nephew of Deacon John Penfield, served an apprenticeship to the harness-business under him. About 1825, he went as lay missionary to the western Indians, where he continued a few years. He next turns up in Troy, N. Y., where he has achieved a wide reputation as the inventor of the Stewart stove.

STODDARD, Capt. NATHAN A., from Connecticut about 1810; m. Ruth Judson, a zealous member of the Congregational church, and prominent in the temperance reform. He removed West some thirty years since. His

youngest son, Rev. Judson B. Stoddard, is a Congregational minister in Connecticut.

STONE, Rev. LEVI H., from Northfield, succeeded Rev. Azariah Hyde in the pastorate of the Congregational church in 1866. Chaste and elegant in diction and elocution, he fixes impressions on his hearers with uncommon force and brilliancy. He commands in advance the respect and confidence of all classes of community. He was chaplain to the first Vt. regiment in 1861.

STREETER, Dr. M. H., from Hebron, N. Y., settled at West Pawlet in the practice of medicine in 1866 as successor to Dr. R. G. Monroe.

STRONG, PHINEAS, m. Anna, da. of Asa Field, and settled at the village in the mercantile business. He was in the legislature 2 years; died in 1839, aged 51; his widow in 1861, aged 67; he had 10 children; of whom Justin was burnt to death at Fort Plain, when about 25 years old; Rollin F. was a graduate of Middlebury, 1827, settled as attorney at Middleburgh, N. Y.; Martin D. succeeded to his father's business; was post master 4 years, town clerk 6 years; removed to Michigan in 1854, and is now judge of probate. Gustavus was a printer; John a teacher; Phineas is a physician at Buffalo, N. Y.; Return was a volunteer in the Mexican war, and died in New Orleans; Guy C. is a graduate of Middlebury, and a Congregational minister in Michigan; Ann F. m. William F. Bascomb, late principal of the Burr and Burton Seminary, and now clerk in a department of government at Washington; Helen m. Dr. Moses Porter, 2d, and recently died.

STRONG, RETURN, Jr., m. Laura, da. of Gen. Thomas Davis, of Montpelier and settled at the village in the mercantile business; was in the legislature 3 years; deputy sheriff several years and died in 1833, aged 42, leaving children. Thomas D. and Laura D. The former a physician at Westfield, N. Y.; the latter late female principal of Burr and Burton Seminary.

STRONG, Capt. WALTER, removed to Chautauque county in 1827, raised a family of 6 daughters. Capt. Strong is a man of standing and influence; he removed lately to Cleveland O.

STRONG, Capt. TIMOTHY, from Connecticut about 1810; was noted for his exertions to improve the breed of sheep. He was, we un-

derstand a relative, of Col. Humphreys, of Connecticut, who brought to this country the first Spanish merino sheep. Some of these sheep were brought here, and distributed about the country. He removed to Washington county, Vt., in 1816, where he died in 1842.

STRONG, JOHN, m. Nancy a daughter of Findlay McNaughton, and settled at West Pawlet in the woolen-manufacture. He was from Glastenbury, Ct. He removed some years since to Sandy Hill, N. Y. where he died in 1857, aged 68. They had 8 children; Marcellus is a printer and editor at Madison, Wis.; Thomas J. lost a foot at "Dutch Gap" canal, and is a Brig. General; Gustavus A. was in the service.

SYKES, JACOB, from Connecticut, settled in 1782. Several brothers came with him who settled in Dorset, where their descendants are numerous. He was a thrifty farmer. He died in 1843, aged 83.

TAYLOR, SAMUEL, from Springfield, Mass., 1780; settled at the village where he wrought at blacksmithing 50 years. He had 5 sons brought up at the same business. He died in 1844, aged 76.

TOBY, JOSIAH, from Falmouth, Mass., 1783; m. Lydia Baker; succeeded Joseph Hascall as deacon of the Baptist church in 1815; raised 7 children, and died in 1843, aged 81.

TOBY, Col. JOSIAH, Jr., m. Lorette, da. of Joseph P. Upham and succeeded to his homestead. He was held in high estimation as a citizen, and magistrate, having held the office of justice 28 years. He had 3 sons, Azro, Chipman J. and George, who succeeded to the homestead.

TOBY, REUBEN, from Falmouth, Mass., 1783, m. Rebecca Weeks. He acquired a handsome property; was one of the first deacons of the Second Baptist church; removed to Pittsford, N. Y., 1850, and died in 1852, aged 83. His wife a few days after aged 82; had 6 children; Arthur, Zenas, Reuben, Sally, Rebecca and Emily.

TODD, Dr. ELIEL, settled on the present homestead of Joseph B. Safford, and was the first physician in the north part of the town. He was a skillful and talented physician and tradition invests him with rare endowments. He was a lieutenant in the Revolution. He died in 1793, from poison accidentally taken. His son, Jonathan, first settled near George W. Burt's. He removed to Granville, where

he was known as an intelligent and influential politician. About 1850, he kept the brick-tavern at North Granville, whence he went West, but did not long survive.

UPHAM, JOSEPH P., from Sturbridge, Ct., 1810, was a prominent citizen. He had 8 children of whom Huldah m. Rev. Nehemiah Nelson. Ann m. Arch Bishop, long a merchant at Granville. They removed some years since to Wisconsin, where their daughter, Maria, married Hon. Charles A. Eldridge, member of congress. Joseph has been a merchant in Brooklyn N. Y. Mr. Upham died in 1857, aged 93; Mrs. Rosabella Tuttle in 18—, aged 93.

UTLEY, Capt. LEONARD, m. Fidelia, da. of Arunah Hanks, and succeeded to his homestead. His wife dying, he married a widow Eastman, and removed to Otto, N. Y., where he died in 1864, aged 70. He was considered the best military officer the town ever produced. He raised a family of 7 sons and one daughter, Jane, who married Jonathan Goodrich and is the mother of 18 children, all living.

VIETS, SETH, from Granby, Ct., 1780, a cousin of the Rt. Rev. Alexander Viets Griswold, bishop of the Eastern diocese, which, until 1833, included Vermont. He died 1823, aged 85; his wife in 1817, aged 68.

VIETS, SETH, Jr, succeeded to the homestead and raised a large family, and died in 1847, aged 75; his wife in 1859, aged 80.

VIETS, Capt. HENRY, married Harriet Shaw and is one of the oldest residents of West Pawlet. They have 4 children.

WADE, ALPHEUS, from Rhode Island, 1785; raised a large family who enjoyed good educational advantages. Alpheus is a Methodist preacher, Amsterdam, N. Y.: John a physician in Ohio, died in 1866; Mr. Wade died in 1841, aged 70.

WALKER, Rev. JASON F., from having been principal of the Troy Conference Academy at Poultney, assumed charge of the Methodist church at the village in 1853. About his first service was the preaching of the dedication sermon. He soon became of the "Progressive" school and under his auspices an independent religious society was soon after organized. Whatever the defects or excellences of his views and theories, he exerted a magnetic and fascinating influence over the adherents to his peculiar views. He removed to Wisconsin.

WARNER, MARK, from Northampton, Mass., 1799, was a worthy citizen; he had 4 sons: Elisha, Spencer, William and Mark. Mark is a liberal and wealthy capitalist of Chicago. William resides in Franklin County, where he has been a merchant. Mr. Warner died in 1839, aged 78; his wife in 1857, aged 70.

WELCH, DANIEL, from Norwich, Ct., 1768, was one of the earliest settlers in town. He settled on the present town farm. He was a wide-awake thorough-going man, and was familiarly called "Governor" Welch. He was m. four times: first to Polly Bryant; next to Catharine Risen, in 1788; next to Return Strong's widow in 1813; next to widow Kent, of Dorset. His numerous family of children are all dead or have left town, and he has few descendants left here. In 1822, he removed to Mendon, N. Y., where he died in 1827, aged 81.

WHEDON, EDMUND, from Ct., 1787, settled on the present homestead of Allen Whedon. He was one of the first members of the Baptist Church which was organized at his house in 1791. He was a substantial, enterprising man, and contributed largely to build up West Pawlet, where he erected some of the first mills in town. He removed to Cayuga Co., N. Y., 1815, and lived to an advanced age.

WHEDON, ANSEL, from Ct., 1787, settled a few rods south of his brother Edmund. He accumulated a large estate all in one body, sufficient to give each one of his 7 children an excellent farm. He died in 1826, aged 62; his widow Rachel in 1837, aged 71; children were David, Ansel, John, Samuel, Rachel, Lorene and Agnes. Lorene m. Rev. Archibald Wait, who removed to Chicago where she died in 1865, aged 60.

WHEDON, DAVID, m. Lucy, da. of Nehemiah Allen, and settled on Edmund Whedon's homestead. He was an exemplary citizen and was highly esteemed. He died in 1858, aged 70. His widow survives, at the age of 71. They raised 7 children: James, David, Ansel, Allen, Oscar, John M. and Lucinda. Ansel m. Mary Hatch and settled in Fairfax Co., Va., whence he was driven off by the confederates in 1861.

WHEDON, JAMES, married Roxana Howe, and raised 4 children: Mehala, Lucy, Anne and Charles. He has been music teacher and chorister over thirty years. He removed to Poultney, in 1867.

WHEDON, DAVID, JR., kept store at the village from 1843 to 1854, the latter part of the time in connection with Hiram Wickham. He was a director of the Bank of Manchester several years. He removed to Albion, N. Y., in 1854.

WILCOX, JARED, had a family of 10 children, 8 of whom and his wife died of consumption; one son and one daughter removed. Electa, the daughter married Jonathan T. Evarts, a brother of Jeremiah Evarts, late secretary of the American Board of Foreign Missions. Mr. Wilcox removed to Georgia, Vt., and died at an advanced age.

WICKHAM, ISAAC, from Glastenbury, Ct., 1799, was a man of great circumspection, and deacon of the second Baptist church from 1825 to his death in 1835, aged 64. His widow, whose name was Ruth Bidwell, died in 1857, aged 82. They had 5 children: Robert, Hiram, William, Willis and Maria. Hiram has been town clerk since 1853 and one of the directors of the Battenkill Bank several years. William is a methodist preacher and resides in Chester, N. Y.

WHEELER, RUSSELL C., kept store and the post office several years at the village from 1831.

WHEELER, MARGARET. We find it recorded on the tomb-stone in the village cemetery, that Margaret Wheeler was the first person interred in that yard. She died in 1776, aged 88. From the best information we can obtain we believe she was the mother of the wife of Col. Elisha Clark.

WILLARD, CAPT. JONATHAN (by Henry Willard). Capt. Willard, the principal grantee and settler of this town, was born in Roxbury, Mass., about 1720. He m. Sarah Childs, who died, leaving 3 children: Samuel, Mary and Joseph. Next, he married in succession ——— Hough and a widow Stark, neither of whom had issue by him; he died in Rutland 1804, aged 84. In early life, he was for many years an inhabitant of Colchester, Ct. His principal business appears to have been that of a trader. He owned and commanded a vessel trading from ports in New England to New York. A short time subsequent to 1750, he removed to Albany, N. Y., where he kept a public house, the only English tavern then in the city. About this time, by contract with government, he furnished stores for the army then at lake George, in which business he em-

ployed 40 yoke of oxen. Tradition tells us that he made a large amount of money, and it is related that at one time, when his fears were excited by an expected invasion, he filled a strong cask with silver, rolled it beside the chimney and sealed it up, making it appear as though there was no space there. After residing in Albany 8 years, he removed to old Saratoga and engaged in the lumber business. In 1760, he paid a visit to the Hampshire Grants, in company with two others. They selected three townships of land, each of 6 miles square, and then drew lots for choice. Pawlet fell to our grantee, and at the same time he had large rights in the other two which were Danby and Mt. Tabor. He then entered the names of his old neighbors in Connecticut, and obtained a charter Aug., 1861. Immediately after the location of the township, he repaired to Colchester and informed his friends of what he had done. For a mug of flip or a new hat he purchased many of their rights until he became possessed of just two-thirds of the town. The other third, he was extremely anxious to have immediately settled. Accordingly this same year Simon Burton and Wm. Fairfield came into town. Mr. Burton settled and made the first clearing on the farm now owned by Daniel Cushman, and here the first 50 acres of land were given to the wife of Mr. Burton for being the first woman settled in town. On this ground the first celebration of the fourth of July was held in 1761, when an ox was roasted whole. The next year, 1762, Capt. Willard came into town with 9 hired men and several horses. He pitched his tent near Henry Allen's and by Fall had cleared several acres and sowed it with wheat. He then returned to his home on the Hudson, where he remained two or three years. Meeting with heavy losses in the lumber business about this time, in 1764 or 1765, he returned with his family to his clearing in this town. At this time he had lost half his capital, which was the sole cause of his settling in the township which he bought for the purpose of speculation. As a man, Capt. Willard was strong, elastic, wiry and enduring; mentally he was a quick discerner of the intentions of men, shrewd and sound in judgment. He sprung from a noble stock being descended in the fourth generation from the ninth son of Major Simon Willard, who came from the county of

Kent, England, to Boston, 1634. He was a thorough business man, and in testimony of his uprightness, it is said he was universally respected by those with whom he did business. His name is held in great veneration by his numerous descendants. His last wife died in 1804, aged 74.

WILLARD, COL. SAMUEL (By Henry Willard), m. Sarah Stark, da. of his father's third wife and raised 7 children; Jonathan, Samuel, Benjamin, Archibald, Robert, Sarah and Maria. Jonathan m. Abigail, da. of Major Roger Rose; Samuel m. a da. of John Burnham, and Robert m. — Gardner, both of Middletown; Sarah m. Reuben Smith and Maria, Ira Smith: This family of Willards all left town many years since, and settled mostly in northern New York, where in some places the name is quite common. From one of these sprung Daniel Willard Fisk, of the Astor Library, N. Y., who is a distinguished linguist. Col. Willard was a leading man during his short life. Our tradition is that he was a colonel of militia in the latter end of the French war. He was also at the battle of Saratoga. He built the old red grist-mill; he died in 1788, aged 43. Mary, only da. of Capt. Jonathan Willard, m. Elkanah Cobb, and raised 7 children; Elkanah, Willard, John, Joshua, James B., Mary and Sophia (see "Elkanah Cobb,") James B. was educated at Burlington, and afterwards a graduate of West Point. He recruited a company for the war of 1812, but not being allowed by government to command it, he broke his sword and resigned his commission of lieutenant. He was a man of uncommonly prepossessing appearance and decided abilities; soon after this he went south, and settled in the State of Georgia. From him sprung the Hon. Howell Cobb. Sophia, youngest da. of Elkanah Cobb, m. Zadoc Remington, of Castleton.

WILLARD, JOSEPH (by Henry Willard), youngest son of Capt. Jonathan Willard, was born in Colchester, Ct., 1750. He m. Sarah Hare, and raised five children; Margaret, Betsey, John, Andrew and George. The singularity of the marriage of Joseph may be considered worthy of record. Her father was an English officer in command at Fort Stanwix, and fell in a hand to hand conflict with the American officer, in which both were killed. Capt. Hare's widow with three or four children and a black servant, sought

refuge in Canada, and by a roundabout way to avoid our forces, journeyed through this town, and put up at Capt. Willard's tavern, expecting to proceed in the morning. During the night a sudden thaw ensued and they were compelled to remain. Soon an attachment sprung up between Joseph and Sarah, and her parent was induced to stay to see how it would end: which was by marriage in her 17th year. It may be of interest to some to state that her father was a captain in Butler's Rangers under Col. Butler the noted tory. When Butler held Fort Stanwix (Rome N. Y.,) he sent Capt. Hare with his company, and three hundred Indians out upon a scouting expedition. A man named Davis who had married Capt. Hare's sister, was a captain in the American service. Accidentally they met upon this occasion. Each demanded of the other a surrender, which each denied. Each fired upon the other, when both fell at the same instant, mortally wounded at each other's feet. (Col. Hare's family history, Canada West). This was indeed a melancholy fate for the two brothers-in-law, especially when it is remembered that they had always been warm friends aside from political animosities. She was left behind while the family proceeded on their way. She was a woman of great judgment, memory and physical endurance. To her the writer of this sketch is indebted for many facts in relation to the family. Joseph Willard passed his days at the present residence of Daniel Mc Grath, and died in 1829, aged 80. His widow in 1846, aged 80.

WILLARD, ANDREW, owns and occupies land which has been in the family from the first settlement of the town. He has been confined mostly to his house and bed for the last 12 years with a spinal complaint, which he has borne with cheerful fortitude. His only son Henry lives with his father.

WILLARD, SILAS, m. a da. of Ebenezer Baker, and settled at the village. He struggled through life against the adverse influences of poor health and slender means, and maintained a highly respectable character. He died in Granville, N. Y., in 1859, aged 66, leaving 4 children; Cyrenius M., is an attorney, and judge of probate, and was cashier of the Castleton Bank, from 1853 to 1865.

WILLARD, DR. JAMES H., a brother of Silas Willard, m. Nancy, a da. of Ephraim Fitch, and practiced his profession here a few years.

He removed to Brownhelm, Ohio, in 1830, and died in 1858; his wife in 1863.

WILLEY, ASA, from Colchester, Ct., 1778, died in 1825, aged 80; his widow in 1827, aged 79. They left 11 children; Asa lives in Unadilla, N. Y., at the age of 88. Zechariah died in 1866, aged 85; Betsey m. 1st, Gideon Gifford, who died in 1810, aged 50. 2d, Nathan Brown, and died in Castile, N. Y., in 1855, aged 91. Sally is the widow of Capt. Bushnell, and with her sister, Lucy, 81 years of age, lives on the homestead.

WILLIS, ALLEN, from Shelburn, Mass., m. Nancy Barden. He died in 1858, aged 80. His widow survives at the age of 78.

WINCHESTER, ANDREW, from New Lebanon, Ct., 1786; settled on the present homestead of his grandson, Norman. His wife, whose name was Lydia Carver, was a direct descendant of Gov. John Carver, the first governor of Plymouth colony in 1620. He died in 1827, aged 66.

WINCHESTER, JOEL, m. Sophia Armstrong, of Castleton, and succeeded to the homestead of his father, Andrew. He died in 1846, aged 56; his widow in 1862, aged 70. They had 8 children, of whom Charles graduated at Wesleyan University, became an attorney, and is county judge at Springfield, Mass.

WISEMAN, JOHN, born in England, 1765; came to this country during the Revolution, a soldier in the British service. He deserted while the army lay on the Hudson, and being hotly pursued, swam the river. When his pursuers came up, they fired upon him, but to no purpose. He waved his hat in triumph and exclaimed, "Boys you are too late." He joined our army and continued in it to the end of the war. He settled in the southwest part of the town, the only guide to his place then being marked trees. He died in 1815, aged 60, leaving 10 children.

WOOD, DAVID, from Plymouth, Mass., 1792, settled on the late homestead of his son, Luther B. Wood. He had several children and died in 1836, aged 87. His wife in 1825, aged 77.

WOOD, LUTHER B., succeeded to the mountain home of his father. He was m. four times, and raised a very numerous family. His two last wives were daughters of William Stoddard. His son Martin P. was killed at Spottsylvania, Va., May 12, 1864. Another son, Henry C. was among the first to

enter the service for 3 years. Mr. Wood died in 1865, aged 80.

WOOD, REV. SAMUEL, M., succeeded Rev. Mr. Bonney in the pastorate of the Congregational church in 1854, and continued until 1859, when he removed to Brunswick, N. Y. The church is represented as having been at a low ebb, at the time he assumed the pastorate. Diffident and unassuming in his deportment, he was faithful and diligent in the discharge of his ministerial duties.

WOOSTER, HENRY, from Connecticut, about 1780; settled on the present premises of Daniel Folger. In 1793, the Episcopal convention of Vermont met at his house, and elected the first Bishop of Vermont, Dr. Edward Bass, who, however, did not enter on its duties. He died about 1820, aged 80. He left two sons, Henry and Amos.

WOOSTER, HENRY, JR., m. Dorothy Baldwin, who died in 1817, leaving two children - Asa and Amanda. The latter m. Rev. Mr. Stannard, and was a missionary to the Indians. Next he m. Deborah Loomis, and died in 1836, aged 43, leaving one daughter, Deborah, who m. Luther P. Lincoln.

WRIGHT, SAMUEL, was noted as a hunter and trapper, and spent a portion of each year, until over 70 years of age, in the northern forests in pursuit of his favorite game. He died in 1828, aged 81.

WRIGHT, SAMUEL, JR., m. Rebecca, da. of Tracy Cleveland; settled near his father's and built a linseed oil mill in 1814. He had two sons: Hoel m. Aurelia, da. of Calvin Cleveland, and removed to Green Bay, Mich. He was one of the first settlers in that region, and is a prominent and wealthy citizen. Rev. Lucien B. Wright became an Episcopal minister and settled in Alabama, where he died at an early age. Mr. Wright removed to Green Bay about 1830, and recently died.

TOWN CENSUS, JANUARY 1, 1867.

Whole number of inhabitants, 1,363; Males, 674; Females, 689; Aggregate age, 40,233 years. Average age 29.562. Of these 362 are voters. Of men over 21, there are farmers, 283; carpenters, 11; manufacturers, 7; blacksmiths, 6; shoemakers, 6; masons, 6; wagon-makers, 3; painters, 3; weavers, 2; millwrights, 2; harness makers, 2; tanners 3; tailors, 2; gunsmith, 1; photographer, 1; merchants, 8; produce dealers, 5; grocer, 1;

hotel keepers, 2; station agent, 1; railroad employees, 5; mail carriers, 2; clergymen, 3; physicians, 3; attorneys, 2.

There are 12 persons in town from 80 years of age to 91.

CHEESE-FACTORIES.

The first cheese factory in the State was established on the premises of C. S. Bardwell, in West Pawlet, in March 1864. It is run by a joint stock company incorporated by the legislature in 1865, and has a capital of about \$5,000 invested in buildings and necessary fixtures. The milk of about 475 cows, on an average, has been delivered here for the last 3 years. The whole amount of milk for three seasons is 4,849,759 lbs. making 486,267 lbs. of cheese, market weight, being a fraction more than one pound of cheese to 10 pounds of milk. Net proceeds of the cheese, all expenses paid, \$90,000, being a fraction over 18½ cents per pound. The cost of manufacturing cheese at this establishment, including every expense until delivered at the depot has been two cents per pound. The whole management is under the supervision of a board of three directors, and so well are its patrons satisfied with this method of cheese making that the association will in the present year very much enlarge its manufacturing capacity.

Another factory was established at the village in 1865, by Rollin C. Wickham, on a rather larger scale, which has been equally successful. We have no returns from it. Still another factory just over the line in Wells was established in 1865 by James Norton. More than half its milk comes from this town. We are assured that the cheese from all these establishments brings the highest price in market.

Pawlet, Oct. 19 1872.

Miss Hemenway,

I am in receipt of your favor of Oct. 7th. In reply to your question as to the author of the lines in my history of Pawlet "I beg and pray both night and day" &c. I can only say that I often heard my father repeat them (there were a dozen stanzas) and name the author who was known to him, but I fail to remember his name or any other entire stanza.

I have never seen or heard the "song" composed by Eldad Curtis on leaving town and have the story only from tradition. In

regard to the Clergyman who became a Roman Catholic it was the Rev. Daniel Barber who was an early Missionary of the Episcopal Church in this town and vicinity but whose residence I believe was in Manchester, Vt.

His son Virgil H. Barber who was an accomplished classical scholar and who at one time was Principal of Fairfield Academy (Herkimer County N.Y.) first became attached to the Catholic Church and it was said that through his influence his Father became a convert. I remember seeing in a religious print just fifty years ago a notice of this Virgil H. Barber at Rome. He was ordained in that city by the name of "Virgilius Barberini." His subsequent history is unknown to us. I am well pleased that you have reached Rutland County.

Yours truly, H. HOLLISTER.

The history of the Barber family, (father and son of which were among the early Protestant Episcopal missionaries at Pawlet, Manchester, Burlington, this State, Claremont, N. H. &c.) links with the religious history of Fanny Allen, daughter of Gen. Ethan Allen and that of the Rt. Rev. Wm. Tyler, D. D. First Bishop of Hartford, Ct., and his father's family, and forms a unique chain in the early Catholic history of our State. We have considerable material in hand for these parties, but hopeful to obtain more, will reserve to combine it in one chapter, under the biography of Bishop Tyler, a native of Derby,—the history of which town is to be completed for the next volume we hope. Ed.]

About six years since perhaps a little over, Dr. J. H. Guild, a native of this town, now a resident of Rupert while treating a hard case of asthma of near thirty years standing, on which he had expended all the usual modes of treatment, happily undertook to prepare a new medicine from a combination of several sure plants of peculiar properties for the bronchia and nervous system. His medicine curing even to his surprise, to which he scarce looked to more than alleviate this distressing case," he tried it with others and invariably it seems with the same success. The Doctor put an advertisement into the leading New York papers, offering a bottle free to every sufferer. It was not long before *Guild's Green Mountain Asthma Cure* was called for in many quarters and soon recom-

mendations were flowing in from every quarter of the United States.

The Doctor started his sales six years since, "investing only \$16,20 capital," has never put in an additional dollar. On its own merits it has worked its way until at present it yields him an income of over \$12,000 per annum. Dr. J. H. Guild is son of Chauncey and grandson of John Guild, all of Pawlet. Ed.

HON. AARON CLARK.

BY WHITFIELD WALKER, OF WHITING.

I propose to give a brief sketch of the Hon. Aaron Clark, one of Vermont's distinguished sons, who was born in Pawlet, Vt., about the year 1789. He was the second son of David Clark, and the first born of his mother, Lydia Clark, she being the second wife of his father. When he was quite a small boy, his father settled in Whiting,—commencing on a new farm, and sharing, in common with others, the privations and hardships incident to a new settlement. He had the misfortune, early in life, to become an orphan. June 9, 1799, his father was drowned in Otter Creek, leaving a wife and 4 sons (one by his first marriage) and 3 daughters, to struggle with life's realities, in the great battle of life. Fortunately, his mother was a woman of sterling qualities, both in head and heart, and hesitated not to meet the issue with heroic fortitude and discriminating firmness. Most naturally would she have looked to this son to aid her in life's coming battle, surrounded as she was by little ones. But no; she embraced the first opportunity to place him under the care and guardianship of a gentleman, then a resident of Saratoga Co., N. Y., till he should reach his majority; doing this with perfect confidence, although this gentleman was an entire stranger to her. So eagle-eyed were her perceptions of human character, that she never had cause to regret what most mothers would have deemed madness, or at least the height of imprudence.

That gentleman, (I regret that I have lost his name,) in the great generosity of his nature, gave the subject of this notice a classical education at Union College, where he graduated with distinguished honors. Subsequently, he studied the profession of law, and was admitted to the bar in Albany Co., N. Y. His great intellectual calibre, sterling

integrity, and affable and urbane manner, were such no long time was required to bring him into notice. About this time Daniel D. Tompkins was elected governor of the State of New York, and made Mr. Clark his private secretary, retaining him until the close of his gubernatorial career, when Mr. Clark was elected clerk of the House of Assembly for a series of years, during which he published a legislative manual, I am told is still in use. About 1825, or '26, he, with his family, removed from Albany to the City of New York, having accumulated a fortune of \$12,000, since which, as he told the writer in 1834 or '35, it had accumulated to \$90,000. In 1840, he was elected mayor of the City of New York, which office he held 2 years, in which he acquitted himself so as to command the respect, not only of the City of New York, but of the entire State.

While his mother lived he frequently visited her, and also the house of the writer, with his accomplished wife and family. That mother he never forgot, nor did he forget to honor the father, whose life was prematurely closed at the age of 43 years. He erected a plain marble slab at the head of his grave, about the year 1812, on which is inscribed the following sentiment:

"The world's a loser when a good man dies."

CHRISTMAS.

BY HARRIET A. CHAPIN.

A merry Christmas, for you, cousin Ann
With a happy New Year in view,
And believe that in heart, easily I can
Find many kind wishes for you.

The storm king is without and round about
His bugle I hear in the wind blast;
A snow white sheet, he has strewn without
And with heavy clouds, the sky overcast.

Time as on wings of wind is quickly fleeting by,
And many precious years are past
And a heavy burden, on conscience lies;
But, let the future be improved at last.

MOTHER AND BABE—*Extract.*

Heaven claims the warm young heart
As stars are claimed by even;
And soft as twilight rays depart,
She soars from earth to heaven.

As summer breeze at even—
With smile so calm and mild,
Soft let her bear to heaven
Her fair—her precious child.

MARY ROBINSON.

PITTSFIELD.

BY REV. W. R. BLOSSOM.

The township of Pittsfield is a gore of land lying between Stockbridge, on the east, Rochester on the north, and Chittenden on the west, and, in a triangular form, the most southern point cornering on the town of Sherburne. It was represented to contain land equal in amount to a township and a half, and was chartered July 29, 1781, by Thomas Chittenden, the then Governor of Vermont, to Samuel Wilcox, Daniel Kinne and Josiah Wright and their associates, being about 130 in number; mostly or all in the States of Massachusetts and Connecticut.

The first proprietors' meeting was holden at Danby in December, 1781, and Daniel Kinne was their first moderator, and Solomon Stoddard proprietors' clerk; at which time, also, a committee was appointed to lay out and allot the township: who accordingly laid out 52 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres to each proprietor, and a like number of acres to each of the public reservations, agreeably to the charter, which they called the first division.

In 1787 they made another allotment of 40 acres to each proprietor, whereupon they discovered that by reason of the towns of Stockbridge and Chittenden overreaching their charter bounds, their gore did not exceed a half township, and that they were suffering great loss as to territory. At a meeting holden Sept. 25, 1787, they appointed Asa Whitcomb, Esq. and Charles Goodrich, Esq. as their agents to obtain redress from the Legislature for the loss of their lands by the encroachments of the towns of Stockbridge and Chittenden: but all the satisfaction they obtained was, that the land was there, and they must look it up—whereupon suits were commenced, and much litigation ensued for years; and they were finally defeated and lost their land.

The first settlements were commenced about the year 1786, by Daniel and Jacob Bow, in the southern part of the town. Daniel Bow commenced on the farm where now (1869) David Avery lives, and Jacob where Isaac Taggart now lives. They both emigrated from Middletown or Chatham, Ct.

Thomas Hodgkins commenced settlements in the northeast part of the town the same year, on the farm now owned by Royal Tupper, known as the Tupper farm; and George Martin on the farm now owned by Granville Fare-

well: which farms have been set off to Rochester.

The first mills in town were built by Charles Goodrich of Pittsfield, Mass., who received of the proprietors a right of land for building them. They also gave him the privilege of naming the town, which he did after the town in which he lived. He therefore built a saw and gristmill on the same location where the mills now stand, owned by Joseph Segar and E. Atwood. He also put up a convenient framed house, (the first in town) for the accommodation of his miller, and a part of which was used for several years for holding town and religious meetings; also for schools in the winter season.

Among the first settlers were Lucius Kibbe, where Mr. Bishop now lives, John Gaius, where Roswell Ranney,—Dr. Tucker, where Mrs. French, and Ira Holt and Woodward Tucker, where Widow Patch now lives.

David Waller commenced the farm now owned by Alden Pinney; Alba Durkee commenced the farm where Douglas Long now lives, and Timothy Durkee that part of Joel Ellis' farm known as the Gibbs farm,—and Amos Jones where Joseph Durkee lives—Zacheus Blossom on Arlow Lamb's place. David Daly commenced farming and shoemaking near the end of the bridge, below the mill where Guilford Parmenter now lives. Nathaniel Eddy commenced the farm now owned by H. O. Gibbs.

The first inhabitant in what is now the village was Uziah Green, in a poor log-house, between the school house and Congregational parsonage. Jonas Stone first began where Andrew Ellis lives, and Ebb Durkee where Jonathan and Joel Ranney now are, and David Durkee where R. Guernsey now lives. Those above mentioned were the first settlers in town.

In the year 1796, on the 4th of March, Benjamin Blossom came into town. He tended Goodrich's mills 10 years, and occupied the house built for that purpose. He then moved on to the place now owned by Gad Segar, where he lived until he died.

A branch of White River, called the Tweed, runs through the east part of the town, a part of which comes from the south—the other part, the one that the mill stands on, comes from the west, and is called the West Branch. It takes its rise in Chittenden. The two branches form a junction a few rods below the mills. These streams were well stocked with fish, principally trout, which was a benefit to the early settlers. To supply their tables it was an easy

matter to go out, and in a half hour catch enough for a family an abundant meal. Many were caught that would weigh from 1 to 3 lbs. each. They have now become scarce and small; although fishermen come from other towns—from Rutland, Woodstock, Royalton, Bethel, &c., and spend much time in fishing, and take and carry off a few diminutive ones.

Deer were also caught in abundance, by going but a short distance on the hills. Bears and wolves made frequent depredations upon the sheep and young cattle.

The face of the land is mountainous and broken except on the streams, where there are many good farms, which are fertile and easily cultivated and productive: yet there are some good farms among and on the hills.

The most elevated and noted hill in the town is Wilcox's Peak—a name given it by Samuel Wilcox, one of the original proprietors, who attempted to ascend its summit, but failed on account of weariness, and christened it after himself.

The first town-meeting was held at the house of Daniel Atkins, (he then living in the house at the mills, and tending the same for Charles Goodrich) on the 26th day of——, 1793, and George Martin was chosen moderator, Thomas Hodgkins town clerk, George Martin, Stephen Holt and Joseph Adams, selectmen, Daniel Bow, treasurer; Anthony Whitcomb, first constable, Daniel Atkins, sealer of leather; Stephen Holt and William Davis, grand jurymen; Daniel Atkins pound-keeper; Jonas Stone and Asa Call, tythingmen; David Daly, Jacob Jefferson and Ebb Durkee, haywards; Daniel Bow, fence-viewer; Ebb Durkee, Jacob Jefferson and Jacob Bow, highway surveyors; Daniel Bow, sealer of weights and measures.

At a meeting held at the house of Thomas Hodgkins, March 3, 1794, it was voted to hold the town-meetings, for the future, at the mills two-thirds of the time, and at the house of Thomas Hodgkins the other third.

In March, 1797, it was voted to hold the town-meeting "at the house of David Durkee, where he now lives"—it being where Reuben Guernsey now (1869) lives.

Until the year 1800 there was but one school-district in town, and the town built a large school-house near where Joel Ranney now lives, which was used for schools, town-house and meeting-house for a number of years.

A CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH

Was formed Sept. 17, 1803, by the Rev. Mar-

tin Fuller of Royalton, consisting of 16 members, viz. Nath'l Stone, Nathan Stone, Levi Partridge, Asa Gilbert, Isaac Eddy, Betsey Eddy, John Gaius, Ruth Gaius, Dan'l Bow, Rhoda Stone, Molly Blossom, Hannah Gilbert, Molly Bow, Elizabeth Durkee, Rebecca Stone and Lydia Hayden, being inhabitants of Stockbridge and Pittsfield, and chose Nathan'l Stone, for their moderator, and Isaac Eddy, scribe: which church was supplied with preaching by various ministers from abroad; some by voluntary service, others being hired for longer or shorter periods, as they could provide means—among whom were, Archibald Campbell, Elder Rich, a very corpulent man, who would walk with his staff from Pittsford, a distance of 12 miles across the Green Mountain, through the woods, when the road was barely cut out, and not much worked.

The church was composed of members both in Stockbridge and Pittsfield, and was for many years called "the church of Stockbridge and Pittsfield."

In July, 1810, a powerful revival of religion commenced under the preaching of the Rev. Phinehas Randall, and continued until 56 new members were added to the church—53 in one day—others soon after. The church was supplied with different ministers, among whom was the noted Lemuel Haynes of West Rutland, until 1813, when Rev. Justin Parsons moved into Pittsfield, and was installed pastor over said church, and remained their minister until about the year 1831, when his relationship with the church was dissolved.

After Rev. Mr. Parsons was dismissed, Rev. John Suddard was hired to preach 20 weeks. Rev. Daniel O. Morton preached, also, occasionally about this time. Rev. Daniel Rockwell was their next minister for one year; after which Rev. Joel Davis of Barnard was employed for a short term, who was succeeded by Rev. Mr. Fisk. In 1838 Rev. Asa Putney became the minister for one year.

On the 7th of March, 1838, a protracted meeting was commenced and holden one week, conducted by Rev. Calvin Noble of Rochester, the fruit of which was about 30 new members first added to the church, and some 20 more a short time after.

The Rev. Samuel Sparhawk was ordained and commenced his labors as pastor here on the 3d Sabbath of May, 1838. On the 30th day of September, 1841, the pastoral relation between Mr. Sparhawk and his church was dissolved, and he was dismissed as the result of a council called for that purpose. Rev. John Beckwith

was the next minister for one year, and then left. Rev. Benjamin Abbot commenced his ministerial labors with this people the first Sabbath in January, 1843. Feb. 1, 1844, a protracted meeting was commenced, assisted by Rev. Brothers Scales, Hubbard and Sparhawk, which continued one week, and some sinners were converted.

Jan. 18, 1846, Mr. Abbot closed his labors with the church, and left the place. In March, 1847, the Rev. J. B. Clark became their minister, and labored with them 4 years: after which the Rev. Mr. Duncan labored with them one year. In Oct. 26, 1851, the Rev. Mr. Duncan was hired and preached one year. In 1853 the Rev. Abel Patten was hired to preach for one year, and continued as acting pastor two years. March, 1862, Rev. A. W. Weld became their minister for one year.

About this time deacon S. S. Knowlton, a worthy and efficient officer in the church, committed suicide by hanging himself with a rope in his barn, and brother Joseph Segar was chosen deacon in his stead.

After the Rev. Mr. Weld's time expired, Rev. A. S. Swift preached one year. Mr. Sparhawk, after an absence of some years, returned and became the acting pastor for a year or two. Walking in the street, near his residence, he fell and died before any one could reach him. After Mr. Sparhawk's death, Rev. J. B. Clark, our former minister, came into town and purchased a farm which he cultivates, and is the present acting pastor of the church.

In 1820 the church and society built a nice and convenient little meetinghouse at a cost of \$1,000, which they occupied until the year 1859, when, through the influence and exertions of the Rev. Mr. Scott, their then minister, they repaired the house—raised it up, put a vestry under it; built a belfry, in which they put a nice bell, and newly arranged the inside, by converting the pews into modern slips, which renders it a convenient house of worship. The church had previously procured a convenient house and lot for a parsonage—the church is small and poor, and have to receive aid from the Domestic Missionary Society to support preaching.

The Sabbath School is small—about 40 scholars—but well attended, under the superintendence of H. O. Gibbs, Esq. Four young men*

* Four young men, members of the Congregational church, have become Congregational ministers, viz: Levi Parsons, missionary to Palestine, died while a

raised here are ministers of the Gospel in different parts of the country, and two teachers in seminaries.

METHODISTS AND CHRISTIANS.

For want of access to records of the Methodist church, the following facts are stated from the recollection of the writer:

About the year 1805 or 6, one Joseph Crawford came into town and preached the first Methodist sermon ever preached in town. He was a very smart, eloquent speaker, and soon drew together a large audience, for so small a town, and soon after organized a Methodist church, which increased and flourished for a time, and was supplied with preachers (whose names are not recollected) holding their meetings in private houses, until one Edward Rollins, a Christian preacher, came into town and drew almost the whole Methodist church after him. He formed a Christian church, and a large part of the Methodist church joined with them; insomuch that it was supposed that the Methodist was broken up, and would not again organize: but in a few years the Christian excitement abated, and the Methodists returned to their former church, and built them a meetinghouse, which they occupied until the year 1859, when the old house was sold and moved to another location—bought by the town and converted into a town-hall, and is now so occupied. The Methodist church and society then erected a nice house on the site of the old one, furnished with a bell and chandelier, and which is, perhaps, as fine a house of its size, as any of the denomination in the State. They are supplied from year to year with preachers sent to them by the Methodist conference. Their house was built mostly through the patronage and agency of the Rev. Ira Beard, who was then a resident of the town.

TOWN CLERKS.

Thomas Hodgkins, town clerk from 1793 to 1806; Nathan Eddy, from March, 1806 to '09; Asa Gaius, from 1809 to 1817; William R. Blossom, from 1817 to '33; Levi Rix, from 1833 to '41; Asa Gaius, 2d, from 1841 to '42; F. T. Matthews, from 1842 to '45; Amos Holt, from 1845 to '50; Ortan Hatch, from 1850 to '52; Ira Beard, from 1852 to '53; E. F. Upham, from 1853 to '59; Loren Read, from 1859 to '62; C. W. Brigham, from 1862 to the present time. (1873.)

young man; S. W. Segar, Stephen Knowlton, and J. C. McCollome.

SOLDIERS' RECORD.

The town furnished 32 as their quota of soldiers in the late war. Lester Bard was killed at Gettysburg; Freeman Brown at Fredericksburg; Frank Swan and John Shannon missing since Sheridan's fight in the Shenandoah valley; — Blanchard died in hospital near Washington; Francis A. Gibbs died in a rebel prison, at Florence, S. C. The town have paid their expenses of the war, and are clear of debt.*

There are now no soldiers of the Revolution, nor of the war of 1812, living, except the writer of this, who is in his 84th year.

The records and material for furnishing this article † being very imperfect and obscure, it is the best that I, an old man, could hastily collect and note down.

W. R. B.

LEVI PARSONS.

BY REV. P. M. WHITE.

Levi Parsons, son of Rev. Justin and Electa Parsons, was born in Goshen, Mass., July 18, 1792. His father subsequently became the first pastor of the Congregational church in Pittsfield. At the age of sixteen he united with his father's church. He was graduated at Andover Theological Seminary in 1817—was licensed by the Salem (Mass.) Association in April of that year, and having decided to become a foreign missionary, was ordained at Boston Sept. 3, 1817. Rev. Lyman Beecher preached the sermon. He spent a year in the service of the Vermont Domestic Missionary Society, preaching in towns where there was no stated ministry. In some instances he secured very valuable results. This was especially the case in Troy and Westfield, in neither of which towns he found more than one or two religious persons; but after a few months preaching a thorough reform took place, and a church was organized in each town.

He acted as agent for the American Board in the State of New York for 8 months, making deep impressions on his audiences, and awakening great interest in the cause of missions.—One of his hearers gives the following account of the circumstances attending one of his sermons:

* Pittsfield paid large war bounties; some of our last volunteers receiving \$1,000; yet at the close of the war the town was out of debt, and had \$600 in the treasury.

† [Being disappointed in obtaining the history from the party who had first, and for a long time, promised the same, this very good paper has been kindly furnished by our venerable friend, at a very short notice... *Ed.*]

"He was the first missionary to the Old World we had ever seen. Jerusalem, the place of his destination, was among our dreams, save when we read of it in the Bible; and then alone it assumed reality. After a modest look over his audience, as if to rally from the excitement of the moment, he opened and read from the Acts of the Apostles the following words: 'And now, behold, I go bound in the spirit unto Jerusalem, not knowing the things that shall befall me there;' which he announced as his text. At this moment many who had not been accustomed to weep gave utterance to their emotion by the falling tear. Another look upon the almost breathless audience, and the young missionary, with a tremulous voice, broke the silence in the following words, or nearly: 'O Jerusalem! Jerusalem! what evil betides thee, that we are this day to sever the tenderest ties which bind us to our country and our kindred, and go to thy relief?'

"At this opening of the sermon, old and young began to bend towards Jerusalem, and all saw and felt that the city over which the Saviour wept, and the people who inhabited the old Desolations, were needing the help which the young missionary was set apart to render them. Speaking of the uncertainty of his mission,—referred to by St. Paul, and contained in the last clause of the text: 'not knowing the things that shall befall me there.'—he said, pointing to the tavern across the way: 'In front of yonder house hangs a sign inviting the weary traveler to its hospitalities and safe repose; but Jerusalem is without promise of hospitality or protection.'"

He sailed for Smyrna Nov. 3, 1819, and arrived there Jan. 15, 1820. On the island of Smyrna and Scio he labored as a missionary nearly a year, and then sailed for Jerusalem, where he arrived Feb. 12, 1821. Here he remained about 3 months, occupied mainly in making arrangements for a permanent missionary establishment. He then returned to Smyrna, encountering on the way many perils by sea and land.

It now appeared that disease had taken such strong hold of his constitution, as to render it necessary to give immediate attention to his health. By advice of a physician he took a voyage to Egypt, but without benefit; and, after lingering some months, he died of consumption at Alexandria, Feb. 11, 1822.

Mr. Parson's mind was not one of great power or brilliancy, but his judgment was sound, and his faculties well balanced; and he was

not only an acceptable preacher, but a great favorite in the churches which he visited. This resulted not from the intellectual ability, originality of thought, or cultivated taste displayed in his sermons, but rather from a plain, simple, judicious presentation of the truth, with tenderness, gentleness and love.

His only publication was "The Dereliction and Restoration of the Jews: a sermon preached in Pearl Street Church, Boston, October 31, 1819, just before the departure of the Palestine Mission." pp. 39. His memoirs, by his brother-in-law, Daniel O. Morton, (M. C., 1812,) were published in 1824, by Smith & Shute of Poultony, Vt., in a duodecimo volume of 431 pages. The poet Brainard wrote a tribute to his memory, commencing—

Green as Machpelah's honoured field,
Where Jacob and where Leah lie,
Where Sharon's shrubs their roses yield,
And Carmel's branches wave on high;
So honored, so adorned, so green,
Young martyr! shall thy grave be seen.

PITTSFORD.*

BY A. M. CAVERLY.

Pittsford occupies a position a little north of the centre of Rutland county, and is bounded N. by Brandon, E. by Chittenden, S. by Rutland, and W. by Hubbardton and Ira. The principal river is Otter Creek, which passes through the centre of the township, receiving in its course several tributaries, the most important of which are Furnace Brook on the east, and Stevens' Brook on the west.

The valley of the Otter Creek—probably averaging about a mile in width, is comparatively level and exceedingly productive; while the easterly and westerly portions of the town are hilly, less fertile but profitable grazing lands.

The earliest exploration by the white race of any part of the territory now included in Pittsford, so far as can be ascertained, was in the year 1730, an account of which is contained in a diary of a journey from Fort Dummer to Lake Champlain, performed by a certain James Cross: but no important discoveries appear to have been made. Again in 1748 Capt. Eleazer Melven of Concord, Mass., with 18 men under his command, passed through this territory on a tour of observation, and the journal of his march was afterwards published. But

* The materials for this sketch have been taken from the "History of Pittsford," now in manuscript, but soon to be published.

this section of country did not begin to be generally known, till the commencement of the French war, when began a series of operations which were destined to change its whole physical aspect, and to bring in a race of men upon whom were stamped the marks of civilization. At that time the colonies of New England were separated from the French by the belt of wilderness, now the State of Vermont, and during the ensuing struggle this was frequently passed through by military expeditions to the lakes and Canada, and consequently became pretty well known.

In 1759 General Amherst projected the construction of a military road from No. IV., (now Charlestown), on the Connecticut River, to Crown Point. This was for the purpose of transporting troops and baggage from Charlestown, it being the rendezvous for men enlisted in New Hampshire and Massachusetts. This road, commenced in this, and completed the following year, passed through what is now the township of Pittsford. During this war the New England soldiers engaged in it had a favorable opportunity to become acquainted with the country in the vicinity of this and other military routes. Among these soldiers were many young men so charmed with the valley of the Otter Creek, that they resolved to make it their future abode.

These lands were claimed by New Hampshire, and had been promised to the soldiers as a reward for their meritorious services in conquering the country from the French. But no sooner was peace restored by the conquest of Canada in 1760, than a great crowd of adventurers and speculators made application for them. Benning Wentworth, then governor of New Hampshire, thinking this a favorable opportunity for filling his coffers with the fees, continued to make grants of these lands; and so rapidly were the surveys extended, that in 1761 no less than 60 townships were granted on the west, and 18 on the east side of the Connecticut River.

Pittsford was granted Oct. 12, 1761, to Ephraim Doolittle and 63 others, and the charter was in the usual form of charters granted by New Hampshire. A branch of the old Crown Point or military road, in its passage through the town, crossed Otter Creek near the mouth of Stevens' Brook; and this being considered the best fording-place in the Creek, was called Pitt's Ford, in honor of William Pitt, then prime minister of England, and so popular in the American colonies; and when the town

was chartered it was called PITTSFORD, from this its principal ford.

Of the grantees but little is known. The most of them were residents of Massachusetts, though a few from New Hampshire joined them to make the requisite number (64) to obtain a charter of a township; but none of them ever had a permanent residence within its bounds. The most active and influential was Col. Ephraim Doolittle, who probably did more than any other person to effect the settlement of the town. He was a resident of Worcester, Mass., and on the breaking out of the French war received a captain's commission, and entered the service of the colonies—was with Gen. Amherst at the taking of Ticonderoga and Crown Point, in 1759; and it is said that he assisted Gen. Stark in opening and completing the military road from Crown Point to Otter Creek. After the Revolutionary war he settled in Shoreham, Vt., and died there in 1807.

The grantees, by the payment of a small sum, had secured to them, as they supposed, the title to a tract of land which, they doubted not, would be eagerly sought by a class of men who wished to make for themselves permanent homes in a new country. But unforeseen events prevented the immediate realization of their cherished hopes. It was soon found that another claim hung over this territory, and that the validity of their title depended upon contingencies too uncertain to command the confidence of thoughtful men. A controversy had commenced between New York and New Hampshire respecting their division line, and, until this was settled, claimants under grants from the latter could not be certain that their claims would be respected. And it was not till the promulgation of the king's order in council of April 11, 1767, which was construed to favor the claims of New Hampshire, that men were found willing to invest their property in this newly granted township.

As the records of the proprietors for the first ten years are lost, we have no means of knowing when they organized, or who were the first officers; but it is known that at a very early period they proceeded to carry out the provisions of the charter. The township was surveyed, and the public lots located, and we are told that Gov. Wentworth, in the location of his 500 acre lot, was made the dupe of a little sharp practice. Col. Doolittle drew a plan of the town, and in the S. E. part placed the representation of a stream of water, and the only one on the plan. This he carried to Portsmouth

and laid before the Governor; and being asked what stream was there represented, replied, East Creek. His Excellency supposing it to be Otter Creek, and knowing that the lands upon this stream were of the best quality, said that he would have his lot in the S. E. part of the township—and here it was surveyed off to him and marked "B W" on the plan. Some time after this he had the exquisite pleasure of finding that East Creek was not Otter Creek, but a small stream running through the poorest part of the town.

The first condition of the charter, requiring "every grantee to plant and cultivate five acres of land within the term of five years. for every fifty acres contained in his or their share," &c., was not fulfilled; and how this was got along with we are not informed; but we may suppose that in consideration of the conflicting claims to this territory, and the generally unsettled condition of public affairs, His Excellency exercised unbounded compassion towards his "loving subjects." The town being divided into 70 shares, the proportion of land for each grantee was a little more than 300 acres. The lots when laid out in divisions as they usually were consisted of 110 acres—the 10 acres being allowed for roads—and each grantee or proprietor had the privilege of pitching his lot where he chose, provided he did not interfere with any other claim.

It would appear from the records, that for a time the grantees carried on quite a traffic in the town rights or shares, and at one period Col. Doolittle owned nearly one third of the town; but it was not till 1765 that a right was sold to an actual settler, and he (Samuel Waters) did not become a resident here till 7 years later. In 1769 Gideon Cooley bought of Ephraim Doolittle one right in the township, with the intention of making his future home here. He was the son of Benjamin Cooley, who was born in 1702—married Betsey —, and located in Greenwich, Mass., where were born to him by this marriage three daughters and one son. His wife Betsey died about the year 1745, and the following year he married Mary, who was born in 1725. The children by this marriage were, 1, Benjamin, born April 30, 1747; 2, Reuben, born April 25, 1752; 3 and 4, Azariah and Naomi, (twins) born July 26, 1755; 5, Margaret, born Nov. 13, 1757; 6, Caleb.

GIDEON COOLEY

Was the son of Benjamin, by his first wife, and was born about the year 1737, and at the com-

mencement of the French war enlisted as a soldier in the service of his country, and was assigned to the company commanded by Capt. Ephraim Doolittle, and several times during that contest passed through this region of country on military expeditions, and every time he came in sight of the valley of the Otter Creek, we are told, he expressed his highest admiration of it. At the expiration of 3 years' service he received his discharge, and on returning from the Lakes, when he had arrived near the Creek, he followed the old path up the west side of it, till he reached the high bluff a few rods west of the present Gorham bridge, and standing there he remarked to a comrade, "That"—pointing to the broad expanse below—"is the place for me." But he returned to Greenwich, married Elizabeth Osborn of that town, in October, 1758, and resided there till the fall of 1768, when he came to Pittsford to make a more thorough exploration of the country which had so long flittered before his mental vision. By a more critical examination of the land in the vicinity of the Falls, he discovered some 75 acres on the east side of the Creek, and jutting towards the Falls on the west, and the highlands on the east, covered with shallow water retained there by a dam which had been constructed by beavers, and was convinced that by cutting this dam and draining the land, he might soon have a fruitful field. This to him was a coveted spot, and he applied to his friend, Captain Doolittle, for a deed of this land. The Captain having a large interest in the township, and being anxious to effect its settlement, promised him one right of land as a gift, on the condition that he would occupy and improve it, and gave him the privilege of making his own pitch.

Being encouraged by such assurances, in the spring of 1769, with a package of provisions, an axe, shovel, hoe, and a few seeds, and accompanied by his younger brother Benjamin, he set out on horseback, to make for himself and family a future home in the wilderness. Arriving here, after making for themselves a rude shelter, they commenced a clearing, and in a short time had their seed in the ground, and then they began the construction of a log-house. In this they paid but little attention to the rules of architecture, but gave to it such shape and proportions as appeared to them the best adapted to their more urgent necessities. This house stood about 15 rods northeast of the house now owned by Bassett Loveland, and on the east side of the present highway; but the

only vestige of it now remaining, is a small excavation in the ground, which once constituted the cellar.

With the exception of several short trips to Bennington to procure the necessaries of life, and one or two visits to Greenwich, they spent the summer here, enlarging their clearing, completing the house, and making such general arrangements as would enable them to spend the winter here comfortably. Having gathered the most important part of their crops early in October, Gideon went to Greenwich for his family. After the delay of a few days there, procuring an extra horse for the occasion, with his wife and 5 children, he set out for his new home. Their scanty furniture and domestic utensils were packed in sacks which were carried upon the backs of their horses. Thus encumbered their progress was necessarily slow; but after a toilsome journey, attended with many vexatious delays, they reached the humble log-cabin, far removed from the haunts of civilization. Here, then, we date the beginning of the settlement of Pittsford by the European race.

Of the exact day we are not informed; but that it was sometime in the month of October, there can be little doubt. Either just before, or immediately after he located here with his family, Capt. Doolittle, in fulfilment of his promise, presented him with a deed of his land. This was a warranty deed of one share, or a little more than 300 acres, and dated Oct. 20, 1769: and at the same time he delivered to his brother Benjamin a deed of 100 acres, to be by him located. The former deed included the farm now owned by Bassett Loveland, and the beaver-dam, to which allusion has been made, was about 100 rods west of the site of Mr. L's house; but it has been so disturbed by the implements of husbandry, that scarcely a vestige of it remains.

It appears that they passed the winter comfortably, subsisting in part upon the few vegetables raised the previous season, and in part upon venison,* an abundance of which was found in the woods. The most of the cooking that winter was done in a small iron kettle brought with them from Greenwich, and this is still preserved in the Cooley family as a relic of that olden time.

BENJAMIN COOLEY pitched his 100 acres of land on the east side of Otter Creek, and it included what has since been known as the

* The tradition in the family is, that they killed 17 bears that winter.

Cooley farm, a very small part of which is now owned by Peter Fredett. In 1770 he commenced a clearing, but continued to board with his brother till the following year, when he built a log-house which stood one or two rods west of the house now standing on the farm, and in this he resided alone till Feb. 18, 1773, when he married Ruth Beech, who was born in Morristown, N. J., Jan. 11, 1756; but who, at the time of her marriage, was residing in Rutland, Vt. After occupying the log-house a few years Mr. Cooley built a frame house, which, unfortunately, in the year 1802, was burned. The present house was built by him on the same site.

From this time to the commencement of the Revolutionary war the settlement of the town gradually progressed; and during this period the following persons with their families located here, and in the years to which they are here assigned:

1770. Roger Stevens, Ebenezer and James Hopkins, Samuel Crippen, Felix Powell, Isaac Rood and Isaac Buck.

1771. Moses Olmstead.

1772. Thomas Tuttle, Noah Waite and Samuel Waters.

1773. William Cox, Samuel Ellsworth and Stephen Mead.

1774. Stephen Jenner, Jonathan Fassett, Ebenezer Lyman, Caleb Hendee, David Crippen, William Ward, Edward Owen, Jonathan Rowley, Joshua Woodward, Benjamin Stevens, Aaron Parsons, Samuel Daniels, Peter Whalin, Silas Mosher, John Hall, Gideon Sheldon, Isaac Matson, and Samuel Montague.

1775. Amos Fassett.

REVOLUTIONARY WAR.

The disturbances growing out of the conflicting claims to the New Hampshire Grants, in which the inhabitants of Pittsford had been compelled to take part, subsided somewhat for the time being, for the reason that public attention was directed to the more exciting subject of a war with England. However much of personal interest the early settlers of these Grants had in an equitable adjustment of the long standing land-title controversy, they were willing to postpone further proceedings in relation to it, in order that they might the better cooperate with their countrymen in their resistance to the unjust claims of the British government. And when, on the 19th of April, 1775, the impending war was opened by the conflict at Lexington; when the last ray of hope of a peaceful solution of the difficulties with Eng-

land was extinguished, and when the colonies were hastily preparing for the struggle, and every nerve was being strained to its utmost capacity, the people of these Grants being in full sympathy with the New England colonies from which they had emigrated, espoused most heartily the common cause, and made the needful preparations for aiding in its defence.

It had long been foreseen by the colonies, that in the event of a war with the mother country, it would be very essential for them to possess the important fortresses of Ticonderoga and Crown Point; and as Allen was about to set out from Castleton on an expedition for this purpose, he dispatched Maj. Beach as a messenger to collect men to meet his party at a place since known as Hand's Point, in the town of Shoreham. Beach* in his circuit passed through Pittsford, and called at the residence of Capt. Benjamin Cooley, to whom he delivered the message of Col. Allen. Capt. Cooley at once left his field, seized his gun, and taking with him Isaac Buck, Jr., J. Demming, Hopkins Rowley and Ephraim Stevens, proceeded to the appointed place of rendezvous.

In the capture of that fortress, which took place on the 10th of May, the citizens of Pittsford took a deep interest, and in the honors of which they are entitled to an humble share, inasmuch as Capt. Cooley and his recruits were among the first to cross the lake—to enter the covered passage, and to parade upon the square within the fort.

At the time of this first call upon Pittsford for troops, in the war of the Revolution, there were within the limits of the town 38 families,† and, including the children, about 195 inhabitants; and all, with few exceptions, were loyal to the cause of their country. But they shared in the ill feeling subsisting between the people of the New Hampshire Grants and the governing authorities of New York, to which colony they nominally belonged, and were unwilling to enter the military service, unless they could do so independently of the government they so much detested. But the Green Mountain Boys having established a reputation for patriotism and bravery, were urged to enter the field; and arrangements were made by which they could do this as an independent corps, and under officers of their own selection. A few

* Beach was a brother-in-law of Capt. Cooley.

† In this enumeration are included not only the families already mentioned, but a few other families formed by the marriage of children of those families.

of the inhabitants of Pittsford entered the regular service of the United States, and nearly all the men of a suitable age were enrolled with the militia, and held themselves in readiness to turn out whenever called upon by the constituted authorities to repel invasion, or to chastise offenders. The following names are found upon the roll of the Pittsford company :

Capt. Benjamin Cooley, Lieut. Moses Olmstead, Ensign James Hopkins, Jabez Olmstead, Abdon Owen, Ashbel Hopkins, Darius Crippen, Gideon Cooley, Ebenezer Drury, Caleb Cooley, Silas Mosher, Edward Owen, Nehemiah Hopkins, Ebenezer Lyman, Samuel Ellsworth, Israel Ellsworth, Hopkins Rowley, Ephraim Stevens, Aaron Parsons, William Cox, Abraham Owen, Benjamin Stevens, Jr., Daniel Stevens, James Stevens, Abel Stevens, Luther Drury, Stephen Mead, Samuel Sheldon, Benjamin Stevens, John Barnes, John Woodward, Joshua Woodward, Ebenezer Hopkins, Jonathan Rowley, Jr.

This company was frequently called out on occasions of alarm, and some members of it were in the service of the State or of the United States most of the time during the war.—Pittsford being a frontier town, was particularly exposed to the ravages of the enemy, who improved every opportunity to carry on their work of destruction and plunder.

Some part of the time the inhabitants did not feel safe to remain in their houses ; and in some instances families were attacked by wandering parties of Indians and Tories, and some members either killed or carried into captivity. The exposures were so great, that the inhabitants found it necessary to take some measures for protection ; and accordingly, in 1777, a fort was constructed on the east bank of Otter Creek, which was named Fort Mott, in honor of John Mott, who frequently acted as commander of those collected within it. But the strength and capacity of this fort were not sufficient to meet the demands of the people, and in 1779 the Board of War determined to build a fort in Pittsford which could be relied on to accommodate a garrison suitable for the defence of the frontier settlements. The site selected was on the upland, about a mile N. E. of Fort Mott, and on the spot then occupied by the dwelling-house of Caleb Hendee, Sen. This fort was completed in June, 1780, and was kept garrisoned till the close of the war. Soon after the fort was completed one of the garrison, Caleb Haughton, on returning from a neighboring house whither he had been on an errand,

was attacked by an Indian and killed. When this became known to the garrison, Major Ebenezer Allen, then in command, assembled his men within the fort, and publicly vowed vengeance against all and every Indian that should come within his power ; and as a memorial of his vow he dashed a bottle of liquor against the gate, and christened the fort "*Fort Vengeance!*"—a name by which it was ever after known.

IN THE WAR OF 1812,

Pittsford entered with alacrity into the contest, and her sons marched boldly forth to meet the common foe. The following list of soldiers from this town, who served for a longer or shorter term in this war, has been compiled in part from the records, and in part from the recollection of men now living who participated in the exciting scenes of that period :

John H. Lincoln, Reuben Jackson, Graton Jackson, Gideon Sheldon, Enos Bailey, Jr., Amherst Lee, R. M. Powers, R. M. Powers, Jr. Zebulon Pond, William Spencer, Sam'l Wheeler, Leonard Fargo. John Barnes, Jr., Nathaniel Rand, Lucas Thomas, Israel Burdett, Arden Weller, John Dean, Gardner Powers, W. D. Hitchcock, Asa Durkee, Ezra Day, Edward Wheeler, John Betts, Bildad Orcott, Samuel Miller, Joab Powers, Rufus Burr, Justin Darling, David L. Beebee, Lemuel P. Howes, John Axtell, John Lampson, Samuel Cook, Robert Wright.

On the invasion of Plattsburgh, N. Y., in September, 1814, an alarm was sounded through Vermont, and her sons at once left their work, and hastened to the scene of conflict. Almost every town in the western part of the State was there represented ; some by full companies, others by a smaller number, who were organized into companies after their arrival there

Intelligence of this invasion reached Pittsford in the afternoon of the 9th, and the next day at 9 o'clock, a company of volunteers assembled at John Barnes' tavern,* where they organized and immediately departed for Plattsburgh. The following is a copy of the muster-roll of the Pittsford company :

Caleb Hendee, Jr. captain ; Isaac Wheaton, first lieutenant ; Harris Bogue, second do. ; Jonathan Pike, ensign ; K. Winslow, surgeon ; George N. Gilbert, surgeon's mate ; Jonathan Kendall, wagon-master ; John Barnes, Jr., Joel Burroughs, William Cushman, Anthony Rice and John H. Lincoln, sergeants ; Amos Drury, Jason Harwood, Reuben Jackson, Thomas Bar

* Now the house owned by E. B. Rand.

low, Japhet L. Warner and Azer Dickerman, corporals; Enos Baily, Jr., Samuel Holcomb, drummers; Arden Weller, William Beel, Jr., and Zebedee Cooper, Jr., fifers; Nathaniel K. Andrews, Bradford Andrews, Jaffery Barnes, Oliver Brown, Jonathan P. Barron for Allen Penfield, David L. Beebe, George Burditt, Gersham Beech, Wm. W. Barlow, Jr., Daniel Barton, Edward Clifford, Zebedee Cooper, Jr., Caleb Carpenter, Luke Dean, John Downey, Horace Downey, Washington Davis for John Kingsley, Roger Egleston, Cameron McGregor, Francis C. Goodale, John A. Gillet, Eli Hudson, William Hay discharged on the 11th, on account of old age, Alvin Hewett, Nathaniel Hunter for Martin Leach, Daniel Hendee, David Jackson, David A. Jackson, Hezekiah June, Lot Keeler, Amherst Lee, Roger Ladd, Robert L. Loveland, John Lampson, Jr., Ebenezer Mitchell for D. H. Hammond, Jesse Moon, Hiram Millington, Eli Manley, Jr., John Miller discharged on the 11th on account of old age. Joseph A. Montague, Abraham Owen, Justus Powers, Richard M. Powers, Joab Powers, privates; Milton Potter, Andrew Leach. Sam. Wheeler, Isaac Clark. Isaac Segar, James Buck, William Spencer wagoners; Lewis Parlow one horse wagoner. The above wagoners carried loads both ways, from Pittsford to Burlington, and *vice versa*; Adgate Lothrop, Joseph Lattingham, Tilly Walker, William Morgan, Abner Hendee, German Hammond, Justus Powers and Josiah Parsons, wagoners, carried loads only one way.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

True to the spirit of the New England fathers, the framers of the charters of these Vermont townships made provision in every new settlement for the preaching of the divine word, by setting apart one right or share of land in each for the first settled minister. And as soon as the inhabitants became sufficiently numerous, they took care to procure "a gospel minister" and a place for public worship. But for some years after the first two settlers located in Pittsford, the inhabitants were so few and scattered, that we find no evidence that any effort was made to settle a minister. But public worship was not neglected, for some part of the inhabitants united with the people of Rutland in the support of a minister and sanctuary privileges, and two of Pittsford men, viz. Ebenezer Hopkins and Samuel Crippen became members of the first church there, at the time of its organization, Oct. 20, 1773.

THE CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH

Of Pittsford was organized in 1784, and was the first church organization in the town—being formed on the 14th of April, and consisted of 15 members, as follows, viz. :

"Eleazer Harwood, Ebenezer Drury, Ebenezer Hopkins, Nehemiah Hopkins, Simeon Tupper, Elias Hall, Jonathan Warner, Elisha Adams, Joshua Morse, Jonathan Fassett, Sarah Adams, Molly Fassett, Abigail Morse, Tryphena Hopkins and Thankful Drury."

Eleazer Harwood was afterwards chosen pastor, and Nehemiah Hopkins deacon. As a part of the early church records are lost, we have no means of knowing when Mr. H. was ordained and installed; but from the fact that both religious organizations claimed the ministerial right or share of land, in consideration of having the first settled minister, we infer that Elder Rich and Mr. Harwood were settled about the same time, and perhaps the same day. We believe, however, that it was finally admitted that Elder Rich was the first settled minister in the town; but whether his priority consisted in a day or a few hours, only, we are not informed. But as both denominations claimed the benefit of the ministerial right, and were not likely to come to an amicable adjustment of the controversy, the two ministers, in the exercise of a truly Christian spirit, took the matter into their own hands, and settled it by dividing the right between themselves. Accordingly Eleazer Harwood quitclaimed his right to the 1st division lot of the ministerial right to Elisha Rich, Dec. 29, 1786; and at the same time the said Elisha Rich quitclaimed his interest in the 2d division lot of the ministerial right to the said Eleazer Harwood.

Mr. Harwood continued his pastoral labors till his death, May 19, 1807. He was succeeded in the pastorate of the church and society by the Rev. Holland Weeks, who was installed Dec. 30, 1807.

In 1808 a manual containing the articles of faith and church covenant was published, and from this we extract the following :

"April 14, 1784. Fourteen* persons in the town of Pittsford agreed to the foregoing articles and covenant, and joined the church; since then from this and the adjoining towns two hundred and four have joined said church, before the date of this copy, April 15, 1808, of which, at this time, twenty-nine have removed relation—been excommunicated and died. So

* From the list of names on record we find there were 15.

at this time there remain in fellowship, one hundred and ninety† and nine members."

Mr. Weeks' pastorate of the church terminated in February, 1815, in accordance with the advice of an ecclesiastical council called for that purpose. The church and society afterwards extended a call to Mr. Asa Messer to become their pastor. The call was accepted, and he was ordained and installed Jan. 29, 1818. Mr. Messer continued his labors with the church till 1822, when he was released, and a call was then extended to Mr. John Ingersoll to become the pastor. This call was also accepted, and Mr. Ingersoll was ordained and installed Dec. 18, 1823, and continued his ministry here till the fall of 1826, and was succeeded by Mr. Willard Child, who was ordained and installed March 25, 1827, and at once entered upon his ministerial labors, which were continued till Sept. 8, 1841, at which time the pastoral relation between him and the church and society was dissolved. April 25, 1842, a call was extended to Rev. A. G. Pease, which he accepted, and continued his ministry with the church and society till Oct. 7, 1845. Rev. Charles Walker became pastor Dec. 2, 1846, and continued in the pastoral office till Dec. 6, 1864, when he was released by an ecclesiastical council in compliance with his request, which was in consideration of his advanced age. Dr. Walker, however, continued to supply the pulpit for more than a year after the pastoral relation was dissolved.

Myron A. Munson became pastor, May 31, 1866 and continued his labors till July 1, '69, when he retired in consequence of impaired health. Mr. R. T. Hall, at the time of this writing, (Aug. 15, 1870) is about to assume the pastoral care of the church. The number of church members at the present time is about 204. Present deacons of the church: S. H. Kellogg, Abel Penfield and Asa Nurse. Clerk, Asa Nurse.

The early meetings were held in private houses till about the year 1790, when they were mostly held in a school-house which stood a few rods south of Abel Penfield's. After the completion of the present town-house, however, in 1795, they were held in that building. The present meeting-house was commenced in 1835, and finished so that it was dedicated July 18, '37. Since that time it has been extensively repaired, so that it is now a fine specimen of church architecture.

† This should have been eighty.

THE BAPTIST CHURCH

Was organized Dec. 2, 1784—composed of the following members, viz.: Elisha Rich, Caleb Hendee, Abel Stevens, Moses Olmstead, Mary Stevens and Esther Rowley.

The church, after its organization, "Voted to have Elder Rich serve them for the time being, as a preacher." It is evident Elder Rich commenced his ministerial labors here about this time, though he was not installed till March 17, 1785.

We copy the following from the records of the installation:

"Elder Skeel preached the sermon on the occasion, Elder Eastman prayed at the laying on of hands; Elder Steel gave him the charge, and Caleb Hendee gave him the right hand of fellowship, and delivered to him the Bible for his guide and rule of practice in behalf of the church."

Elder Rich continued his pastoral labors with the church till 1803, when he was dismissed.

Immediately after Elder Rich was dismissed, a committee of the church was chosen to procure a minister; but they were not successful in obtaining more than a temporary supply till 1808—on the 23d of January of which year the church "Voted to request Elder William Harrington to come and improve his ministerial gifts in this place." Also the church "Voted to give Elder Harrington one hundred dollars for his services the ensuing year." This call was accepted, and Elder Harrington at once entered upon his ministerial labors here. We conclude that he was only hired from year to year, but never installed, as we can find no record of his installation. He continued to act as pastor of the church till the first of May, 1817, when the church "Voted to dismiss Elder Harrington, upon his request, from the pastoral charge of this church." On the 7th of September following, however, the church committee reported that they had "agreed with Elder Harrington to preach with us one half of the time for the year ensuing, for the compensation of 75 dollars." This agreement appears to have been carried out; but Elder Harrington soon after left the town.

After the removal of Elder Harrington the church organization was kept up for a short time and then disbanded. In 1841 the church was reorganized with 14 members. Samuel Hendee was chosen deacon and Nahum Mills clerk. The first minister was Rev. V. Church, who continued his labors but one year. Rev.

Charles Berry commenced his ministry here Nov. 7, 1841, and continued it one year. Rev. Levi Smith became pastor in February, 1843, and remained 4 years. Rev. Washington Kingsley became pastor in June, 1847, and remained two years. Rev. H. B. Wright came in December, 1849, and labored one year. Rev. V. Church returned in July, '51, and remained two years. Rev. C. R. Nichols supplied one year. Rev. W. Kingsley returned in '54, and remained two years. Rev. I. H. Wood commenced his labors here in 1856, and closed in '59, when Rev. J. C. Carpenter, the present pastor, commenced his labors.

The deacons of the church have been Samuel Hendee, Roswell Woodcock, Ezra Spencer and James R. Smith: the clerks have been, Nabum Mills and Roswell Woodcock. The number added to the church since its reorganization has been, by baptism or profession, 120—by letter, 76. Total, 196.

At the time of the organization of the church in 1784, there being no meetinghouse in the town, the meetings were held in private houses; but the following year, '85, a meetinghouse was built near where the present Baptist meetinghouse now stands. This was built of logs, and was the first house for public worship in the town, and was occupied till 1795 when the present town-house was built. This was the result of the combined enterprise of individuals in the different denominations who felt the importance of establishing and maintaining sanctuary privileges.

After the completion of this house, there being but two religious organizations in the town,—the Baptist and Congregational,—it was occupied by these together; Elder Rich preaching one part of the day, and Elder Harward the other part. In 1802 the Baptist denomination withdrew from this house and built their present house, which they continued to occupy till some time after the close of Elder Harrington's ministry, when the church disbanded, and their house of worship was neglected.

About the time of the reorganization of the church in 1841, the meeting-house was remodeled and greatly improved, and is still a comfortable and pleasant place of worship.

THE METHODISTS.

The organization of the Methodist Episcopal church of this town was of a later date; but as the early church records are not to be found, we have no means of knowing the precise time. There do not appear to have been many Methodists among the early settlers, and consequent-

ly no efforts were made to obtain a preacher of this order until the inhabitants had become considerably more numerous. The first Methodist sermon in Pittsford was preached by Rev. Mr. Mitchill, and probably about the year 1792. A short time before this Mr. Mitchill had been announced to preach in Brandon, and Colonel Benjamin Cooley, who had just been somewhat interested in reading the doctrinal views of the Methodists, with his brother, Capt. Caleb Cooley, went to hear the new preacher, and both were very much pleased with the man, and the doctrines he advocated. At the close of the services the preacher made an appointment to preach at the same place in four weeks from that day.

When the day arrived, Col. Cooley invited Mrs. Cooley to accompany him to the meeting. The invitation was accepted, and each mounting a steed hurried away through the woods to Brandon, and reached the place of meeting just as the preacher was about to commence the service. Tying their horses to the nearest tree, they soon became attentive hearers, and were so much interested in the man and his sentiments, that at the close of the services, they sought and obtained an interview with him; and as they were about to take their departure they invited him to visit them at their home in Pittsford. A few weeks later, in response to this invitation, he came to Pittsford, and at an appointed time, of which notice had been given, he preached the sermon to which allusion has been made, at Col. Cooley's house.

The following year Elder McLain, another Methodist preacher, visited Pittsford, and, after preaching several sermons, formed a class at Col. Cooley's house. Israel Lake was the leader of this class, which at first consisted of only four members—Col. Cooley's daughter Mary being one of the number. This class was sustained for some years, and had a succession of class leaders; among whom were the following in the order of their appointment, viz.: Israel Lake, Silas Mosher, James Wicker, David Wadsworth, John Downey, Chapman Hitchcock and Capen Leonard.

Elder Ryon preached in Pittsford one year, (supposed in 1799) and boarded at Col. Cooley's; and the next local preacher was Elder Samuel Draper, who came here in 1802. He was succeeded by Elders Crawford, Washburn and others in the early period; but the dates of their ministry here we have not been able to obtain.

During a session of the quarterly meeting

held in Col. Cooley's barn, in the year 1802, his house took fire from an over-heated oven, and was burned. He forthwith built another house on the same ground—in the second story of which he finished a large hall for meetings. These meetings were held here till the meeting-house was built in 1814. This house was built on the flat a little south of Capt. Charles Hitchcock's: it was boarded and nearly finished outside, but was never finished inside, though it was occupied as a place of worship till the present meeting-house was built in 1833.

Present members of the church, 87; probationers, 13. Present class-leaders, T. A. Hitchcock and John Ward. Stewards, Charles A. Hitchcock, Charles Hitchcock, J. C. Howe, Russell N. Wood, Samuel Eckley, Daniel Ray, Mrs. J. H. Peabody, Mrs. Royal Hall. Recording steward, C. A. Hitchcock.

THE ROMAN CATHOLICS

Have also a neat church edifice in the town, built in 1858; and their meetings are quite well attended, though held only about once in two weeks.

MILLS.

The proprietors of the township, at a meeting held Sept. 3, 1771,

"Voted to give Samuel Crippen fifty acres of land upon his getting a good gristmill fit to grind, by the first of December next—said land lying, thirty acres on the brook, taking a convenient place for the said land, not encroaching upon the sawmill spot, he shall choose, with an allowance for roads to said sawmill, twenty acres of said land lying on the north side of said Crippen's lot he now lives on."

April 14, 1772, the proprietors

"Voted to give Mr. Crippen to the first of September next to build the gristmill upon the said condition that he builds a good mill."

Mr. Crippen evidently commenced the construction of the gristmill in 1772, and quite likely it was completed that year, as we find that the proprietors, at a meeting held on the first day of December, that year,

"Voted that Samuel Crippen should have the land which was formerly given him by the proprietors of this place for the building of a gristmill upon condition said Crippen keeps said gristmill in good repair ten years from this time, fit for grinding."

But it would appear that the mill, in a little more than a year, was out of repair; as the proprietors, at a meeting held March 8, 1774,

"Voted that Samuel Crippen should have until the first day of May next to get his gristmill in good repair."

This mill stood on "Mill Brook," (now Suck-

er Brook,) and very near where William C. Cotting's chair shop now stands. This was the first mill built in the township, and most of the grinding was done here for several years.

The second gristmill in this town was built at the mouth of the Stevens' brook, in 1774, or early in '75, by Roger Stevens, Jr. Fifteen acres of land was laid out here by the proprietors, in the fall of 1772, "for the use of the town for the building of a mill." It is not probable that grinding was done at this mill more than 2 years, as early in the war Stevens, the owner of the mill, constructed a raft upon which he put his mill stones, and floated them down the Creek to Middlebury, and then joined the British army. He never returned to Pittsford to reside, but after the war he located in Canada, where he was afterwards drowned. The mill was never afterwards used, though the structure remained there for years, and the bed-sills are still to be seen in their original position.

The third gristmill was built in 1783, on Furnace brook, by Elder Elisha Rich. It stood a few rods below the bridge, on the road leading from Furnace Flat to Chittenden. This mill was purchased the following year by Elisha Adams, and was long kept in operation by the Adams family.

The fourth gristmill was built in 1785, on what was then called East Branch, by Nehemiah Hopkins. It stood near where Mr. John Stevens' mill now stands. This mill was kept in operation by Mr. Hopkins, or some one of his sons, for some years, and then it passed into the hands of John Penfield, who ran it quite as many years. This mill did more business than any other in the early day, and the new mill on the same site, now owned by Mr. John Stevens, is the only gristmill in the town.

About the year 1790 a gristmill was built in Whipple Hollow by Gideon Sheldon. It stood on a small stream about 100 rods S. W. of the present residence of Byron Morgan.

The proprietors, at a meeting held April 14, 1772,

"Voted to give Felix Powell fifty acres of land lying upon the brook, upon conditions he get a good sawmill agoing by the first of December next, and keep it in repair five years."

Mr. Powell, leaving the town soon after, did not accomplish the work. Accordingly we find the proprietors, at a meeting held April 20, 1773,

"Voted to give Jonathan Fassett fifty acres of land, upon conditions said Fassett shall build

a good sawmill by the first of December next. Said Jonathan Fassett's fifty acres of land is to be laid out where it was formerly given to Felix Powell for the building of the same sawmill."

Mr. Fassett commenced building the mill, but did not complete it that year; and the proprietors, at a meeting March 8, 1774,

"Voted that Jonathan Fassett should have till the the first of May next to get his sawmill completed."

And it is believed that it was finished that year, and perhaps at the time specified. This mill stood on Sucker brook, and about 50 rods north of the gristmill built by Mr. Crippen. A sawmill has been kept on the same site to the present time—the one now (1870) there being owned by Mr. Barber.*

The second sawmill in the town was built by Col. Cooley, about the year 1780; though from the fact that his brother Gideon, at a later period, owned a part of this mill, it would seem probable that the two brothers built it together. This mill stood on Sucker Brook, and about 100 rods south of Mr. Crippen's gristmill. It continued to be used till about the year 1800, when it was abandoned.

The third sawmill was built by Elisha Adams in 1784, and it stood near the gristmill built by Elisha Rich. This was also kept in operation many years.

The fourth sawmill was built by Nehemiah Hopkins, soon after he built his gristmill, and it stood about where Hiram Leonard's sawmill now stands.

The fifth sawmill was built by Col. Benjamin and Capt. Caleb Cooley, about the year 1792; and it stood on East branch or Furnace brook, about 50 rods below Hopkins' mill, on the south side of the stream. This mill was carried away by the freshet of 1811.

Stephen Jenner also built a sawmill about the year 1800, a few rods below the chair-shop now owned by William C. Cotting; and not far from this time Elisha Woodruff built a sawmill where Samuel Nurse's mill now stands.

SCHOOLS.

There is nothing upon the records to show when the first school in the town was opened, nor by whom it was taught. By the charter one share of land was reserved "for the benefit of schools in said town." This was laid out as follows:

1784, Nov. 27, 74 acres; 1785, Oct 5, 100

* This mill has recently been purchased by Mr. Barber of Edward Cotting, and is situated just north of the Colburn bridge.

acres; 1788, May 3, 110 acres; 1799, May 10, 210 acres; 1804, Dec. 5, 21 $\frac{1}{4}$ acres. Total, 515 $\frac{1}{4}$ acres. This was considerably more than the charter required, and shows a commendable liberality on the part of the proprietors. But no income could have been derived from these lots for some years after they were laid out, consequently the early schools must have been supported by the payment of tuition—by voluntary contributions, or by a tax upon the proprietors; but as we find no evidence of the latter, we conclude that they were sustained by one or both of the former measures.

The first school-teacher in the town of whom we have any knowledge, was Caleb Hendee, Jr. He was the eldest son of Dea. Caleb Hendee, and was born in Simsbury, Ct., Oct. 21, 1768, and, at the age of 5 years, brought to Pittsford to reside a short time with an uncle; and, in about a year from that time, (1774,) his father purchased land and located in Pittsford. Young Hendee had a vigorous mind, and a great thirst for knowledge; but his school advantages were very limited.

In the month of December, 1784, he was sent to a boarding-school in Danby, where he remained 4 months, and studied arithmetic, geometry and surveying. This, he says, was the most essential part of the school instruction he received of his father. After his return from Danby, his father purchased him a set of surveying instruments, and he commenced the business of land surveying, which he occasionally followed for nearly 40 years. In 1786 he taught his first school in Pittsford, and continued to teach in the winter season, for eight years, including three years that he taught school continually.

March 14, 1791, the town chose Amasa Ladd, Thomas Hammond, Amos Kellogg, David Gitcheil, John Barnes, John Hitchcock and James Ewings, a committee to divide the town into school districts. This committee divided the town into six districts, and made their report accordingly, which was accepted by the town. In this division, No. 1 extended from Col. Cooley's dwelling house so far north as to include what is now the village. No. 2 included the territory from Col. Cooley's to the south line of the town. No. 3 included what is now the Mills, and considerable territory to the eastward. No. 4 included what is now Hitchcockville, and extended eastwardly to the town line. No. 5 included the territory from the north line of No. 1 to the north line of the town. No. 6 included the S. E. part of the town.

This division did not include all the territory in the town, but that part of it, only, which had the most of the inhabitants; and the boundaries of these were very indefinite. Some of the early schools were kept in private houses; though district No. 1 built a school-house soon after the division, and this stood about 30 rods south of the present residence of Dr. Caverly. No. 3 built a school-house about 20 rods north of the present residence of S. H. Kellogg, Esq. No. 5 built a school-house a few rods south of the present residence of Mr. Junia Sargent.

As the population of the town has increased the school-districts have been multiplied from time to time, till now there are 19 districts, and the most of these districts have convenient school-houses, and support schools from 3 to 9 months in a year.

PHYSICIANS.

The first man living in Pittsford who had the title of doctor, was Amos Fassett—though we are informed by one of his sons that he was not a physician; but we are at a loss to account for the title which is given him upon the records, unless he had made some pretensions to a knowledge of medicine. He was born in Hardwick, Mass., in June, 1752—moved to Bennington with his father's family in 1761—married Anna Lawrence of Norwich, Ct., in 1773—came to Pittsford in 1775, and located in a log house which he had built about 30 rods west of the present village, and on what was then the old Crown Point road. He left Pittsford about the time of Burgoyne's invasion.

It is evident that ABITHAR MILLARD (as he spelled his name) was the first regularly educated physician in Pittsford. He was of Welsh descent and some members of the family resided for a time in Warwick, R. I. Doctor Millard was born June 22, 1744, at Rehoboth, Mass. He was educated for a physician; but we are not able to learn where, or who were his early instructors. He married Tabitha Hopkins, who was born Oct. 16, 1745, daughter of Ebenezer Hopkins of Harwinton, Conn., afterwards of Pittsford, Vt. Soon after their marriage they went to reside in Dutchess county, New York, where their first child was born May 6, 1763. Doct. Millard located in Pittsford in the spring of 1788. His first purchase of real estate in this town was "one certain acre lot of land in the town plat, viz. lot No. 56 drawn in favor of Abraham Morton, original proprietor." The deed bears date April 11, 1788, and was in consideration of 20s. He soon after purchased lot No. 9 of the town plat, or what is now

the S. W. corner of the lot owned by C. A. Hitchcock, being nearly identical with the garden west of the present house. He cleared this lot, and built upon it a house which was probably the fourth dwelling-house then standing on "Blackberry Hill."* The house was a small one, hastily constructed, and was occupied as soon as it was completed; and their youngest child, Solomon Eddy, was born here, Feb. 17, 1789. Doct. Millard left Pittsford about the year 1804.

DOCT. ALEXANDER EWINGS located in this town in 1792. He was the son of Rev. Alexander Ewings, a Scotchman by birth, and a graduate of the University of Edinburgh, and was early connected with the British army, holding the commission of adjutant. He came to America under the noted General Braddock, and was with him in the disastrous expedition against Fort du Quesne. Soon after this he obtained his discharge from the army, and settled in Massachusetts as a Baptist clergyman. One of his sons, Alexander, Jr., the subject of this notice, was in early life the pupil of his father—afterwards studied medicine, married and settled in this town at the time above mentioned. He is remembered by a few of our older inhabitants as a skillful physician, and as an honorable and respectable man. In 1805 he sold all his real estate in Pittsford, and not long after removed to Canada.

DOCT. WILLIAM FRISBEE, from Middletown, located here in 1802. He was regarded as a man of sound judgment, and was well read in his profession, and during his residence here, he did an extensive business. He left town in 1821.

DOCT. KENELM WINSLOW commenced practice in Pittsford in 1810. He was born in Pomfret, Vt., Oct. 10, 1784—married Beulah Dana May 1, 1809. His professional labors in this town extended over a period of nearly half a century. He died Jan. 4, 1861.

DOCT. FREEMAN H. MOTT, from Brandon, located here in 1819. He was a son of Dea. John Mott, who was a soldier in the French war, and afterwards settled in the south part of Brandon, and became identified with the most important events in the early history of that town. Doctor Mott remained in Pittsford only one or two years.

DOCT. AARON BAKER commenced practice here in 1822, but died after a residence here of one or two years.

* The site of the present village was once called Blackberry Hill.

DOCT. PELEG BARLOW located here, also, in 1822. He was the son of William Barlow of this town, who formerly resided in Greenwich, Mass. Doct Barlow studied medicine with Doct. Baker, and graduated at the Castleton Medical College in 1821, and the following year he commenced the practice of his profession in this town, and remained here till 1838, when he removed to Illinois, where he afterwards died.

DOCT. GEORGE B. ARMINGTON located in this town in 1828. He was a son of William Armington of Chester, and was born Oct. 14, 1801—studied medicine with doctor Abraham Lowell of his native town, and graduated at the Castleton Medical College. He commenced practice in Wilmington; but removed to this town at the time above mentioned. He continued an active practitioner here up to within a few months of his death, which occurred May 4, 1863.

DOCT. A. G. DANA commenced the practice of medicine in this town about the time, or perhaps a little before Doctor Armington. He was born Sept. 17, 1791, in that part of Cambridge which now constitutes the town of Newton, Mass. When 18 years of age, he commenced the study of medicine with his brother-in-law, Doct. H. Winslow, with whom he remained a short time. He continued 2 years with Doct. Selah Gridley of Castleton, and finished with Doct. Joel Green of Brandon. He remained in Pittsford till 1843, when he removed to Brandon, where he died, Aug. 20, 1861.

DOCT. JAMES S. EWINGS was a son of James Ewings, Jr., and grandson of James Ewings, Esq., one of the early settlers of the town. He was born in Heldemand, New Castle District, Canada, April 13, 1812, and received his literary, and the most of his medical education in Canada; but graduated at the Castleton Medical College in 1835, and commenced the practice of his profession in Bridport, Addison county; but soon after came to Pittsford, and formed a copartnership with his brother-in-law, Doct. Peleg C. Barlow. He remained in Pittsford till 1847, when he removed to the State of Wisconsin, where he now resides.

DOCT. EBENEZER H. DRURY commenced the practice of medicine here in 1843. He is the son of Calvin Drury, and was born in Pittsford Aug. 7, 1813—studied medicine with Doctor A. G. Dana, and graduated at the Castleton Medical College in June, 1842. In the fall of this year he located in Bethel, Vt., but remain-

ed there only till the following April, when he came to Pittsford. He continued in active practice here till 1863, when he sought to retire from professional business, but was induced to attend upon a few families that were not willing to give him up.

DOCT. THOMAS J. KETCHAM of Sudbury located here in 1856. He studied medicine with Doctor Horton of his native town, and after completing his medical course he entered into copartnership with his teacher, with whom he remained some months. Soon after he came to Pittsford he retired from the practice of medicine, and devoted his attention to farming; but in 1867 abandoned farming, and resumed the practice of medicine.

Besides the foregoing several other physicians have resided here for longer or shorter periods, and among these may be mentioned Doctors Leonard, Sheldon, Crandall, Willard, Child, Warren and Gibbs.

ATTORNEYS.

The legal profession has had but few representatives in Pittsford. Gordon Newell, Esq., located here in 1801, and for some years did quite a brisk business, and during some part of his life he had associated with him his two sons, John G. and James R.; but neither of them have done any professional business for some years. The father died July 3, 1865, aged 86 years and 8 months. The son James R. died August 20, 1864, aged 55 years: John G. now (1870) resides in Boston.

BURYING GROUNDS.

There are four Burying Grounds in town. The first was laid out in 1785; though it is evident that the proprietors intended this for burial purposes long before it was regularly laid out, as it was used for such almost from the first instances of mortality in the township. It contains two acres of ground, and is located on the west side of the road, in a south-westerly direction from the Baptist meetinghouse.

The second Burying Ground was laid out in 1793. On the 4th of March, that year, the town

“Voted to lay out a Burying Place north-east of the Meeting House Plat, on the Town Plat.

“Chose Benjamin Cooley, Thomas Hammond, Noah Hopkins, William Cox and Samuel Copley a committee to lay out a Burying Place.”

At the annual meeting in March, 1794, the town instructed the selectmen to fence the burying ground. Small appropriations have occasionally been made for repairing the fences,

but no great amount has ever been expended in improvements upon the grounds.

The first interment in this yard was in 1793, very soon after it was laid out; but it is not certainly known who the person was. The first grave-stone put up here bears the following inscription:

"IN MEMORY OF
SALLY HAMMOND,
Daughter of Capt. Thomas Hammond and Mrs. Hannah
his Wife,
Who died Sept. 22, 1793, in the 9th year of her
age."

At the grave of the next person interred here is a stone with this inscription:

"IN MEMORY OF
WILLIAM COX, J. R.,
SON OF MR. WILLIAM COX AND MRS. BEULAH COX,
Who died Nov. 29, 1793,
AGED 13 YEARS, 6 MONTHS AND 26 DAYS.

Death must be paid when God doth call;
As I have paid it, so must all;
And when you this memorial see,
Prepare for Death, and follow me."

March 20, 1857, an association composed of a large number of the citizens of the town was formed, and took the name of the "Cemetery Association," and organized by the choice of David Hall, president; T. F. Bogue and C. T. Colburn, vice presidents; S. Dunklee, treasurer; Jeremiah Powers, H. F. Lothrop, Charles Hitchcock, Cyrus Dike, Wm. B. Shaw, George B. Armington and S. H. Kellogg, trustees.

This association, by its trustees, purchased the "Hill lot," consisting of 6 acres, a little distance east of the village, for a cemetery.

In the following fall the association applied to the General Assembly for an act of incorporation, which was granted Nov. 24th to the following named persons, viz.: David Hall, George B. Armington, Jeremiah Powers, Cyrus Dike, Charles Hitchcock, Henry F. Lothrop, William B. Shaw, Thomas F. Bogue, Samuel H. Kellogg, Charles T. Colburn, Benjamin F. Winslow, William F. Manley, Roswell Woodcock, Royal Hall and Thomas A. Hitchcock, their associates and successors.

On the 15th of December the association "Voted to accept the act of incorporation as the constitution, &c., of the association," and chose the following officers: David Hall, president; William F. Manley, secretary; J. W. Dunklee, treasurer; H. F. Lothrop, Cyrus Dike, Charles Hitchcock, Jeremiah Powers and Bassett Loveland, trustees.

This association, acting in their incorporated capacity, has tastefully laid out and improved

the grounds of the cemetery, so that it is now one of the most beautiful spots for the purpose to which it has been consecrated.

The first person buried in this cemetery was Richard M. Powers, who died Feb. 25, 1848, and was first interred on his home lot, and removed to the new cemetery July 4, 1857.

The Catholics have a cemetery which was laid out in 1867, the site of which is beautiful, but the grounds have been but little improved.

LIBRARIAN SOCIETY OF PITTSFORD.

In promoting the intellectual, moral and religious improvement of the people of the town this association must be ranked in its influence second only to that of the pulpit or the school-room. This society was formed as early as 1796, and its constitution commences as follows:

"We, the subscribers, desirous of collecting a Library for common use among ourselves, with a view to our improvement in Knowledge, Virtue and Piety, consisting of Books of a Moral, Historical, Philosophical and Theological kind, and others calculated to promote useful Literature: For the better execution of our purpose and Government of ourselves in such a Social Combination, do of our own free will mutually obligate ourselves according to the following Articles."

There were 20 articles in the constitution, all framed for the promotion of the objects of the society, as set forth in the preamble; and this was signed by about 80 persons, the most of whom took one share each, (a share being \$2,00) but several took two shares each. The funds thus raised were expended in purchasing books, which, with a large number donated to the society, soon formed quite a library, which was opened alike to all the members of the society.

Additions, by purchase and donations, were made from time to time, up to about the year 1838, when William Maclure, formerly a merchant of Philadelphia, but then residing in the city of Mexico, made the society a donation of \$400, which was augmented by subscriptions from the inhabitants of Pittsford to \$1000.00. This sum was expended in purchasing new books, which, with the books already on hand, constituted a library of over 2000 volumes. After the very liberal donation of Mr. Maclure, the library, in honor of that gentleman, was named the "Maclure Library." It is opened to all the citizens of the town by the payment of 50 cents, annually, by each person using it.*

* See Auto-Biography of Thomas Palmer, in pages following.—Ed.

FRAGMENTARY ITEMS.

June 20, 1784, a daughter was born to Ebenezer and Elizabeth Lyman, who has been long remembered for her rapid growth and enormous size, in proportion to her age. She died Jan. 23, 1794. In September previous to her death, being but little more than 9 years old, she weighed 174 pounds, and at the time of her death probably weighed 200 pounds. She was a healthy child, with common intelligence, and her strength was equal to her size. She caught a slight cold, and was somewhat unwell for about 2 weeks before she died, but ate a hearty breakfast on the morning preceding her death.

The first white child born in Pittsford was a daughter of Felix Powell. The exact date of its birth is not now known; but there can be but little doubt that it was in 1770—very soon after Mr. Powell located in Pittsford. The child lived but a few weeks. The first male child

was Alfred, son of Isaac and Elizabeth Buck, March 28, 1771. He grew to manhood, became a useful citizen, and died May 23, 1842, leaving several children, one of whom, Addison, still resides in town.

Who was the first person that died in this town? is a question which we fear cannot now be answered. Quite likely the infant daughter of Felix Powell was the first instance of death; but it would be interesting to know who was the first adult that died. Two persons are known to have died at a very early period—one of them was William Cox, Jr.,* and the other Isaac Rood; but we are not able to state the exact time of their death.

* William Cox had two sons named William: the first was born before the War, and died young; the second William was born in 1780, and is the one mentioned as having been buried in the second burying ground.

THE GREAT REBELLION.

The following is a list of men who enlisted under the call for 75,000 men.

	Co.	Regt.	Age.	Enl'd.	Must'd.	M'd out.	Remarks.
Willard A. Child,	G	1st	32	1861	May 2	Aug. 16	Assistant Surgeon.
Eugene A. Cooley,	"	"	18	"	"	"	
George H. Lincoln,	"	"	18	"	"	"	
Edmund R. Stiles,	"	"	43	"	"	"	
Henry Trumbull,	"	"	19	"	"	"	
Amos F. Wallace,	"	"	19	"	"	"	

List of men who enlisted under subsequent calls.

	Co.	Regt.	Age.	Enlisted.	Mustered in.	Remarks.
Thomas Alchin,	G	5th	33	Sept 4	Sept. 20	1st Lieut. com'd Sept. 10; resigned
H. H. Alexander,	C	7th	21	Nov. 6	Feb. 12, '62	Died Feb. 5, 1863. [Nov. 22, '61.
James W. Blair,	B	2d	18	Sept. 11	June 20	Discharged.
Peter H. Bowlin,	G	5th	18	Aug. 24	Sept. 16, '62	Died June 29, '62. [Fair Oaks.
Elisha C. Blodgett,	"	"	23	" 22	" "	Discharged Nov. 4, '62; wounded at
John Brisbuy,	"	"	23	" 24	" '61	[Feb'y 1, '64.
William H. Breed,	"	"	20	" 21	"	Promoted to corporal, then to serg't,
Willard C. Brown,	E	2d ss	19	Oct. 22	Feb. 12	
George Brown,	G	5th	18	Aug. 22	Sept. 16	Served full time, and re-enlisted.
Henry A. Burr,	H	1st cav.	22	Oct. 17	Nov. 19	Disc'd '62; re-enlis'd in Vt. reserved
William Cennell,	B	7th	21	Dec. 17	Feb. 12	Died Aug. 10, '62. [corps.
Willard A. Child,	G	4th	32	Aug. 29		Ass't surgeon, com. August 15, '61.
Dunham Clark,	H	5th	18	Sept. 19	Sept. 16	Died April 24, '62.
Sandy Cook,	C	4th	21	Aug. 28	" 20	Discharged July 9, '62.
Benjamin S. Cooley,	B	7th	33	Dec. 14	Feb. 12	Re-enlisted February 28, '64.
Eugene A. Cooley,	"	"	18	Nov. 25	"	Re-enlisted February 28, '64.
Peter Deforge,	"	"	18	Dec. 3	"	
EI Din,	"	"	21	" 11		Died of wounds, Dec. 14, '62.
James P. Elnier,	H	5th	23	Aug. 28		Transf'd to invalid corps, wounded.
Jeremiah Fallow,	B	7th	26	Dec. 17		Died in the service.
David Greenough,	H	1st cav	28	Sept. 23	Nov. 19	Discharged in the spring of '62.
Cha's Hemenway,	G	5th	32	Aug. 6	Sept. 16	Transferred to invalid corps, corp'l,
Daniel D. Hennessy,	"	7th	45	Nov. 23	Feb. 12	Died August 2, '62. [Sept. 1, '63.
Willard S. Humphrey,	B	2d	25	May 15	June 20	Discharged, Oct. 14, '62.
George M. Johnson,	"	"	29	" 16	"	
William Johnson,	G	5th	18	Aug. 21	Sept. 16	Discharged, October 30, '62.
Milton Kemp,	E	2d ss	20	Oct. 16		Discharged, June 26, '62.
Willis F. Keeler,	H	"	"	"		
Curtis Kimberly,	"	"	"	"		
Francis Ladabouche,	2d battery	21	Dec. 16			Deserted February 6, '63.
Michael Maloney,	B	7th	18	" 11		Died February 11, '64.
Henry A. Mitchell,	G	5th	22	Aug. 26	Sept. 16	Killed at the battle Fair Oaks, June
Edward Pelkey,	"	"	41	"	"	Discharged, Dec. 14, '61. [29, '62.
Jeremiah Pelkey,	"	"	32	Sept. 2	"	Discharged, '63.

	Co.	Reg't.	Age.	Enlisted.	Mustered in.	Remarks.
William Pelky,	A	3d	34	Sept. 2	Sept. 16, '61	Discharged. [ry, '64—exch'd, '65.
Edward Phalen,	B	7th	18	Dec. 3	Feb. 12	Taken prisoner in Florida, Februa-
Amos Potter,	"	"	21	Nov. 25	"	Re-enlisted.
Rollin C. Phillips,	R	2d	19			
William H. Rowe,	G	5th	38	Aug. 22	Sept. 16	Discharged January 6, '64.
Jerome Smith, 2d Vt. battery			18	Oct. 14	Dec. 16	Discharged August 24, '63.
William D. Smith,	E	2d ss	18	Oct. 16	Feb. 12	Died October 1, '63.
Charles H. Spencer,	K	1st cav	23	Sept. 17	Nov. 19	Promoted sergeant.
Daniel W. Taft,	G	"	18	Oct. 2	"	Discharged about June, '62.
Henry Trumbull,	H	5th	19	Aug. 24	Sept. 16	Discharged Nov. 15, '62, wounded.
Arnold F. Wallace, 2d Vt. bat.			19	Oct. 15	Dec. 16	Pro. cor., & Oct. 15, '63, pro. sergt.
William S. Walker,	B	7th		Dec. 9		Discharged October 8, '62.
Seneca E. Wheeler,	I	"	20	Dec. 28	Feb. 12	Died August 8, '62.
Dan K. Hall,	G	12th	19	Aug. 18	Oct. 4, '64	Promoted second Lieutenant.
Rufus E. Jones,	"	"	22	"	"	Sergeant. Mustered out, July 14.
Stephen C. Allen,	"	"	29	"	"	
Alexander Bean,	"	"	24	"	"	
George W. Barnard,	"	"	33	Aug. 25	Aug. 25	
Cornelius Bradley,	"	"	23	" 20	" 20	
Thomas Clark,	"	"	24	" 18	" 18	
Henry S. Dike,	"	"	22	" 19	" 19	
Robert Elliott,	"	"	26	"	"	
George Granger,	"	"	33	Aug. 18	Aug. 18	
Charles Hudson,	"	"	21	" 20	" 20	
Caleb R. Hendee,	"	"	20	" 18	" 18	
John Keough,	"	"	20	" 22	" 22	
Milton V. Kemp,	"	"	20	" 18	Aug. 22	
Alven S. Kemp,	"	"	36	" 20	"	
William H. Morseman,	"	"	22	" 19	"	
George H. Morseman,	"	"	24	" 18	"	
Felix Poro,	"	"	21	"	"	
Jock Poro,	"	"	24	" 21	"	
Chig Poro,	"	"	21	" 23	"	
William H. Palmer,	"	"	24	" 18	"	
Amos J. Powers,	"	"	20	" 20	"	
Dennis Smith,	"	"	35	" 20	"	
Ithiel B. Worden,	"	"	23	" 18	"	
Hannibal L. Gould,	K	12th	22	" 25	"	Died May 26, 1863.
Daniel L. Gould,	"	"	24	" 25	"	Mustered out July 14, '63.
John Fredet,	"	"	18	" 25	"	" "
Albert W. Fletcher,	H	*14th	31	Sept. 10	Oct. 21	" 30
Albert Bassett,	"	"	31	"	"	Left—arms shot off, in battle of Get-
Isaac Gates,	H	"	23	"	"	Mustered out July 30. [tysburgh.
Edward L. Farmer,	"	"	21	Sept. 16	Oct. 21	Captured and taken to Richmond.
				1862.		
George N. Badger,	C	10th	23	July 28	Sept. 1	
Charles Bowers,	I	7th	18	Feb. 11		Promoted corporal.
Thomas O. Brien,	B	9th cav	26	June 11	July 9	Discharged January 16, 1863.
James D. Butler, Jr.,	"	"	18	June 9	July 9	Discharged April 2, '63.
James Blair,	C	10th	18	July 21	Sept. 1	
Loomis C. Fay,	B	9th	18	June 2	July 9	Deserted October 2, '62.
Jesse Gerard,	"	"	38	May 29	July 9	Discharged September 2, '63.
Harvey Green,	C	10th	42	Dec. 2	Dec. 26	" Aug. 23, '63.
Samuel H. Green,	C	2d ss	36	Dec. 18	"	[Aug. 28, 62.
E. V. N. Hitchcock,	"	7th	20		Feb. 4	Com'd 1st Lieut; promoted captain
Edwin S. Hudson,	"	10th	20	Aug. 2	Sept. 1	Pro. hospital stew'd; died Aug. 22,
Frank King,	G	5th	23	Dec. 7	Dec. 12	[1863.
Charles Leonard,	C	10th	22	July 31	Sept. 1	
Willard H. Mitchill,	I	7th	19	Feb. 8	Feb. 12	Mustered out, August 30, 1864.
William Peabody,	C	10th	21	July 21	Sept. 1	2d Serg't; pro. 1st Serg't Oct. 6, '63.
William Pelky,	G	5th	18	Aug. 14	"	
Charles Prevost,	"	"	19	"	"	
Peter Prevost,	C	7th	18	Dec. 16	Feb. 12	
Francis A. Prevost,	I	7th	23	Jan. 15	"	Re-enlisted—drummer.
Nathan N. Wescott,	C	10th	36	July 28		
Marcus Atwood,	"	"	20	Aug. 4	Sept. 11	Killed in battle, November 27, '63.
William H. Brackett,	"	"	22	" 2	"	Promoted hospital steward.
Charles H. Burr,	"	"	19	" 4	Sept. 1	Fifer.

* The 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th and 16th Regiments were 9 months men.

	Co.	Rgt.	Age.	Enlisted.	Mustered in.	Remarks.
William A. Child,	C	Sur'n	32			Elected and commissioned August
Thomas Cunningham,	C	surg'n	18	Aug. 2	Sept. 1	[6, 1862.
John C. Hart,	U	1st ss			" 4	Died November 18, 1862.
Byron D. Morgan,	C	10th	19	Aug. 4	" 1	
Charles Myatt,	G	5th	18	"	"	
William Pelky,	"	"	18	"	"	
1863.						
Elliot Bean,	M	11th	18	July 21		
Augustus L. Breed,	B	9th	27	Dec. 18	Dec. 26	
Charles F. Church,	C	11th	26	" 7	" 12	
Nathan B. Dutton,	"	"	42	" "	" "	
Darwin Johnson,	"	"	34	" "	" "	
Frank Kiug,	G	5th	23	" "	" "	
Julius J. Prevost,	M	11th	18	July 21		
Edward Pelky,	G	5th	22	Dec. 7	Dec. 12	
Joseph N. Perry,	L	11th	21	May 27		Discharged January 15, 1864.
Hyman C. Rickard,	M	"	22	July 3		
George H. Swift		3d ss				
Edmund R. Stiles,	C	10th	44	Dec. 8	Dec. 26	
Peter Trudeau,	M	11th	21	July 21		
1864.						
Martin Duffy,		17th		April 12		
Daniel Haley,		"		Mar 15	April 12	
Morris Murphy	G	5th	37	"	"	Deserted March 9, '64.
Orville H. Prouty,	H	17th	21	Mar 31	"	
Samuel Senical,	C	10th	19	Feb. 13	Oct. 14	
John R. Wightman,	G	17th	18	Mar 15	April 12	
Henry C. Wood,	"	"		"	"	
<i>Re-enlisted Veterans.</i>						
James R. Mansfield,	F	4th		Dec. 16 '63		
John Bushey,	G	5th		"		
George Brown,	G	5th			'64	
Charles K. Spencer,	K	1st cav		Mar 25		
Eugene Cooley,	B	7th		Feb 28		
Benjamin S. Cooley,	"	"		"		
Francis A. Prevost,	"	"		"		
Joseph Soulie,	"	"		"		
Peter Prevost,	C	7th		"		
Nelson Vever,	I	7th		"		
Willard C. Brown,	E	2d reg. ss		"		
Willis F. Keeler,	H	"		"		
Henry A. Burr,	Veteran reserve corps					
Charles A. Nichols,	B	7th		Feb. 28		
James Hammersly,			32	June 6		First enlistment.
John Fredet,			20	Aug. 15		Second enlistment for one year.
Peter Thomas,			21	"		" "
Isaac Root,		7th		"		" "
Albert Fredet,		"		"		First enlistment.
Scott Maynard,	C	10th		Feb., 1865.		"
Michael Higgins,		7th				Hancock's Veterans.
James D. Butler, Jr.						

TOWN REPRESENTATIVES.

Pittsford has been represented in the General Assembly of the State since 1778 by 33 different persons, as follows:

By Jonathan Fassett, in 1778, '83 and '84—by Ebenezer Drury in '79, '80 '81 and '82—Eleezer Harwood, in 1785—by Gideon Cooley, in 1787—by Noah Hopkins, in 1788 and '89—by Benjamin Cooley, in 1790, '91, '92, '93, and '97—by Thomas Hammond, in 1794, '99, 1800, '01, '02, '05, '08, '10, '11 and '12—by Amos Kellogg, in 1795, '96 and '98—by Caleb Hendee, Jr., in 1803, '04, '06, '07 '09, '13, '15, '17, '20, '21 and '22—by William Harrington, in

1814 and '16—Gordon Newell, 1818 and '19—Jonathan Warner '23, '24 and '25—Lyman Granger, '26 and '27—German Hammond, '28 Josiah Barlow, '29 and 30—German F. Hendee, '35 and '52—Samuel H. Kellogg, '36, '37, '38, '39, '42, '43 and '44—Henry Simonds, '40 and '41—Thomas F. Bogue, '45—Jaffrey Barnes, '46 and '47—David Hall, '48 and '49—Simeon Gilbert, '50 and '51—Charles Hitchcock, '53 and '54—H. W. Merrill, '55—Jonathan Warner, '56 and '57—Jaffrey A. Randall, '58 and '59—Chester Granger, '60 and '61—Henry F. Lothrop, '62 and '63—Isaac C. Whea-

ton, '64 and '65—Asa Nurse, '66 and '67—Daniel P. Peabody, '68 and '69—Carlos A. Hitchcock, '70 and '71—A.M. Caverly, '72 and '73. In 1785, 1831, '32, '33 and '34, no representatives were chosen.

REV. ELEAZER HARWOOD.

Of the ancestry of Rev. Eleazer Harwood very little is known. According to tradition he was born in Hardwick, Mass., about the year 1737. His early advantages for mental improvement were exceedingly limited, but by diligence and perseverance he acquired a very good English education; and possessing a vigorous and well balanced mind, he soon became a man of influence, and was noted for sound judgment and ardent piety. While a young man he became a weaver by trade—a business which he was intending to follow for a livelihood through life,—and married Elizabeth, a daughter of Samuel Montague, May 28, 1761; and either then, or very soon after, located in Bennington, Vt.; he and Mrs. Harwood became members of the Bennington church at the time of its organization in 1762. June 9, 1768, Mr. Harwood and Joseph Safford were elected deacons, and the first of which there is any record. As early as 1776 he bought a lot of land in Pittsford, with the intention of removing here with his family; but the disturbances growing out of the war caused a postponement of his removal till 1780, when he took up his permanent residence in Pittsford. For the first five years of his residence here his time was divided between his trade and the cultivation and improvement of his land. He was one of the most active and influential in organizing the Congregational church of Pittsford, April 14, 1784, and was chosen one of the first two deacons. Being a ready and easy speaker, gifted in prayer, well read in the Scriptures, and a very devoted Christian, the church extended to him a call to become their first pastor. Here a new field was opened to his mind, and one he had never thought of entering; but after careful consideration and earnest prayer for divine guidance, he felt it his duty to accept the call, and was accordingly ordained and installed about the 17th of March, 1785. As a pastor he was very successful, and blessed with extensive revivals; one, in 1803, is still remembered by a few of our older inhabitants. He died May 19, 1807, "much beloved by all who knew him."

REV. ELISHA RICH

Was the son of Elisha, who was born in Oxford, Mass.,—married Mary Davis, and located in Sutton, where he had the following children:

Thomas, Elisha, Nathaniel, Charles, Mary, Jacob, Elizabeth, Caleb, Ebenezer, Hannah, Sarah, Judith and Joseph.

Elisha, the second son, was born April 7, 1740, and at the age of 14 years, apprenticed to a gunsmith, a trade which he learned and practised some years. He was pious from his youth, and at a very early age commenced preaching the Baptist doctrines. He married Phebe, "daughter of Nathaniel Bachelder and Experience his wife," of Brimfield, Mass., and located in Royalston, of which town he was one of the early settlers, and the proprietors thereof gave him, in 1771, the title to "settler's lot," containing 200 acres, "he having settled two families thereon, and in all respects done and performed the duty of two settlers on said lot."*

From Royalston he removed to Framingham, where he preached a short time, and from thence to Chelmsford, where he preached about two years, and was there ordained October 4, 1774. About the year 1777 he removed to Saltash (now Plymouth) Vt., where he remained about one year, and then moved to Clarendon, where he resided 5 years. He located in Pittsford in the spring of 1783, and on the formation of the Baptist church the following year, was employed as their preacher; though he was not installed till March 17, '85. He continued his pastoral labors with the church till April 23, 1803, when the church "voted to dismiss Elder Elisha Rich from the pastoral charge of this church, by agreement with the Elder and the church." Soon after the termination of his pastorate here, he removed to Pennsylvania, and located near Sugar River, a branch of the Susquehanah, where he and his wife soon after died.

GEN. CALEB HENDEE.

As already stated General Hendee was born in Connecticut, and came to Pittsford in the early settlement of the town. His early school advantages were very limited; but he possessed a strong mind, and, by close application to study, soon become proficient in almost every branch pertaining to a thorough English education. But his principal forte was mathematics, to which he devoted a large share of his attention, and in this department of learning became quite celebrated as a teacher, and young men from different sections of the country frequently resorted to him for instruction.

* Royalston Records.

His talents, promptness and energy soon began to command the respect of his fellow-citizens. He was appointed land-surveyor when 19 years of age, being sworn into that office May 30, 1788, and appointed county surveyor for Rutland county in March, 1798, and surveyor-general in October, 1817. He was chosen one of the listers of the town in 1790, when but 21 years of age, which office he held more than 30 years; twice or three times he served as assessor under the General Government.

In 1821 and '24 he was chosen a delegate to the county conventions for those years, for equalizing the appraisals in the county. In March, 1793, he was appointed first constable and collector of taxes, and in October, '97, by the Legislature a justice of the peace—to which office he was re-elected from year to year till 1826, when he resigned. He was appointed first side or assistant judge of the county court in October, 1806, and judge of probate in '09 and '10. He was elected town clerk and town treasurer in March, 1800, and re-elected every year, with one exception, till '26, when he declined a re-election. He was appointed ensign in the 3d company of the 3d regiment of the 2d brigade, and 2d division of the militia of the State, in 1794, and captain of the same company, Oct. 29, '95; major of the said regiment, Feb. 25, 1801; brigade major and inspector soon after; colonel, August 28, '07, and brigadier general, October 21, 1807, which office he held till October, 1810, when he resigned, and was honorably discharged.

He was elected a representative from this town to the General Assembly of the State in 1803, and was re-elected in the years '04, '06, '07, '09 '13, '15, '17, '20, '21 and '22.

In 1814 he commanded a company of volunteers on an expedition to Plattsburgh, and joined General McComb in the defence of that place; but did not arrive there till the day after the battle was fought.

He was frequently appointed on committees by the Legislature, superior and county courts, to lay out roads, &c. It will thus be seen that he was one of the foremost men of the town, and his public services, extending from 1788, up to the time when the infirmities of age and failing health compelled him to retire to private life, are interwoven with a large proportion of the town's history. He died Dec. 4, 1854 aged 86 years.

HON. THOMAS HAMMOND

Was born in Newton, Mass., Feb. 20, 1762, and

at the age of four years was carried to Leicester, where he was bound to a farmer by the name of Denny, in whose service he remained 16 years. In 1778 he enlisted in the Continental army, and was stationed several months at West Point, where he served as 5th corporal—a position of which, as he used to say, he felt prouder than of any other he ever afterwards held. He served but 9 months in the army, and then returned to Leicester. In 1782 he came to Shaftsbury, Bennington county, Vt., where he married Hannah, daughter of Ichabod Cross, March 25, 1784. The following year his father-in-law gave him 110 acres of land in Pittsford, upon which he built a log-house, and commenced to reside here the same year.

His indomitable energy, sound judgment and strict integrity soon placed him in the front rank of his fellow-townsmen, and he was entitled to and received their confidence and esteem. The long pending land-title controversy between the Yorkers and Green Mountain Boys having been finally adjusted by an agreement on the part of the State to pay to New York the sum of \$30,000, in full satisfaction of their claim to the title of lands, or the right of jurisdiction in this State, Colonel Hammond was charged with the duty of transporting the hard money to Albany, on which occasion he was accompanied by the then treasurer of the State, Hon. Samuel Mattocks, on horseback, armed with a sword, and attended by his son, afterwards Governor Mattocks, to guard the precious metals.

Colonel Hammond held, at different times, almost every office in the gift of his fellow-townsmen. He represented the town in the General Assembly of the State ten years; was repeatedly chosen by the freemen of the State as one of the executive Council, and for seven years was one of the judges of the county court. In all the public stations which he was called to fill, he was distinguished for unwavering integrity and profound sagacity. He was a man of piety, and did much to support the religious institutions of the town—was a warm friend of the Bible, missionary, tract and other kindred causes, to five of which, including the Colonization Society, he left legacies by his last will. He died April 4, 1847.

CATHOLIC CHURCH IN PITTSFORD.

FROM THE BISHOP OF BURLINGTON.

The Catholic congregation of Pittsford is made up chiefly of Irish farmers. They number about 100 families and are regularly at-

tended from Brandon. The Catholic church of Pittsford, which is a substantial brick building, was erected through the care of Rev. Ch. Boylan of Rutland in the year 1859. The congregation has also a grave-yard which has not yet been consecrated. The title of the church is St. Alphonsus Maria, in memory of St. Alphonsus Liguori lately proclaimed Doctor of the Church.

MICAHIAH FAIRFIELD

was born in 1786, and went to college from Pittsford. He was the valedictorian of his class. He was graduated at Andover Theological Seminary in 1811, in that little immortal class which originated the missionary enterprise. Judson, Newell and Rice were among his classmates, and Mills was his room-mate. He was of the same spirit with them, and was only prevented by protracted disease of the eyes from entering on the same work. He spent several years in the service of the American Bible Society, and afterward was agent of the Baptist Missionary Society. For more than fifty years, he labored in the ministry, evading neither toil nor sacrifice. He became a resident of Virginia, and a slaveholder by marriage, but as early as 1825, he repudiated the system of slavery, liberated his own slaves, and took such decided anti-slavery action that he was driven from the State. He then went to Ohio, and cast the first anti-slavery vote in Miami County. He died 19th of February, 1858.

He had two daughters and two sons, one of whom is Rev. Edmund B. Fairfield, D. D., LL.D., President of Hinsdale College, Michigan.

P. H. W.

ASHLEY SAMPSON

was born in Cornwall in 1789 or '90. He was preceptor of an academy in Saratoga County, N. Y., and at the same time studied law with Samuel Young, Esq., of Ballston, 1812-17. In 1817, he commenced practice in Pittsford, and in 1819, removed to Rochester, where he resided till his death. He was first judge of Munroe County Court, 1823-25 and 1838-43. In 1844, he was a member of the legislature of New York. He died 12th November, 1857.

In person, he bore a marked resemblance to Jackson and Calhoun, being tall, slender, and having his head surmounted with short iron-grey hair. He also resembled them in

character, and was of the same political faith. He was a learned and acute lawyer, a man of rare wit and of severe critical judgment. He was a bold and uncompromising friend of religion and good morals, and for many years an elder in the Presbyterian church. He was an ardent advocate of temperance in the early movements of 1827-29, and formed the first county temperance society in Western New York. He was twice married; first to a Miss Gregory; and secondly, about a fortnight before his death, to a Mrs. Bryan. He had no children.

P. H. W.

AUTOBIOGRAPHIC PAPER OF THOMAS H.

PALMER.

A friend of yours called on me a few months ago, while I lay on a bed of sickness from which there were but slight hopes of my ever rising, with a request from you that I would furnish some incidents of my life for your Magazine, which I promised to send you in case of my recovery. This promise I now proceed to perform, though I think it extremely doubtful whether the simple events I have to record will possess sufficient interest to authorize the publication of this; however, you are the proper judge; and you are at perfect liberty, either to omit the whole article or to prune or abridge it as you may see fit.

I was born in Scotland in 1782, in the town of Kelso, in the classic region of the Tweed and the Twist. Till the age of eighteen, I resided within a stone's throw of the fine remains of one of the largest of the Scottish abbeys built by David 1. in 1128, and in full view of the Eildon Hills, the castle of Roxburgh, the palace of Fleurs, and many other residences, all of which from the Eildon Hills downward, stand on the immediate banks of the Tweed. The Cheviot range, which divided England from Scotland, was also a conspicuous object in the landscape. A taste for the beauties of Nature was thus early formed, which had its influence in determining my choice of Vermont over States more highly favored by climate, eighteen of which I had previously visited.

My father was a bookseller, and published a newspaper, of large circulation for those times. But, as he took a decided stand with the republicans in the stirring days of the French revolution, the gentry used all their powerful influence to reduce its patronage,

and otherwise injure his business. As it was difficult, not to say impossible to overcome such a combination without a sacrifice of principle, my father began arrangements to abandon the strife, and resort to free America, but was prevented by a sudden illness, which cut him off at the age of fifty-one, in the year 1799; leaving me to conduct the business when only sixteen, with two older sisters and two younger brothers dependent on me for a livelihood. At first it was supposed that sympathy for the bereaved young family would lead to a cessation of persecution, but, disappointed in that, I determined to carry out my father's plan of emigration, and the whole family removed to Philadelphia in 1801. Here my elder brother and I established a book-printing office, which in a few years became quite extensive, being noted for the more difficult kinds of work, such as the mathematics, foreign languages, &c. which no other printers at that time were sufficiently acquainted with. This business suited my taste and I should probably have continued it for life, but for one circumstance. At the close of the war of 1812, the mercantile body was seized with a spirit of speculation, in which the booksellers (our chief employers) were by no means behind hand. The panic of 1817, followed, with heavy failures, causing the loss of our whole property and somewhat more. Fortunately our *credit* stood well, and our friends urged commencing anew, offering us every necessary facility. Accordingly I commenced successfully, but I determined, as soon as I could realize a competency, to retire to a farm in the country, and abandon a business in which safety depended, not on my own prudence, but on that of others.

Accordingly, in 1826, I sold out my establishment, removed to Vermont, my brother having died in 1817—resided for 2 years in Rutland, and in 1828, bought a farm in Pittsford, where I have ever since remained.

Having been chosen one of the three town superintendents of schools, I was mortified to find how inefficient these institutions were in laying a sound foundation for self-culture, the chief aim appearing to be the mere enunciation of "dead vocables as Carlyle styles words, without ideas, mechanically taught, the whole little better than a mere

gabble of sounds, both teacher and parents, seemingly, being satisfied if the words were pronounced right, with a slight attention to the stops. Here is employment for me thought I, for many years to come! But how to set to work? The first step, evidently, was to bring the community to see affairs in their true light. With this view, I proposed the establishment of town and county lyceums, which should combine discussions of scientific subjects with that of education.

In the autumn of 1829, therefore, with the assistance of Mr. Joseph Hitchcock, and of two or three other gentlemen, I canvassed the town, and procured upwards of 200 subscribers of half a dollar each, to procure scientific apparatus, I to pay for lights, and my two colleagues in the superintendency, Rev. W. (now Dr.) Child * and Dr. A. G. Dana, † engaged to assist in the lectures, which were delivered once a week. In the introductory lecture, to which the people of the county generally were invited, the advantages of a lyceum on education were strongly urged, and shortly after similar institutions to ours were formed in Rutland, Castleton, and other places.

Soon after the opening of our lyceum, a meeting was held at Montpelier to inquire into the best means of establishing such institutions throughout the State, at which committees were appointed for each county to endeavour to carry this matter into effect. The committee for Rutland County were Solomon Foot, ‡ then principal of Castleton Seminary, now Senator of the United States, Amos Bliss|| of Poultney, and myself; and a meeting was soon after held at Pittsford, where a county lyceum was organized, of which Judge Williams of Rutland, was elected president, and myself the year following—public business preventing the Judge from attending the meetings. The chief good effected by this institution lay in encouraging discussions as to the state of the schools, by which much attention was elicited in the community to this important object.

In the summer of 1838, while on a visit to Philadelphia, I visited the Hall of the Society for the cultivation of the Natural Sciences, when I was shown a number of valuable books and specimens, which I learned were

* Of Castleton then—† Of Brandon.

‡ || Since deceased.

the gift of Wm. Maclure, formerly a merchant of Philadelphia, but now retired with an ample fortune, and living in the city of Mexico. From what I then heard of him. I supposed that W. Maclure would probably be well inclined to assist our efforts for the improvement of education in Vermont. I accordingly wrote him an account of our doings for the preceding 9 years, and after saying that the youth, on leaving school, were beginning to enquire after books, which their less educated parents saw no necessity of providing for them, I asked whether he felt willing to assist us in the formation of a town library which should be open alike to all classes and ages, and suggested the sum of \$100, on his part, on condition that we should add to it a like sum. In reply to this *not very* modest request, I received word that he had sent orders to his Philadelphia banker to honor my draft for \$400 on receiving proof, authenticated by the town authorities, that a like sum had been raised for the library by the inhabitants. A subscription was accordingly raised by Mr. B. F. Winslow and myself, and upwards of \$600, raised, amounting with my draft for \$400, to \$1000, a handsome sum, for the *foundation* of a library for an exclusively agricultural town. The library has since been largely increased by the annual payments, by frequent payments from individuals, and by valuable works from Congress, procured by the kind attention of W. Henry, of Bellows Falls, and Senator Foote, of Rutland. This library is not owned in shares, but is open to every inhabitant of the town on equal terms, whether subscribers or not, namely, on payment of fifty cents a year, or one cent a week. The books may be changed as often as the readers desire, the library being open the whole of every working day.

As soon as the Philadelphia draft was paid, and the subscriptions collected in town, a meeting of the subscribers was held, a constitution adopted, securing the right of every inhabitant of the town to the use of the library, and the Rev. W. Child and myself appointed a committee to proceed to Boston, purchase the books, and have a catalogue printed, all of which was successfully accomplished; the superintendence of the printing being kindly undertaken by the Rev. Mr. Jenks of that city. Meanwhile a vote of thanks was forwarded to Mr. Maclure, at

Mexico, with a copy of the constitution, to which he replied in answer, that so well was he pleased with the result of his gift, that he authorized me to make a somewhat similar offer to a few of the adjoining towns, viz. that he would advance \$200, one hundred in cash, and the other in such books as he should select in New York, specifying as the books of his choice, the publications of the London "Society for the Diffusion of useful Knowledge," republished in New York, to each town that should raise \$200 for a library on a similar plan to ours. I should instantly have made public this very liberal offer but for the fact, that, on the receipt of his letter my whole mind was engaged with a scheme for a *free Normal School*, which I had long been convinced was the great desideratum in our system of education, and without which no improvement of much importance would be effected. For how *can* there be better schools without better teachers? and how find better teachers till they themselves were better taught? Without delay; therefore, I forwarded to Mr. Maclure a full outline of my plan of the School for Teachers, combining moral with intellectual training, the development of the conscience with the culture of the judgment and of the reasoning powers. As I had successfully designated a sum in the case of the library affair, I concluded to do the same in that of the school; and, \$50,000 would be wanted in all. I asked Maclure whether he would be disposed to advance \$25,000 in case the remainder could be raised in the State. But, alas! for the uncertainty of even the best and most promising of human expectations. Before there was time for me to receive an answer, I saw an announcement of Mr. Maclure's death in the papers, while he was preparing to return to the United States. A few weeks afterward, I learned, through a gentleman of Philadelphia, then just returned from Mexico, that for weeks previous to Mr. Maclure's death, he would talk about nothing but a *great Educational Scheme* in New England, which he intended to visit as soon as he reached the United States. So near did we arrive at what doubtless would have produced a most happy revolution in our schools. For, from Mr. M's ability which was undoubted, and his patriotic generosity, which was fully equal, it would seem pretty certain I think, that his share in the work

would have been performed. Nor can there remain a doubt respecting the funds to be provided by the people of Vermont. I have seen too much of their liberality towards sound educational projects to doubt their coming readily up to the occasion, especially when such a golden nest egg was in view.

In the autumn of 1844, Wm. Slade, one of the sons of Vermont who never lost an opportunity of forwarding the cause of freedom and of education, was chosen Governor of the State, and I, soon after, entered into a correspondence with him respecting the state of the schools. He invited me to Middlebury to consult and to make known my views to the heads of the college, the ministers of the town, and such other literary gentlemen as he should invite. Here it was determined that a great effort should be made to have the school-law remodeled, and I offered my services to canvass the State, make known the deficiencies of the schools and place memorials to the legislature in the hands of efficient men in every county. A public meeting was accordingly called at Middlebury, to pave the way for this extensive operation, at which a committee was appointed to correspond with influential men in every town, I was to visit, who were requested to call meetings at the time I should specify, and take measures to have them well attended. This tour occupied me from June to September. Everywhere I met with a warm reception; and had no difficulty in procuring volunteers to act for me in those towns I could not myself visit. The result of this canvass was auspicious. On the meeting of the legislature, the tables of both houses were literally loaded with memorials for a more efficient school-law, and a statute was passed in 1845, that provided both suitable examination for the teachers and superintendence for the schools.

This law has since been altered. It now resembles that of Massachusetts. A Board of Education is established, with a secretary who devotes his whole time to the care and superintendence of the schools, holding institutes, &c.

In 1845, I was invited to Baltimore, where a new university was about to be organized, with a Normal School attached, which it was proposed that I should superintend. The object was to supercede the old university which was in the hands of the Catholics,

which enjoyed a sufficient endowment under the control of the legislature, but was said to have become wholly inefficient and behind the times. The regents of the new university were chiefly if not wholly composed of the Protestant ministers of the city. After explaining my views to the board, I was placed at the head of the Normal School, but the whole plan failed, owing to the refusal of the legislature to change the destination of the funds.

In the year 1852 my mind was much engaged on the subject of *peace*, and I determined to make an effort to procure a unanimous expression of the voters of the town of Pittsford in its favor, by a memorial to the President, requesting him "to propose to all nations with whom we have intercourse, a provision in our treaties with them for referring to the decision of umpires all misunderstandings that cannot be satisfactorily adjusted by amicable negotiation." This effort was eminently successful, not only in receiving the signatures of all I saw, but frequently in producing a change of sentiment in the minds of the signers, many of whom expressed surprise that so simple an expedient for the preservation of peace had never before occurred to them. "Why, this is what has to be done at last," was the general remark. "War does not, cannot settle any thing, except that one nation is stronger than the other." Much encouraged by such sentiments, I determined to extend the circulation of the memorial to the whole congressional district, and two of my friends proffering their aid, a very large number of signers was procured, and the roll forwarded to President Fillmore, who replied, in a very polite, though rather indefinite letter.

Shortly after this, on consultation with the Rev. Mr. Merrill,* one of the most ardent advocates of peace, and other gentlemen, a general meeting of the friends of peace was held at Pittsford, at which the practicability of procuring a "*State Memorial*" was fully discussed, and it was determined to invoke the aid of the ministry in bringing about this desirable end. I offered to make a tour through the State, to place a sufficient number of memorials in the hands of the clergy of all denominations, and to request their signatures to a pledge, that they would, "by

* Rev. Thomas A. Merrill, Middlebury

sermons, by prayers, and by all reasonable efforts, contribute their influence to give effect to the great enterprise," alluding to a simultaneous effort in several European countries. This movement was as successful as the other. Every minister that I saw, to the number of 91, attached his name to the pledge, and promised to place the memorials to the President in the hands of efficient men. These memorials, when completed, were forwarded to me through the post-office, and after uniting them into one great roll, sent to President Pierce through the mail. He was not so polite as president Fillmore, however. He took no notice whatever of the transaction.

I have now related the principal public events of my career. Many others might be mentioned, especially those connected with the cause of educational reform. But I forbear; and close with a list of my public literary efforts:

1. *The Historical Register*, 4 vols. 8 vo. This was a semi-annual History of the United States, published at Washington during the war of 1812, embracing a full history of that transaction, and of the proceedings of Congress, during the period, with all the documents, both British and American.

2. *A Chart of the Constitution of the United States*, and of those of the several states, exhibiting a comparative view of these instruments in a small compass, hung on rollers, and varnished. 1817.

3. *The Teacher's Manual*; being an exposition of a Complete System of Education physical, intellectual, and moral, suited for the Youth of a Free Nation, 12 mo. Published at Boston, 1840, by the American Institute of Instruction. at cost price, their prize of \$ 500 having been awarded to it.

4. *The Moral Instructor*; or culture of the Heart, Affections. and Intellect, while learning to read. In four parts, 18 mo. and 12 mo. These books differ in essential particulars, from all other School-books:—1. The pupil is not merely required to repeat the substance of what he reads, but his conscience and his reasoning powers are developed and exercised in every lesson, by the use of these and similar questions; Did John do right or wrong? Why? What ought he to have done then? 2. False or unsound motives of action are never presented to the child, by holding out sensual gratifications

as the reward of good actions, nor deprivations, pains, nor accidents dragged in as the chastisements of bad conduct; but he is uniformly referred to the inward delights of virtue.—Published by Ticknor and Fields, Boston.

5. *Arithmetic, Oral and Written*, practically applied by means of suggestive questions. The object of this work is to introduce shorter and more rapid processes, diminishing the number of figures by more than a half; and to develope and invigorate the reasoning powers of the pupil, leading him, in all cases, by means of suggestive questions, to form all his rules for himself. Boston, Crocker and Brewster, 1854.

Dictionary of Proper Names; comprising Universal Biography; Ancient, Biblical, Medieval, and Modern Geography;—Mythology of Greece and Rome; of Scandinavia and Germany; of Gaul and ancient Britain; of Central and Southern Asia; of the two Americas; of the Isles of the Pacific, &c.; embracing every important word not to be found in the English Dictionary, nearly finished.*

THOMAS PALMER

was married to Joanna Fenton, then of Rutland, in 1822. They had 5 sons and 3 daughters, all of whom were living at the death of the parents.

In Pittsford Mr. Palmer peacefully closed his days at the age of 78 years, July 20, 1861. Mrs. Palmer died in Boston, March 14, 1872 or 3. The funeral was from the Pittsford residence. She was buried beside her husband.

We (Ed.) visited Mr. and Mrs. Palmer once at Pittsford and Mrs. Palmer once again after the death of her husband. Mr. Palmer was pleased with the Gazetteer and its plan, and Mrs. Palmer until her death continued her kindness for and subscription to it; she was an affable, pleasing and intelligent woman—a woman it seemed to us, just suited to her worthy husband. In stature, Mr. Palmer was a little less than medium, of even features, sprightly in motion, quick and clear in perception, earnest, courteous and dignified in manners, thorough in his work and of per-

* The Mss. nearly ready for press, a failure in his eyes from which he never recovered, compelled him to relinquish it. He regarded it as his great work. It was his favorite one. Ed.

severing energy and industry in accomplishing it. [From notice of Mr. Palmer in Vermont read by Mr. Wm. Cotting.] "In habits, frugal, simple, neat, orderly; conservative rather than otherwise, viewing innovations with cautiousness from fear that he might impair that which time and experience had rendered useful—yet no such attachment to popular customs and dogmas as to cause him to shut his eyes to principle or ideas in advance of what had already become popular." Firm in his own convictions, liberal, tolerant, ready to listen to views and opinions in conflict with his own. Retiring rather than forward, yet could enter into the hilarity of the juvenile circle and conduct to profit the sports and recreations of the social gatherings of his neighborhood. His method of improving the whole of society was to begin at the foundation, remove the obstacles, correct the errors and improve the condition of the lower stratum, and so cause the whole to amend. It scarce need be told he was intensely anti-slavery. Several ineffectual efforts were made by a few individuals who thought they saw in him the requisite qualifications to elect him a member of the State legislature. Had there been less desire in seeking for offices for men, and more regard paid to selecting men for office, he might have honored the bench or graced the legislative halls of his adopted State."

Some few years before his death, he built upon an eminence on his farm that overlooked almost the entire town, a two-story brick house, fashioned after the solid English style, which is covered with a durable cement giving it the appearance of marble—a monument of his taste combining elegance with plainness and utility." We supposed it to be marble, so much it had the appearance at the time of our first visit, and admired it very much, surrounded as it was by the distant grandeur of mountains and intermediate beauty of a wide and pleasantly diversified landscape.—ED.

CEMETERY DEDICATION HYMN.

BY REV. CHARLES LEON WALKER.

O Thou to whose eternal years
No grief, or loss, or change is known,
We hallow here our place of tears
For death that dwells with us alone.

Here hearts that bleed will sadly turn,—
Here Pity fill the drooping eye,

And stricken Hope with love will yearn
O'er us who fade away and die.

Yet we who weep, and they who rest,
Alike are known and near to Thee;
And they are dearer to Thy breast
Than to our hearts they e'er can be.

Bless then this spot, where years shall bring
Thy loved ones, Lord, to their repose;
Spread o'er them here Thy sheltering wing,
And in Thy peace their dust enclose.

So shall this place of tears be made
The Hill of Hope, the Field of Peace:
Here calmly then can we be laid
To wait the hour when Time shall cease.

And when these bending skies have flown,
And all who sleep shall rise again,
Be this the garner of Thine own,
The harvest of the Precious Grain.

CHRISTINA.

BY REV. GEORGE L. WALKER.

I hardly dared to push the door,
I shrank to cross the threshold o'er,
For her, I should find here no more.

Stilly my heart! thy beating low,
Breaks on the sacred backward flow
Of silent thought to her we know.

Oh! very lonely is the place,
And yet, a nameless, airy grace,
Caught from her gentle, loving face.

Faint like the dim perfume
Breathed from dying violet's bloom,
Lingers within the hallowed room.

Just here she sat, her hand in mine,
The while I traced each jetty line
That fringed her downcast eyes divine;

And felt each lightest quiver thrill
My very soul, which trembles still
To memory's throb, despite my will:

And watched the thoughtful shadows play
About her mouth; faint, pure it lay,
Cast by her spirit's inner ray;

And reveled in ringlet fair
Eddying curls of tameless hair,
Flowing down her shoulders bare;

And lingered on her throbbing tone,
Its every cadence hers alone,
And shrank, so harshly jarred my own:

And felt—but this is weak, I fear;
One moment more I'll linger here;
Hush! evening shadows gather near.

VERMONT.*

BY MRS. OLIVE E. PAINE THOMAS.

Home of the green, enduring pine!
Land of the wintry wind and storm!
A race of noble men is thine,
With purpose firm and spirit warm.

* Written by request; for the Gazetteer.

Apart from fashion's god, who dwells
In crowded cities by the sea,
They ring from hill and vale, the bells
Of Love, Religion, Liberty.

Mid all the fertile States that lie
From southern gulf to northern bound,
None pile their harvest gifts so high,
Or with such cheer home-fires surround.

No prouder luster e'er hath stood
Upon the wrecks of parted years,
Than that whose laurels twined in blood
Give glory to our mountaineers.

When over yon old fort was heard
Brave Ethan Allen's loud huzzah,
When Marye's Heights and Gettysburg
Rolled back the fearful tide of war.

We boast no fields of classic fame,
But look each day within some eye
That for New England's spotless fame
Quailed not when death was marching by.

Just dyed in blood, we press some hands
Tender and true, nor blush to own
Their aid to save the noblest land
On which the sunlight ever shone.

They lift the marble from its bed
For halls of art in other climes,
They mould the hillside ore to breast
The ocean storm and wave sublime.

They build fair altars unto God,
And Learning's light in beauty glows,
While Labor bids the forest clod
To bud and blossom as the rose.

The South is rich with cotton plains,
And gay with orange groves and bowers,
But Slavery left there withering stains
That ne'er have touched these homes of ours.

Champlain's blue wave, that upward bore
Of old the red man's frail canoe
Now smiles in light from shore to shore,
As sweeps the mighty steamboat through.

And Mansfield's grand, eternal head
Unto the sky an echo rolls,
When yonder car with kingly tread
The might of time and space controls.

We claim a Collamer, a Foote,
A Douglas, mid the strong of mind,
A Saxe to bind the glowing verse
In wreaths of poesy refined.

A Powers, whose earnest hand hath given
The marble living lines of grace;
A Hope, who hath for canvas riven
The glory from Creation's face.

A Perkins, who unceasing weaves
The quivering chords of deathless song,
And in each heart and valley leaves
Harmonious chords that linger long.

The green hills keep a sacred shrine
Where Christian laborers go forth,
To sound the call of Love Divine
To all the nations of the earth.

The native home of active mind,
Of honest brow, of willing hand,
Firm as thy cliffs, green as thy pine
Thy fame in future days must stand.

Tho' favor dwells on every sea,
And clasps the earth from zone to zone,
This goodly land our pride shall be—
Vermont, our beautiful, our own!

LITTLE KATIE.

BY OLIVE E. PAINE THOMAS.

Where the grass in waving beauty,
Sighs above a mossy mound,
Where the Summer roses blossom,
In the quiet burial ground,

Sleeps our little darling Katie,
Neath the Summer flowers to-day,
Dim the light within our homestead,
Since the hour she went away.

Tripping feet, and childish laughter
Come not through the open door,
And we know that face of beauty
Sunshine brings to us no more.

Closed the blue eyes in death's slumber,
Listening to the angel's hymn,
Little Katie left us weeping,
And our home-light very dim.

Brief the years of mirth and gladness,
Sprinkling sunlight in her hair,
And we dreamed not of such sadness
Mourning for our young and fair.

WHEN I WOULD DIE

BY OLIVE E. PAINE THOMAS.

Oh, not when the harp of the budding Spring
Is flushed with a weight of song,
When the flashing rills of the mountain sing
Where the blue-eyed violets throng!
Oh, not when the world in its waking dream
Is sweet as a banquet's breath,
Would I bathe my soul in the silent stream
That flows through the aisles of death!

Oh, not when the grace of the Summer sleeps
In the wealth of the emerald plain,
When the roses shine, and the swallow keeps
Her nest in the moldering fane!
Not then would I watch for the solemn glow
That over the pathway lies,
Where the myriad souls of the weary, go
To the shrine of the upper skies?

Oh, not when the caves of the forest roar
With the burst of a stormy pride,
When a whitened hand glides coldly o'er
The seals of the crystal tide!
How lonely the depths of the grave must be
In the gloom of a wintry sky!
Kind angel, bring not the pall for me
When the drifts in the church-yard lie!

But oh, when the haunts of the amber woods
 Are thrilled with the huntsman's horn,
 When the yellow light of the fields, and floods
 Lies over the tasselled corn,
 When the vesper song has a grateful chime
 And the rills have a pensive breath,
 In the holy calm of the harvest time
 I would look on the Reaper, Death!

And then should the waiting wane be rife
 With the sheaves I'd gladly fold,
 And the homeward way to the Lord of Life
 Be the moonlight's track of gold!
 To a glorious land where the garner wide
 Hath a boundless store of good,
 Where the bloom of the soul shall immortal bide
 And never decay intrude.

GOLDEN SANDS.—*An extract.*

BY LIZZIE PARMALEE. *

They are the moments when the soul
 Fired with a love beyond control,
 For the Infinite,
 Rises o'er all the world's hard strife,
 And sees before him endless life
 With that blest Spirit,

Who is God of all, Being Sublime,
 Our high Creator, Maker of Time,
 Ruler above,
 Blessing us through endless ages,
 Scattering thickly o'er life's pages
 His bright love.

Moments when o'er the soul
 Blessed emotions roll,
 And we adore
 Nature, the work of God,
 Even the chast'ning rod,
 And God evermore.

POULTNEY.

BY ELIAS ASHLEY. †

The first settlement of Poultney was commenced April 15, 1771, by Ebenezer Allen and Thomas Ashley. They were men of bold, fearless spirits, athletic and firm constitutions. They commenced near where the Turnpike bridge now is in West Poultney. Allen a little West and Ashley a little East (the river running some twenty rods North of where it now does). They erected a shanty for Allen (who brought his family with him.) Ashley remained one month, erected a shanty for his family, which was done by setting four crotches in the ground, placing poles on the top, covering roof and body

* Now Mrs. New, of New York—a native of Pittsford.

† Published in the Rutland Herald over thirty years ago.—ED.

with bark. He cleared some land and raised corn sufficient to bread his family (consisting of seven), fat his pork and buy an under jacket; this the writer of this sketch has often heard him relate. He then returned and brought on his family. Allen had a son born the same year, the first white child born in Poultney. Allen remained a few years, sold out and removed to Grand Isle. Ashley remained in town and on the same farm until his death, which occurred in 1810. He was a man of strong mind, retentive memory and strict integrity, had but a very ordinary common school education, yet he was much improved as a public man. For many years held the office of Justice of the Peace and also represented the town in the General Assembly for a long time and was entrusted with much other public business. He assisted in the formation of "Poultney Library," was among its warmest friends and advocates, became a great reader and after enjoying its advantages for a few years, was often heard to say that he knew the situation of the old world as well as he did his own farm. Probably he exerted as great an influence as any man in town while he lived. He was the next man to Allen that entered in taking the Fort at old "Ti," stood at the head of the stairs as sentinel, while Allen entered the room of the commander. His farm lay upon both sides of the highway running through the village of West Poultney, his dwelling was a large gambrel-roofed house standing where the Hon. R. C. Mallary built his, now occupied by Dr. McLeod. Mr. Mallary bought the lot consisting of about one acre for \$600. Sold the buildings for \$12, said he was determined to have it, cost what it would, for there he received 25 cents for helping make brooms one evening, the first money he ever earned. Ashley died there in a good old age leaving a handsome property for his children. One short anecdote will give the reader some idea of the character of the man, while in the Legislature. There was quite an exciting question up, upon which the yeas and nays were demanded, as the clerk commenced calling the names, the member from Bennington took his hat and was about leaving. Ashley rose and said Mr. Speaker, I move that no member be permitted to leave the room until this question is decided—this occasioned quite a shout and the gentleman took his seat.

There were several families followed the same season. Elijah and John Owen, Isaac Ashley, and Nehemiah Howe, and soon the following persons and somewhat in the following order; Ichabod and Joseph Marshall, Silas Howe, Heber Allen, brother to Ethan, John Grant, Thomas Goodwin, Robert Green, Zebediah Dewey, Cotten Fletcher, John Elkana, Elisha, Enoch and William Ashley all brothers of Thomas and Isaac Ashley, John Tilden, Zebediah, Dan and John Richards, Wm. Ward, Timothy, Ebenezer, James and Lemuel Hyde, Samuel Church, Joel Grannis, Isaac Craw, Nathaniel and James Smith, Mordecai and Gilbert Soper, James and Nathaniel Brookins, Josiah Lewis and perhaps a few others were here in June 1777, when the inhabitants were all driven from their homes by Burgoyne's army and the Indians. Up to this time the town was settled slowly, owing in a great measure to the troubles with New York about the title of the land, so that none located themselves here but the most bold and fearless spirits to be found and they were all without exception extremely poor. At the time above mentioned, (June 1777) the men were all under arms to give battle to the invaders of our country, and at the time of the battle at Castleton, an express was sent on that the inhabitants must leave or be killed, the women without a moment's delay gathered up their children and commenced their line of march through an almost unbroken wilderness to the south, and were able to keep in advance of the pursuing enemy, expecting however every hour to be overtaken and indiscriminately massacred, mothers carrying very young children, and leading others that were scarce able to walk alone, without scarcely stopping for rest or refreshments were enabled to get out of the reach of the army, some to Mass., and some to Conn., their native places. The battle at Bennington soon after checked the march of Burgoyne's army, and the battle at Stillwater when he and his army were made prisoners, relieved the inhabitants of this section of country and they soon began to return, though many did not return until the winter and spring following. These were times that tried the courage of *women* as well as *men*. For two or three years after this the inhabitants would often secrete some of their choicest articles before retiring to bed, fearing they

might be obliged to flee before the merciless savage before morning, or be murdered during the defenceless hours of sleep, this the writer of this sketch well remembers. After this the town was settled much more rapidly and the inhabitants made early efforts to procure orchards. Isaac Ashley brought seeds with him, planted a nursery and the trees were transplanted more than seventy years ago and are now the orchard on what is called the Rann farm.

Nehemiah Howe built the first grist-mill in town on the falls in East Poultney and died April 1777. Isaac Ashley* died the same month. Ichabod Marshall was a good, peaceable citizen. After a few years he said he thought he must sell out and go into some new country. When he first came into the town, the inhabitants were as a band of brothers, but now were much changed. He was killed on his return from Troy, fell from his wagon and the wheels passed over him. Funeral sermon by Mr. Hibbard, *Text*—"Set thine house in order for thou shalt die and not live."

Silas Howe was the first Deacon of the Congregational church, which office he held till his death in 1810.

Heber Allen brother to Ethan died of consumption in 1782. Thomas Goodwin lost his life by being thrown from his cart. While riding, his oxen took fright. Joel Grannis became lost in the woods, froze to death, and was the first man buried in the centre grave yard.

Zebediah Dewey was the first captain of the Militia in town which office he held for a long time. John Richards has often said he was corporal under him thirteen years.

During the revolution there were but two Tories in town, Gilbert Soper was one of them, and during the absence of the inhabitants from their homes, at the time they were driven off, he remained and made a pretty free use of such things as were left, for which and his hostility to American Independence the Whigs determined to chastise him. Lieutenant James Smith having a scouting party under him, while passing through the town, came across Soper, while stopping for refreshments. Smith being in the house some of the men saying "now is our time," swore they would hang him, accordingly seized him, put a rope around his neck, tied

* Father of the writer.

it to the well sweep and began to draw him up. Smith being informed what was going on, sprang out and ordered him let down just in time to save his life. They both remained in town many years, Soper a thievish troublesome fellow. Smith an unfortunate and very poor man, often said he believed the curse of God had followed him for saving Soper's life.

William Ward located in the eastern part of the town, was a good and useful man, was Justice of the Peace more than forty years, Judge of Probate about twenty, delegate to form the Constitution of Vermont, more than twenty years member of the General Assembly, Judge of the County Court &c. He was the first Deacon of the Baptist church which office he held until his death in 1819. He came to his death like a shock of corn fully ripe, fit to be gathered in its season. John Tilden a somewhat eccentric and cunning sort of a man, made application to the town at the March meeting for an abatement of his taxes on account of poverty—Judge Ward was immediately up to oppose him, said Tilden was as able to pay taxes as *he* was. Tilden turned to him and said "Judge Ward you don't know anything about poverty, you never was poor," his answer "yes I was," Tilden says, "was you ever so poor that you have lived months together without pork in your house and at times without bread, and for years, hard work to get provisions enough to keep your family from starving, have you ever been so poor that you was obliged to send your children to bed crying for supper, and you had none to give them?" Ward answered again, "yes I have been." Well says Tilden, "I must confess I never was so poor as that," sat down satisfied, and pursued his petition no further. Very few of the inhabitants could in truth have answered the same questions in a different way. Samuel Church and family lived one season almost entirely on ground-nuts. The writer of this lived two seasons when a boy almost as bad off, the first; no cow and provisions very short, the second year one cow, a single grist of grain purchased in Danby early in the spring and brought through the woods upon a horse, was all the breadstuff we had until harvest, no meat and eight in the family. Our breakfasts, milk with a little bread—dinners, boiled herbs—suppers, a large bowl (about three quarts) of milk

sweetened with maple sugar, carried around by the mistress of the house, each one taking a sip.

The early settlers had not only to contend with poverty, and the common enemy during the revolution, but with the Yorkers, who would often send out their sheriffs with their posse to drive them off their farms, and take possession themselves, but they were as often sternly met by the Green Mountain Boys, and their leaders not unfrequently made to feel a smart application of the "Beach Seal."

The early settlers were truly democratic in their feelings, and acted upon a liberal policy in the establishment of schools in different parts of the town, and other institutions calculated to improve and elevate the man. They were also a church-people, strictly regarding the Sabbath as a day of rest, set apart for the worship of Almighty God. Their meetings in the winter were held in private houses, in the summer in barns. About the year 1780 the Rev. Ithamer Hibbard,* a Congregational minister, came among us to look after the spiritual welfare of the people. He was a bold, athletic man, full of the spirit of '76, quite limited in his education, had served as chaplain in the army, and was settled as the minister of the town. The inhabitants were mostly if not entirely Baptist and Congregationalists, but were all united in settling Mr. Hibbard as their pastor. Under his care the religious affairs went on harmoniously until 1786, when a part of the Congregational church withdrew, formed themselves into a separate Church, and built a small house; but soon broke down and disbanded; most returned to the former church, and again their religious interests prospered under Mr. Hibbard's administration, until about the year 1796, when some began to think he was not sufficiently refined for Poultney; and finally succeeded in getting a vote to dismiss him. This almost broke the poor old man's heart—having labored with his people so long, and with very little support—for he could almost say, with Paul: "These hands have ministered to my necessities. I have not been chargeable to any of you."—Poor and disconsolate, he preached a few years to destitute churches in the vicinity, and was gathered to his fathers. "*Peace to his ashes.*"

In 1783, they erected a house of worship,

* Born in Canaan, Ct.—Henry Clark.

on the north side of the road near the burying ground, 45 feet in width, and 55 in length, covered it, laid the lower floor, and built a desk. So far it was done by subscription, and in this situation it was occupied for several years. The town finally raised a tax and finished the house. After the dismissal of Mr. Hibbard, they had no settled minister for several years. In 1801, Mr. Clark Kendrick, a candidate for the ministry, of the Baptist persuasion, was invited to preach to them a year, which he did. The Baptist church then gave him a call to become their pastor, which he accepted, and was ordained in May, 1802. This movement caused the Congregational Church to withdraw from the Union. They obtained Mr. Samuel Leonard for their minister; and in 1803, built the meeting-house which they now occupy. And the old meeting-house, generally styled "Hibbard's Sanctuary," was demolished in 1812.

For many years after the settlement of the town, such a thing as a wagon was not known. The first one the writer remembers seeing came from the west part of the town, with a load of worshippers, drawn by two horses; and, as they started for home, at the close of the service, the wagon made considerable noise. One man very gravely remarked that he wished it was thirty shillings fine for any man to drive a wagon through the street on the Sabbath.

The first inhabitants were generally from Massachusetts and Connecticut, and professed views and feelings peculiar to their ancestors. They took vigilant measures to prevent travelling on the Sabbath.

One morning, as the people were assembling for worship, a little Scotchman was walking to the east, and as he appeared to be going past the meeting-house, the tithing man stepped up to him, and demanded the reason of his travelling upon the Sabbath. He replied that he was a minister, and was on his way to preach in Middletown. By this time a number had gathered around him, being rather suspicious that it was a false pretense, and questioned him closely. Finally, as they were destitute of a minister that day, they proposed to him to remain and preach to them. He consented, and took for his text: "As cold water to a thirsty soul, so is good news from a far country." They were all well pleased with the sermon, and per-

mitted him to go on and preach in Middletown in the afternoon.

The first settlers were very much attached to each other, united in their efforts to promote regularity and good order, and, for many years, moved on like a band of brothers.

POULTNEY LIBRARY, to which allusion has been made, was established about 1790. It became a large and flourishing institution, and contributed largely to enlighten the minds and improve the morals of its numerous patrons. It flourished until the country became flooded with those light and trashy publications, usually styled modern literature; and for this cause it was neglected, and finally broken up in 1836. No observing mind can doubt for a moment that the change that has come over the inhabitants, especially the rising generation, has not been for the better.

POULTNEY

celebrated her hundredth birthday—the following is a copy of her circular of invitation.

SONS AND DAUGHTERS OF POULTNEY.

YOUR MOTHER SENDETH GREETING.

The present residents of Poultney, Vt., wishing to do honor to our common mother, have resolved to celebrate her hundredth birthday with befitting ceremonies.

On September, 21, 1861, she will be a century old.

And on that day we wish to welcome all the wandering Sons and Daughters of Poultney "at the old Homestead, to recount the joys and sorrows of" AULD LANG SYNE, and make a record for the future.

JOSEPH JOSLIN.

President of Centennial Association.

L. D. ROSS.

Corresponding Secretary.

CENTENNIAL ADDRESS,

Delivered at Poultney, Vermont, September 21, 1861,
BY HENRY CLARK.

Sons and Daughters, and former Residents of Poultney:—It is my first and most pleasing duty to bid you welcome to this spot and festival. In the name of our ancient town, Natives and former Residents of Poultney, welcome to the old Homestead!—to the scenes of your childhood—to these mountains, valleys and streams, and skies—to the hallowed resting-place of the dear departed—to the joyous

scenes of this day, the memory of which will never be obliterated by the lapse of time, or the distance that may separate you from them.

We rejoice to see such a noble company of the sons and daughters of this town to-day, coming from the city and the village—from the hill-side and the valley—from the mountain-tops—"from the far West"—from every place where the spirit of enterprise and adventure bears men. The farmer has left his field, the mechanic his workshop, the merchant his counting-room, the lawyer his brief, and the minister his people, and you have come to revive old and cherished associations, and to renew former friendships—to lengthen the cords and strengthen time-hallowed affections. Your presence to-day not only honors your native town, but also honors yourselves. It is a pledge to us that the bustle and business of life—its distracting cares and anxieties, and the various experiences which you have passed through have not alienated your affections from the scenes of your early days. You can adopt the language of the poet:

"Where'er I roam, whatsoever realms I see,
My HEART, untraveled, fondly turns to thee!"

The past welcomes you as you come hither with reverential feeling for your own birth-place, or the burial fields of your ancestors—those humble but honest and enterprising pioneers of civilization in this community.

It is a source of pleasure to us to greet here at this hour, so many who have long mingled in the active scenes of the bustling world—who have won for themselves honor and respect, but who cherish a warm affection for the mother who nurtured them in their youth—and now, in the meridian or evening of life, have returned to venerate her memory and do her honor. You have come together now—gathered from that world in which you have been running your race—from communities widely separated and diversified—from every pursuit, and having endured every form of human discipline and trial—men of different generations, showing different touches of time: hoary age, ripened manhood, and youth merging into manhood, we stand together "on this mount of observation." Around us the shadows of the past are gathering, and upon us shines the light of the future. Here are the evening and the morning.

Many meet who never met before, and are filled with wonder and surprise. Some meet who have met before—whose merry feet trod together the well beaten paths—who reclined together on these green banks, sauntered over

these hills, and rested under these shades—bosom friends! How changed from what you were! You bear the marks of the toil—you are covered with the dust of the conflict of life. You look upon each others' faces, and beneath these marks of years, and these scars of duty, there brighten up features of your early youth. "Long slumbering feelings awaken—the seal of time is melted, and the soul speaks in voices that you have heard before."

Many of you have long been known to us as prominent actors in the political, literary and religious world. We have respected you; but to-day we meet you with warmer feelings of friendship and affection: and although your faces appear to us as the features of strangers, still we remember that there is a common interest, alike dear to you and us. These recollections awaken in us the feelings of family affection, and we celebrate a mutual thanksgiving.

You have come; but our number is not all here. Many, whose hearts are with us, are detained by business, or prevented by the unhappy condition of our country: but many, too, are where no call of ours could reach them. Some rest beneath the sod of our own State—some beneath the prairies of the West—some are in their ocean-bed—some have left their bones on foreign shores—quietly slumber "on India's coral strand." Some have fallen in early prime; in deeds of patriotism, humanity and holy benevolence, and to be gathered in as shocks fully ripe.

My friends, it is fitting that we should turn from daily cares and labor, and devote one day in a century to reflections on the past; to the gladsome enjoyment of the present, and to the indulgence in hopeful anticipations of the future. This is no idle, ceremonious observance. It is connected with a wide association of sentiment. It has regard to ancestral feeling. This sentiment has its place in the bosom of every true hearted man, however humble, or however exalted. The voices of the past lead him with their fond memories, as the little child leads the loving parent; and he comes, and you now come, with the tribute of his affection, to hang his votive offering in these temples of his early love.

Again I welcome you to this chosen spot, at this season when all nature clothes this beautiful valley in her richest attire, and amid genial scenes.

Fellow-Citizens: the time for this commemoration is aptly chosen; for, though somewhat

more than a century has elapsed since the early settlers first traced the furrow, and sowed the seed in these broad acres, still a century this day expires since Benning Wentworth, governor of New Hampshire, affixed the seal of that State, and his own bold signature, to yonder Charter, which guarantees full privileges of a town; and, in accordance with the usual custom in these celebrations, is, in fact, the only definite point of time from which to take our survey.

This assembly has come together to-day with memories and sacred associations filling our minds, that are calculated to take deep hold on the feelings. We have arrived at the close of the first century of the existence of the charter of our town. Standing now at the point of such a deeply interesting anniversary, our feelings cannot but be in harmony with the sentiment of the Psalmist: "*We have heard with our ears, O God! our fathers have told us, what work Thou didst in their days, in times of old.*" "*We will not hide them from their children; showing to the generation to come the praises of the Lord, and his strength, and his wonderful works that He hath done.*"

How could we properly employ our thoughts on this day, except by looking backward to the time of the fathers—to their noble struggles, their high and worthy views and purposes, and the things wrought in their day; by looking, also, upward to the all-controlling and good providence of God by which events have been guided, and this people blessed; and looking forward to the future opening upon us, with its privileges, duties, hopes and fears.

If we go back one hundred and twenty-five years, we find our State almost unoccupied by civilized man. Throughout the more mountainous portions of our commonwealth every thing remained in a state of nature. Within these profound shades dwelt unmolested the wild beasts, and the wilderness blossomed in beauty unaided by the hand of man. Even the native tribes of Indians had very few permanent homes within the region; they ranged over this part of the State for hunting and fishing, but built their wigwams in more favorable places—by the seaside and in the rich valleys, and along the shores of Lake Champlain.

In this township it is not known that there were any cultivated grounds or permanent habitations of the red man. Very few traces of so much as their wandering presence here have ever been found. An arrow head or two

have been picked up. The oldest traditions of the town indicate no signs of any aboriginal dwelling-place. It is believed no traces of their graves have ever been seen here.

A little more than a century ago there were but few towns in this part of the State; and the wilderness was unsettled till the fertile grounds along the Connecticut River were reached. But enterprising men had passed over the country and marked its advantages. The history of that of Massachusetts, from which our settlers came, that there were many who were disposed to avail themselves of the new lands for settlement. There were sturdy hearts among the young men of Massachusetts and Connecticut, glad to think of planting for themselves a home where they might bring the ones they loved, and where they could cultivate land to call their own.

The grant of charters in this State by Governor Wentworth commences with Bennington, Jan. 3, 1749—extends to Aug. 4, 1764. Only sixteen charters, and most of them located on the east side of the Mountain, were made until 1761. In that year 60 charters were granted. In the month of September 11 were granted, and 5 of them were within the present limits of Rutland county, namely:

Rutland, September 7, 1761; Tinmouth, September 15, 1761; Wells, September 15, 1761; Poultney, September 21, 1761, Castleton, September 22, 1761.

On the 17th of March, 1773, at a meeting of the Proprietors, it was

"Voted, to lay out a post road from the Governor's farm, between Thomas Ashley's and Ebenezer Allen's farm, north as far as it is needful; said road to be 4 rods wide—and to pay 3 shillings a day for clearing roads."

On the 29th of April, 1773,

"Voted, that Thomas Ashley and Ebenezer Allen may lay out 100 acres of land on their own right, or on any of the undivided lands in said Poultney. This liberty is on account of these men first coming to town."

On the 24th of May, 1775, they appointed Nehemiah Howe, John Grant and Isaac Ashley a committee to look out a burying-place.

"Voted, Ethan Allen may pitch 100 acres for Capt. Warner of Bennington, any where on the undivided land in said town—for the valor of cutting the timber of Esq. Munroe, the Yorkite, out of his own land, on the second division."

On the first day of June the committee on selection of a burial-place reported "that Nehemiah Howe and John Grant shall have 4 acres

a-piece for allowing the proprietors a burying-place on their home lots, Nos. 34 and 30—beginning on the east side of 34. and on the west side of No. 30, running 24 rods north from the river, running 20 rods south, 10 degrees west, and 8 rods each way on 34 and 30. John Grant for to take for his 4 acres on the undivided land joining No. 33 west of the town plats. Nehemiah Howe his 4 acres is at the northeast corner of the lot 34, on the undivided land."

This is the burial-ground located on yonder hill. Joel Grannis, one of the early settlers who came here in the fall of 1771, was lost in the woods, and was frozen to death, was the first person buried in the yard. Thus early our fathers took pains to secure a place for the burial of the loved and lost. There are several burial places scattered through the town; but here on the banks of the stream that flows in our midst will be found the earliest and latest graves of Poultney. Who that have followed the mournful hearse, laden with the last remains of friends beloved, have not had their minds filled with hallowed associations and memories of the departed, and will not involuntarily exclaim:

"From every Grave a thousand virtues rise
In shapes of mercy, charity and love,
To walk the world and bless it. Of every tear
That sorrowing mortals shed on these green graves
Some good is born—some gentler nature comes."

Before proceeding to sketch the early settlement of the town, I beg your indulgence to a brief review of the life of a gentleman who, although he never settled here, took a deep interest in its affairs, and was one of the first who ever visited the town previous to its settlement. He was the treasurer of the proprietors for many years, and visited the town in 1764—also, after the settlement: I refer to Capt. Isaac Lawrence of Canaan, Ct. He was a native of Groton, Mass., and removed with his parents to Canaan in 1748. He is represented as being large—in stature 6 feet—erect—pleasant countenance, sociable, intelligent—excellent character—of active and correct business habits—by occupation a farmer. He accumulated a valuable property, owned several large farms, which he kept under cultivation; was the owner of 20 slaves at one time, to whom he gave their freedom before his death, with the exception of one, who was made so by his heirs—making provision for the aged and infirm, and contributing to the comfort of others who were needy. The record of his life is of a man of great industry and perseverance—that he made life worth something to himself

and others. He held many public offices—was a representative and a senator in the General Assembly. His extensive business transactions necessarily bringing him in contact with a great number of persons, his excellent reputation, and the veneration in which he was held by the early settlers of this town, afford us the best evidence that his habits and manner of life were correct—such as to secure almost universal esteem and confidence. Mr. Solomon Whitney, who was associated with him in the meetings and affairs of the proprietors, said of him, that "nobody ever disliked old captain Isaac. If all the world were like him it would do very well." He died Dec. 2, 1793.

The first settlement of this town was commenced by Ebenezer Allen and Thomas Ashley, about 1771. They commenced near where the covered turnpike bridge is, in the west village—Allen a little west, and Ashley a little east. The river then ran some 20 rods north of where it now does. Allen brought his family, consisting of 7, with him, and he erected a shanty for them; which was done by setting crutches in the ground, placing poles on the top, and covering the roof and sides with bark. They cleared some land near where Daniel Sprague formerly lived, and raised corn sufficient to make bread for the family, fat his pork, and buy an under jacket. Ashley remained one month, and returned and brought on his family. His farm lay upon the sides of the highway running through the village of west Poultney. His first dwelling was on the spot where the Hon. Rollin C. Mallery lived, now occupied by Dr. McLeod.

Here the first framed house and framed barn were built. This dwelling was a large gambrel roofed house, built according to the architecture of that day. Mr. Mallery had a reverence for the associations of the location with the early history of this community, and determined, after the death of Mr. Ashley, that he would purchase it, let it cost what it would. He removed the buildings, and built the present residence of Dr. McLeod. He had so much of the historic spirit in reference to the place, that he placed some of the timbers in his new house as relics of the past.

In the fall of this year several other families came to town, namely: Elijah and John Owen, Isaac Ashley, Nehemiah Howe, Ichabod and Joseph Marshall, Silas Howe, Heber Allen, John Grant, Thomas Goodwin, Robert Green, Zebediah Dewey, Cotton Fletcher, John, Elkana, Elisha, Enoch and William Ashley, all

brothers of Thomas and Isaac Ashley; John Tilden, Zebediah, Dan and John Richards, William Ward, Timothy, Ebenezer, James and Daniel Hyde; Samuel Church, Joel Grannis, Isaac Crow, Nathaniel and James Smith, Mordecai and Gilbert Soper. James and Nathaniel Brookins, Josiah Lewis. A few others came here previous to 1777.

The deprivations of the early inhabitants of this town the time allotted me would not suffice to relate, if the power of description were mine to fitly portray them. None but those who saw and suffered could ever form an adequate idea of what they were. They all inhabited log houses. In some instances families moved into their houses before the roof was on, even in the winter. Many of them furnished themselves with tables, bedsteads and chairs, with no other implements than an axe and an auger. For a fire-place a stone back was built up in one end of the house, and stones, such as they could get, were laid down for a hearth.

After the first year they raised a little corn, wheat, potatoes, beans, &c.—they fared much better. Some of them had a cow which ran in the woods.

The first few years they had to go to Manchester, some thirty miles, to procure corn and get it ground. Soon afterward a mill was built by a Mr. Fitch, at Pawlet, which they considered a great convenience. A gristmill was built on the falls in this village, in 1776.

To many of the conveniences and comforts of life *that* hardy generation of men were strangers. Their dwellings were log-houses, illy fitted to exclude the cold. Had it not been for the rousing fires kept up in winter in the large fireplaces, fed continually by great logs, the inmates must have severely suffered.

Their farming utensils were clumsy; their clothing homespun and coarse, but durable.

The inhabitants, at this period, had not established social institutions among them, of any importance. They had erected a log schoolhouse, as they called it, on the pent road leading north from the west village, a few rods southeast of where Daniel Andrus now lives. Whether a school was kept there previous to 1778, I have not been able to ascertain. On the Sabbath the inhabitants met in this building, and held public social worship, and frequently a sermon was read. Thus things were in June, 1777.

In July, 1777, on the approach of Burgoyne's army and the Indians, the men of this town were under arms, to resist their progress; and

at the time of the battles of Hubbardton and Castleton, a messenger was sent to warn the inhabitants of the approach of the enemy, and that they must flee for their lives. The women, without a moment's delay, gathered together their children, and commenced their line of march through an almost unbroken wilderness, to the south, expecting every hour to be overtaken and murdered; but were fortunate in keeping in advance of the enemy, and were enabled to reach a place of safety at Bennington—afterwards proceeding to Connecticut and Massachusetts.

It was on the Sabbath, and many of the inhabitants were assembled in the log schoolhouse, engaged in social worship. When the news reached them they fled, without even visiting their homes. The mother of Joseph Joslin, Esq., the honored President of the day, lived nearest to the schoolhouse, passed directly by her own home—and, with one child a few months old in her arms, and leading another, went on foot to Bennington, not stopping nor procuring any thing to eat. These were times that tried the courage of women as well as of men.

The Battle of Bennington, on the 16th of August following, checked the march of Burgoyne's forces, and the battle at Stillwater, where his army was taken prisoners, relieved the inhabitants of this section of the country, and they began to return to their homes: but few, however, returned until the winter and spring of 1778. For several years following they would secrete some of their choicest articles before retiring for the night.

The settlement of the town after these events commenced more rapidly; and they began to pay attention to the erection of dwelling-houses and barns—the planting of orchards, &c. The first orchard was planted on the Rann farm 77 years ago.

The first town meeting on record was held March 8, 1775, over which Zebulon Richards presided as moderator. Heber Allen was elected as town clerk; Nehemiah Howe, Zebulon Richards and Cotton Fletcher were chosen selectmen; Isaac Ashley, constable; John Ashley, tythingman. It was voted—"six days' work for each man on the highways." Josiah Lewis, Thomas Ashley, John Owen and Nehemiah Howe, were appointed surveyors of highways—and the selectmen were constituted a committee for laying out highways; and they closed their proceedings by voting "that hogs should run at large."

At the town meeting held March 11, 1777, William Ward was appointed moderator. At this meeting it was deemed best for the interest of the proprietors, to appoint a committee of safety; and they accordingly elected Nehemiah Howe, William Ward, John Grant, Heber Allen and Zebediah Dewey, and instructed them to join the General Committee of Safety of the New Hampshire Grants. They also allowed William Ward 20s 6d for attending the convention of that year; and voted £ 15 for the town tax.

At an adjourned meeting held on the 27th April following, Thomas Ashley was also elected one of the committee of safety.

At a meeting held on the 16th of April, 1778, the following vote was passed:

"Whereas, by a union of the inhabitants of this district of land called the State of Vermont, by their delegates, did frame a Constitution, and by the same did enact a General Assembly with the same—Agreeable to their orders we have warned the inhabitants of this town, and have met in consequence thereof of said orders by reason of the orders not coming to hand before our annual March meeting—we hereby organize ourselves, under said Constitution, into a town for legal purposes."

They then proceeded to choose town officers, according to the laws of the State.

At the meeting in 1780, Nathaniel Smith, Elisha Ashley and Josiah Grant were appointed a committee to find the centre of the town.

They also voted to locate the meetinghouse on the north side of the road, near the burying-ground, and that it be built by subscription, 45 feet in length, and 35 feet wide, and to be a frame building. In 1783 they covered it, laid the lower floor, and built a desk. In this situation it was occupied for several years. The town finally raised a tax and finished the house.

This year the Rev. Ithamer Hibbard came to town. He was the first settled minister in the town, and remained with the people until his dismissal, which occurred in 1796 or '97. The primary cause of Mr. Hibbard's dismissal was, that he connected himself with the masonic fraternity; and he strenuously defended himself against the assaults that were made upon him—openly advocated the principles upon which the institution was based. He had previously been a chaplain in the American army. He was a man of deep piety, and the cause of religion prospered under his ministry. I leave the proper delineation of this good man's character to abler hands.*

* See account of Rev. Mr. Hibbard in the preceding history of Hubbardton, page 758.—*Ed.*

In 1784 the town "voted to raise a tax of two pence on the pound, to be paid in money or grain: wheat at 4s 6d, corn at 3s, or other grain equivalent—payable by the first of December next."

They also made the first provision, as a town, for schools, by choosing a committee consisting of Noah Smith, James Brookins, Titus Watson, Abisha Mosely and Reuben Stevens, to divide the town into school districts: and elected Nathaniel Smith, Elisha Allen, Oliver Strong and William Hooker, trustees of schools.

This may be considered the first permanent establishment of schools in our midst. It would be interesting to consider at some length the efforts of our predecessors in the great cause of education; but as this department of the history of the town will be enlarged upon by him who is to follow me, I must confine myself to a very few remarks.

The records of the town show that great pains was taken, from year to year, in the early part of its history, to cherish the schools, and in the training of children; though in a less degree, perhaps, than at the present day—less actually, I mean—not less in proportion to their humble means. It is a source of satisfaction to those who claim Poultney as the home of their childhood, but whose lot in manhood has made them wanderers on the sea, or sojourners by the granite hills of the north, or the sunny climes of the South—that so much has already been done for public education. It would be interesting and instructive. Sir, if you could have brought up from the oblivion of the past, the school and the schoolmaster of the olden time, to pass examination before us. Not one before me has forgotten the one-story schoolhouse of his early youth—the little box cast-iron stove standing in the centre of the room—the seats around bearing evident marks of that trait of Yankee character—industry. You have not forgotten the morning hour devoted to the reading of the Bible—each one reading a verse, alternately. Some are attentive to the lesson, while others, with Bible at hand, are playing pins, "heads to points," or spinning the top: but, alas! the penalty for the lad who has not the right verse in succession to read! The heavy whip rings over the back of the unfortunate one, and the general whispering inquiry from one to the other—"where's the place?"

None have forgotten the original, ingenious and impressive modes of punishment for school offences. Among them that of standing on

the platform, with a piece of wood partially split, placed across the nose of the offender; the effect of which was something like placing the nose in a vise—or the holding of a heavy stick of wood in the hand, with the arm extended horizontally.

The schoolmaster of the present applies the screw to develop the boy's brains; he of the past applied the cowhide to develop marks on our backs. The teacher of to-day is inquisitive—he requires a why, or a wherefore. The former never gave offence to his pupils in this way.

But I have detained you longer on this point than I intended.

A distinguished writer has said; "To interpret the present thoroughly, we must understand and unfold the past." The historian and the antiquarian are searching the world over among musty parchments and fragmentary documents, for records of deeds of the past. Should not the school and teachers of other days be brought up to the light, that our youth may the more highly estimate the advantages of the present? Great men are giving the work of their heads and the work of their hands to popular education. The most pure institution in our midst, the public school; the foundation of our future prosperity—the one outward institution, upon which all others must depend, free from party or sectarian rule. Kept sacredly free from all such poison—and the best trait in our New England character is, that we, however else we differ and quarrel, unite in guarding our schools against these evils of public and social life. To the public school system we look, as the last and best hope for our country and our race. There lies the heart of all republicanism—of all true equality and free religion. And the more you do for that, the more you do for God, and man, and true duty. It is a growing power—one whose calm, and yet tremendous sway has never before been tried on earth; the great new feature of American civilization. With all its present errors—for it is just dawning upon us now—its spirit is right. And if I were to sum up in a sentence, the word we would speak to the coming generation, I would say, Be true to conscience, to your country, and your public schools.

The schools of our town have produced rich and mellow fruit to bless the world. Many have gone forth from the public schools of this town, to honor themselves, and reflect credit upon their early home: and I need mention

but a few: Chas. D. Mallery, D. D., of Georgia, Hon. Alex. W. Buel, of Michigan, Horace Greeley, Hon. Francis H. Ruggles, Hon. Elisha Ward, George Jones of New York, Rev. J. R. Kendrick of South Carolina, Prof. A. C. Kendrick of Rochester, Rev. Herman Hooker, D. D., Philadelphia, Rev. Isaac N. Sprague, D. D., of Geneseo, N. Y.

In 1788, the inhabitants met in a special meeting, to see whether the town would build a gristmill. William Hooker, Capt. William Watson, Thomas Ashley and Capt. James Hooker, were appointed a committee to report on the expediency of such a measure. The report and vote of the meeting were against building a mill.

At the meeting of the town held Sept. 2, 1794, it was

"Voted, That the soldiers that have turned out to supply the quota of men required by congress from the town of Poultney, shall be entitled to 40 shillings for each month's service, exclusive of the \$ 1.60 allowed for clothing, to be made up to them by the treasury of this town, if neither the United States nor this State should see fit to make their wages equal to that sum per month."

It would be interesting, did time permit, to depict in full, as well as at this distant period we could, the individual life of all those who served in the Revolutionary war, and give the entire record of the town upon all matters of Revolutionary history: but this must be left to the person who shall write a complete and full history of the town.

The votes of the town meeting—the resolutions passed—were not mere words, expiring with the breath that uttered them, or fading away with the ink that recorded them. In all the early struggles of our own commonwealth, as well as those of the Revolution, the men of Poultney were there—they were at Ticonderoga. A Hibbard—the Ashleys, Allens, Marshalls, Richards, a Grant—with their guns ready for battle, under the command of Ethan Allen: and they heard that bold reply of the noble and intrepid defender of our rights—"In the name of the Great Jehovah and the Continental Congress."

All these men were soldiers—none of them too good for service. Their country's rights, not their own aggrandizement, was the object for which they watched without ceasing.—Many of them stood shoulder to shoulder on every battle-field—having for their motto: "Give us Liberty, or give us Death!" No compromise was admissible in that day. No

traitor spirit found here. The sons of this town have every reason to be proud of the patriotic spirit and determined purpose of their sires. The names of many a brave soldier are conspicuous in her annals. Let their sons, to the latest generation, see to it that a reputation nobly earned shall never be tarnished.

Upon the Revolutionary rolls are inscribed the names of

Thomas Ashley,	Seth Ruggles,
Ebenezer Allen,	Joseph Manning,
John Grant,	William Lewis,
Capt. William Watson,	James Smith,
Zebediah Dewey,	James Hooker,
Daniel Mallary,	William Hooker,
Oliver Wright,	Thomas Hooker,
Abel Hubbard,	William Lewis,
Samuel Prindle,	Jeremiah Armstrong,
	Jesse Soper;

and of many others, whose names I have been unable to recover. Indeed, it would seem from a cursory examination, that almost all the men capable of bearing arms were out during some portion of the protracted contest. They were no mercenary men, but the real brave yeomanry, exchanging at the call of their country the field of the husbandman for the field of battle.

And I would not forget, on this occasion, the brave women of those times, who encountered almost every thing but death—who were driven from their homes and left to the tender mercies of those who opposed the cause they had espoused.

I have related one incident connected with the sufferings and hardships of the women who left, on the approach of the enemy. Permit me to relate another. Most of the women and children came together before the night of the first day. They reached Pownal, where a public house was kept; but they were not aware of the position taken upon public affairs by the innkeeper. They approached the house, and a Mrs. Dewey asked of the landlord if he was a tory or a whig. He made reply, that he did not think that any of her business. She again said to him, "Sir, I am captain of this company, and I wish a reply to my inquiry; and if you are a tory we shall go on; if not, we will remain." He said he was not. The house was full already; as the women and children were hourly arriving from every direction. They were put together in a log meetinghouse that stood near by. They had no men to defend them, and they barred the doors, and laid down to rest. During the night Mrs. Marshall was aroused by footsteps, as she thought. It was bright moonlight, and she

observed several men she supposed to be a scouting party from the enemy—a detachment who were but a few rods distant. She recollected that she saw a gun stand in one corner, as she entered the building. She got the gun, and found, on examination, that it had no lock, but had a ramrod. She took it and went to work as though she was loading the gun—and every few moments she would cease operations to give those on the outside the impression that several guns were being loaded; and as they approached she put the muzzle out of a broken window, and took aim as if to fire: and they were so impressed from the movements, of the numbers in the building, that they very quietly left, and nothing further occurred to disturb their rest, and in the morning they resumed their journey.

Our attention has been called to the men of this Grant. It is well to advert to the part the women have had in founding, preserving and advancing this community: especially should we recount their privations at this time, when, more probably than at others, heart meets heart, and sympathies of humanity flow spontaneously, generously, equitably. We behold them, in vision, coming to this locality—living in log houses until lumber could be procured—entering upon their domicils with strong and consoling faith that whatever might be their experience of weal or woe, it would be divinely overruled for their highest welfare. We cannot but revere and bless their memory as important pioneers in the great work of employing means for contributing to the promotion of the high character of this commonwealth. But for the presence, approval and affection of such fair friends, few of the men who cleared away the long standing woods of this soil—braved the perils of famine and pestilence, would have had a heart to begin the world anew, in these wilds. But for those of them who had sufficient strength, even when the sufferings incident to new settlements were experienced, there would have been few, if any, who, like ministering angels, would have comforted the distressed, given medicine for the diseased—whispered truths of Christian hope beyond the grave, prayed with the dying, and commended their souls to the welcome of the Puritan's God. They met with a spirit of fortitude; and what was more needed, of human aid in these homes of trial, than the home influences of virtuous woman, which calm the disquieted temper, cool angry resentment, cherish feelings

of forbearance ; but when necessity calls, nerve the arm for noble deeds in defence of equal rights.

Such was the part of matrons who were numbered among the primitive members of this community. Thus actuated by the highest motives received from the wonderful code of the moral universe to our fallen race, to employ the best means for accomplishing the greatest good, they had the most suitable preparation for every other concern of their domestic and social duties. In these, though coming far short of perfection, they endeavored to discharge their relative duties, at home and abroad, so that all with whom they were associated might be happier and better for such an association. In this manner they stamped upon the minds and hearts of the young—soon to take on themselves the public responsibilities of their seniors—principles which contributed more than the strongest fortifications to the permanency of the town, in their spirit, life, purpose and salutary influences.

The Poultney Library was established in 1790. It became large and flourishing. Its influence, so far as its works of sterling character were, was untold, and many a son of Poultney dates the influences for good or evil exerted upon his character and life, to his connection with this Library. The men who established it were, many of them, deists; and they made the inculcation of their peculiar views a main object in the selection of books: so much so, that after the settlement of Elder Kendrick and Mr. Leonard, they both joined the Association, and were much grieved at the irreligious tendency of some of the works on its shelves. It was proposed that old books be sold at public auction, and the money be appropriated to the purchase of new ones.—Mr. Leonard and Mr. Kendrick were present, and purchased every book that they deemed pernicious in its influence, either upon the mind or morals. They had a hard struggle to procure some of them, the price was carried so high by the bidders; and their heavy purchases made a large draft upon their limited salaries. True to their purpose, they removed the books to Mr. Leonard's house the same evening, and committed every volume to the flames.

The Library was finally sold at public auction, in 1841, much to the disgrace of the citizens of this town, who should have ever cherished the institution of a public library in their midst, as a means of great mental and social improvement.

Let us now turn our attention to the customs

of this heroic people, in the last century. They were a people of simple, unobtrusive habits—of little artificial refinement, but of sterling intelligence—high spirited—of great plainness of speech—generous in their feelings—lovers of wit and repartee. Constant in their friendships, courageous and independent in their bearing—their hospitality was unbounded; being freely tendered to friend and stranger, and as readily accepted. Great frankness in avowing their religious principles was a trait of character always prominent.

Drinking together, in those days, was a pledge of friendship; and it was thought to be rather venial to drink among a certain class, provided they did not get down.

There was one trait of their character which it would be well for the present generation to imitate: if one had hard thoughts of his neighbor, he did not vent them in private slander—there was no “snake in the grass” management; he went with a bold step, erect gait, clear voice to expostulate with the offender. If their anger was easily kindled, it was as easily appeased.

At their wedding ceremonies all their relatives, however distant in consanguinity, were invited, and the neighbors must be invited two or three days before; a short notice being considered a slight.

At funerals all labor was suspended—they walked to the house of mourning, and the greatest respect was paid to the family, in whatever circumstances they were placed, by the whole community.

The year 1778 the inhabitants found a trying season. The rapid depreciation of Continental paper currency distressed them severely. Also, at this period, the generation then on the stage were strangers to many of the conveniences and comforts of life. Their farming utensils were clumsy, their clothing homespun and coarse, but durable. The men wore tow shirts, striped woolen frocks and leather aprons. The best suit of coarse woolen cloth was reserved for Sabbaths and special occasions, and lasted year after year.

In the winter they wore shoes, excluding the snow by a pair of woolen leggins, fastened over the mouth of the shoe by strings. Boots were rare. Surtouts or over-coats were rarer still. A pair of boots would last a man many years. In summer neither men nor women wore shoes at home. On the Sabbath the women often carried their shoes in their hand, till they came near the meetinghouse, (to save wear,)—when

they would put them on. They were clad, when engaged in their work—which was nearly all the time, on week days—in short gown and petticoat, of some coarse material, with a striped apron—calico being quite a dressy article. The house furniture was rude and coarse: carpets, sofas, pianos, were unheard of. Instead of them was the spinning-wheel, both small and great, and the loom—articles, if less ornamental, certainly more indispensable.

Tea and coffee were almost unknown: broths of various kinds—corn, bean and barley broths were in constant use. In many families hasty-pudding, with milk, if milk could be had, was almost the standing supper. For lunch in the intermissions of public worship on the Sabbath, instances were not wanting of men carrying in their pocket a few cold boiled potatoes! Sometimes, in winter, families were conveyed to meeting, through deep snow, on an ox-sled. In summer the man, if he was the owner of a horse, rode to meeting with his wife seated on a pillion behind him, and a child seated on a pillow before him; and sometimes another and a smaller child in the mother's lap, encircled by one of her arms.

A party of smart young people once assembled at a neighbor's, in early times, for social intercourse. The supper—what was it? Not a modern supper of roast turkey and oysters, but hasty pudding and milk. There being but three spoons, one division of their guests sat down to the table, then another division and another, till all had been served. All went off well, and it was considered a fashionable, well managed affair.

This age has been well called the "age of home-spun." It was an age of hard work and simple fare, interspersed, on the part of the men, with trainings, musters, raisings, huskings, wrestling-matches, chopping bees and piling bees—and in the female world, with quiltings, apple-pearing and carding bees.

If the rude dwelling was not often animated with the faces of visitants, they were daily enlivened with the buzzing of wheels and the clatter of looms. If the inmates had fewer means of high-wrought excitement, they were not destitute of the sources of contentment and tranquil joy. They carded, spun, wove, colored and made up the garments of the family. Surely our good grandmothers and great grandmothers, many of whom were women of intelligence, high moral principles, and native—not artificial refinement—were far from eating the bread of idleness.

Numerous instances are found in the old records of this period, of persons being warned by the constable to quit the town. When they moved in, it was the duty of the selectmen, if they apprehended it might subject the town to expense for their maintenance, to direct the constable to warn them to depart. The notice was served on quite a number of individuals. They might then depart or remain; but if they became a public burden, the town whence they came were liable for their support.

The late Elisha Ashley, an eye-witness of the state of society at that period, remarks: "Then was a period of brotherly love; each family sat under its own vine, having none to molest—no haughty looks or mincing step; no jealousy, tale-bearing or envy known in town; but, as population and wealth increased, these evils crept in." The picture is a pleasing one; colored, no doubt, by the partiality of the witness to scenes of olden time; yet containing no small portion of truthfulness. The simplicity, sincerity and cordial hospitality of most of the men and women of that day contrast favorably with the specious, but too often hollow pretences of modern refinement.

As a sample of the usages of the time it may be stated, that at the raising of a meeting-house, a lunch was prepared for the raisers, of bread, cheese and dry fish—a dinner of meat. A barrel of rum and a barrel of eider were purchased for the use of the workmen.

The town usually chose three tythingmen—men who sat in a seat assigned them to keep order. As our settlers brought with them the views and feelings peculiar to their ancestors, they took vigilant measures to prevent traveling on the Sabbath.

[Here Mr. Clark happily introduces the anecdote of the little wiry Scotch clergyman, on his way to preach in a neighboring town, arrested in the village of Poultney as a supposed Sabbath-breaker, which is in the paper given by Elisha Ashley.—*Ed.*

For many years after the settlement of the town, such a thing as a wagon was not known. A Mr. Richards, living in the west part of the town, had the first one, and came with a load of worshippers to meeting; and as they started for home at the close of the service, the wagon made considerable noise, and one man gravely remarked that he wished it was 30 shillings fine for any man to drive a wagon through the streets on the Sabbath.

[Another incident here related by Mr. Clark will be found in Mr. Ashley's paper, p. 967.]

Zebediah Dewey was the first captain of the militia in town; which office he held for nearly 20 years. John Richards served under him as corporal 13 years. Military trainings and musters were once an important institution of the people of Vermont; especially as a holiday for the boys, and men of sportive natures. The burning of powder would commence at 12 o'clock, the night previous, by way of waking up the officers, and getting a treat. They would go from one to another, firing, drinking, hallooing and making night hideous, until, by morning, most of them would be cleverly drunk. New rum and whisky must be in full supply all day. It would be amusing to stop and delineate some of these scenes, and the characters participating in them; but the courtesies of the occasion and time forbid.

Near the close of the last century there were post-routes established in Vermont under the direction of the State Government, and Anthony Haswell, of Bennington, was appointed Postmaster General of Vermont—and he furnished the mail to the inhabitants of this and other towns, from Bennington, on to Burlington, from 1783 to 1791. Then David Russell, of Burlington, was appointed Postmaster in Vermont, which was the first appointment under the General Government in this State.

The newspapers were distributed by post-riders. Many years before, we can remember the well known horn of the postboy, as he sounded it in the distance, before approaching the village. Vividly many of you can call to mind how eagerly the villagers sought the *Lansingburgh Gazette*, *Troy Budget*, *New York American*, *Bennington Gazette* and *Rutland Herald*. They who remember these scenes can fully appreciate the value of the modern daily press.

A long controversy ensued relative to the routes from Bennington to Burlington. A convention was finally called at Manchester. It was decided to have two routes established—nominated postmasters on each route. It was agreed to have the mail carrier go by Manchester to Rutland, and return from Rutland by way of Castleton and Poultney, to Bennington—then the next week (for they had only a weekly mail) to go by the way of Poultney and Castleton, and return by way of Manchester and Arlington. Afterwards a daily mail was established from Albany to Burlington, running both ways each day, which served a useful purpose, until railroads were introduced, and then all stage routes were, in a measure, discontinued.

It is impossible to ascertain the exact date of the establishment of a post office in this town, under the General Government, on account of the loss of the three earliest record books of the Post Office Department, in 1836; but from the Auditor's books it is ascertained that first returns were made from April, 1799. The office was probably established in the west village about January, 1799, and John Stanley appointed postmaster. He was succeeded by Timothy Crittenden, who held it until Daniel Sprague was appointed, Feb. 10, 1809. Daniel Mallary was appointed in 1815. The name of the office was changed to West Poultney, and Henry Stanley was appointed postmaster, Sept. 15, 1824. Samuel P. Hooker was postmaster from 1836 to 1841; Isaac Leffinwell from June 22, '41, to May 9, '42; James Richardson from '42 to '45; Samuel P. Hooker from '45 to '49; John B. Beaman from '49 to '53; Henry Clark from '53 to '60. The name of the post office was changed back to Poultney, September 28, 1857.

The post office was established at East Poultney Aug. 4, 1824, and Stephen W. Dana appointed postmaster. Daniel Mallary was post master from 1827 to 1829—Harris Hosford from '29 to '32—William Wheeler from '32 to '34—Simeon Mears from '34 to '40—W. M. Bosworth from '40 to '41—James P. Harris from '41 to '46—William McLeod from '46 to '49—Paul M. Ross from '49 to '53—J. C. Derby from '53 to '61.

From this survey of the records and history of the town, up to 1800, we cannot but be struck with a sense of the enlarged and far-sighted views of those earliest settlers. What objects were their earliest sacrifices aimed at? What were they most anxious to secure?—Clearly, the things they were most resolved upon, in their public affairs, and determined to have, whatsoever else they might go without, were roads, schools and church institutions. And now that a hundred years have rolled on, and our commonwealth has increased so much in population—has so vastly enlarged its wealth, multiplied its comforts of living, and gained such an honorable fame for the intelligence and character of its citizens—for its principles of civil liberty and of religion—tell me, from what sources of public effort have sprung this wonderful prosperity—this intelligence—this honorable character? While relying, as our fathers did, under Providence, upon the annual fertility of the soil as the great source from which sustenance comes, has not:

this great expansion of the prosperity of the husbandman and of all classes, been owing to the interest our State has manifested in just those same objects?—that is to say—first, in improving the means of communication by common roads, and, at length, by steam power; secondly, by cherishing public free schools; and, thirdly, by steadily upholding the institutions of public worship, and of Christianity in all its applications.

Depend upon it that while the earliest settlers of this township made such exertions and sacrifices, amid all the difficulties of bringing the forest under cultivation, for the sake of means of travel, schools and the church, they were directly and powerfully coöperating with just those instrumentalities and principles which have made our State honorable. Thus the fathers were working for the future, rather than for their own time. With enlightened views, heroic purposes and steadfast faith, they were acting in harmony with the eternal laws and plans of the Almighty's moral Providence, and therefore signal success followed their labors.

Before proceeding to trace the succession of things here since the commencement of the present century, it will be well for us to pause and consider the individual character of some of the early settlers. The first that will attract our attention is the bold and intrepid

THOMAS ASHLEY ;

and that we may understand properly the basis of the sterling qualities which entered into his whole life, let us look after his ancestors. His father, the Hon. John Ashley, settled in Sheffield in 1732. He was a man of superior abilities, both natural and acquired, and was extensively employed in advancing the good order of the town. The proprietors were so well satisfied with his services, that they gave him 200 acres of land as an acknowledgment of his kindness in promoting the good order of the settlement. He was often a representative in the Legislature—judge of the court of common pleas. The State, then a British colony, often committed to him important business.

Thomas Ashley removed to Poultney in 1771. He was treasurer, for a long time, of the Proprietors. He was a man of athletic and firm constitution, and of bold and fearless spirit. He was the leading man of this settlement for many years. For more than 20 years he was a justice of the peace, and held some of the most important town offices. He was a repre-

sentative to the General Assembly in 1787, '91, '92, '93, 1800 and 1801.

While a member of the Legislature he would not let a member dodge the responsibility of voting. An exciting question coming under trial by the yeas and nays, a man took his hat and arose. Ashley, quick as the man was upon his feet, with as loud a voice as became the man who followed next after Allen, at Ti, calls out—"Mr. Speaker, I move no member be permitted to leave the room until the question is decided." The man dropped back into his seat; the house shouted *

In politics he was an unbending Republican. He was one of the original members of the Poultney Library association—in fact, he may be called its founder. He was a great reader: after enjoying its advantages a few years, he often remarked that he knew the situation of the old world as well as he did that of his own farm. He was the next man to Ethan Allen, as already noticed, that entered the old Fort at Ticonderoga, and stood at the top of the stairs as sentinel, while Allen entered the fort as commander. He was a man of strong mind, retentive memory and strict integrity, and was ardent in his love of country—bold and intrepid as a soldier, and greatly beloved in the private walks of life. He died July 9, 1810, aged — years.

Perhaps never, in the history of the town, has so large a concourse of citizens been in attendance upon funeral services, as at his—with the exception, perhaps, of the funerals of Rollin C. Mallery and Joel Beaman. The citizens bore the remains of their venerable and respected neighbor upon a bier, from his residence to the burial ground in this village, where he was laid to rest beside his kindred and those who had been the recipients of his hospitality, and had shared with him in toils and privation, in the early periods of our history. He exerted as great an influence as any man in town, while he lived.

Permit me to bring before you, next, the life and services of the friend and companion of Mr. Ashley—

COL. EBENEZER ALLEN.

He was born in 1743. [See full sketch of this brave man's life, in connection with the history of South Hero, vol. II. p. 79. this work. We have room, here, for only a few additional dates and remarks by Mr. Clark.—*Ed.*] He married his wife from Berkshire county, Mass.,

* Elias Ashley, page 967.

where his parents had removed. He, with his brother-in-law, Thomas Ashley, moved with his family into this town in April 1771. The first night they encamped in shanties thrown up by Ashley and himself, on the south side of Poultney river, on the farm now owned by Pomeroy Wells, Esq. During the night a heavy rain commenced—the river overflowed its banks, and compelled them to retreat before morning, to a hill near where Geo. Martin now lives. He commenced improvements on his land, and was the first to raise any products from a farm in this town, and the first child born in this town was his son — Allen. At the last intelligence we have he was living in the State of New York. It was not long before he was appointed captain in Herrick's famous regiment of Rangers. And soon after he removed his family to Timmouth, and he and Thomas Rice were the delegates from that town to the Dorset convention in 1776. After his capture of "impregnable" Mt. Defiance, with Col. Isaac Clark and 40 men, against 200, by a brilliant surprise, without the loss of a single man; the next day he overtook a party of British soldiers retreating, took 100 head of cattle, and several prisoners. The property, by order of the Council, was, at Bennington, all handed over to Gen. Lincoln, commissioner appointed to take charge of the property, which was sent to Connecticut, and exchanged for powder, lead, &c. One John Brown, who was but a volunteer, and afterwards resided in this town, wrote Gen. Lincoln a description of this expedition, which has been accredited as the proceedings on that occasion to the present day. Without regard to Col. Herrick's letter to Gen. Gates and our Council, Ira Allen, in one of his pamphlets, gives the particulars of this event.

There is one incident connected with this expedition which is worthy of a record in letters of gold. [Mr. Clark here dwells eloquently on the manumission document of Col. Eben'r Allen, giving freedom to the slave mother and child captured with British soldiers. See page 580, vol. II., of this work.—*Ed.*]

It is not only fit and proper, but it is good for us to have gathered to-day to commemorate the deeds of these honored pioneers of our town—to perpetuate their memory. We feel a spirit of holy veneration arising up within us, while we are stepping in the very footprints of those men. We seem almost to behold their venerable faces, and to hear their voices speaking to us out of the past, and we are more deeply impressed by the lessons they taught.

In April, 1777, the early settlers mourned the loss of two of their best and most respected associates—men who had done all in their power to aid in laying deep and broad the foundations of religion and morality—who trusted and prayed as Christian men, that their principles might pervade the inhabitants of this new settlement, and their descendants. I refer to Nehemiah Howe and Isaac Ashley. The former was an intelligent, enterprising man—of exemplary moral and religious character, and well suited to be a leader of a band of emigrants in a new country, and was a man of mark as a counsellor in the early meetings of the proprietors. Mr. Howe and Judge Ward represented the town in the convention which was held at Cephas Kent's, in Dorset, Sept. 25, 1776, which declared Vermont a free and independent colony. Mr. Howe was one of the first board of selectmen, and was continued in that office until his death. He built the first gristmill in town, on the falls in this village. His residence was where the present edifice of the Congregational church now stands.

Isaac Ashley came to Poultney in the fall of 1771. He was the first Baptist who came into town. Mr. Ashley was beloved by all for the kindness, generosity and nobleness of his nature and conduct. He died April 17, 1777, aged 30 years, leaving an infant son about 13 months old, who spent his life in our midst, an ornament to society, and honored by his fellow-citizens. I cannot conclude this sketch in more fitting language than his Epitaph expresses:

The memory of the just how sweet,
Though they are out of sight;
We'll trace their footsteps till we meet
In infinite delight.

Our attention is next directed to

MAJOR HEBER ALLEN,

who was born in Woodbury, Ct., in 1744. He came to Poultney in the fall of 1771. He was proprietor's clerk, and the first town clerk. Though not so brave as Ethan, nor so shrewd as Ira, he nevertheless acted well his part, within the narrower sphere of his activity. He seems to have been well fitted for the executive position he was called upon to fill. He was a man of pleasant and insinuating address—of extensive general information—decided in his opinions, and bold and determined in maintaining them. He drew, with much ability, many of the public papers of that day. He was assistant judge of the Rutland Shire of the Cumberland county court in 1778 and '79. He died of

consumption, April 10, 1782, aged 38 years; and I cannot give a better summary of his character than is inscribed on his tombstone:

"This Grave contains the Remains of

MAJOR HEBER ALLEN,

Who, with his Brothers, assisted in the struggle for the INDEPENDENCE of THIS and the UNITED STATES.

He was one of the EARLIEST SETTLERS in THIS TOWN,

And died, as he lived, as expressed by his brother Ethan, 'the noblest work of God.'

His wife, after his death, went to live with his son, (in Colchester,) the Hon. Heman Allen, late a minister to a foreign court, and a native of this town.

ICHABOD MARSHALL.—[See account by Mr. Ashley.—*Ed.*]

I have been more minute in narrating the efforts and difficulties from 1771 down to 1800, because the early incidents of the plantation—the scattered fragments that we can gather up—are remote for general inquiry, and are well deserving of preservation. At any rate I think they will be found interesting to those who claim lineage in this town.

The town now entered upon that uniform and eventful course which furnishes but little of the material which usually constitutes the staple of the historian's narrative. Not that any events of importance really transpired here from year to year—no, not one of all the least eventful, in the history of this town, in which those processes of thought and education were not silently going on, out of which peaceful progress or violent revolutions grow, and nations rise or sink. History has too often supposed its story told, and all told, when it has chronicled the march of armies—the installation or dissolution of cabinets. But history, to include all that belongs to it, should describe more faithfully the life of the people in their homes and hamlets. But more and more it comes to be seen how, while the surface is calmest, the waters beneath are often fastest gathering volume and tide—how men are often thinking most, when acting least; and how their ideas are hardening in convictions and inflexible purposes most rapidly, while there is the smallest manifestation of present change.

But I must leave the larger field which is opening before me, to pursue the humbler path of the local annalist.

The first thing that will attract our notice in the records is a warning for a town-meeting in 1802, in which the following article occurs: "5th. To see if the town will have the Small Pox introduced into town, under proper restric-

tions." No action was had upon this article at the meeting.

In 1806 the old meetinghouse was occupied as a townhouse, according to a vote of the proprietors, giving it to the town.

In April, 1809, a town-meeting was called to take into consideration the critical situation of the United States, and adopt such measures as they shall judge best for the interest of the town.

The Hon. Amos Thompson presided at this meeting. The Hon. John Stanley, Timothy Crittenden, Esq., and Dr. Adin Kendrick, were appointed a committee to draft resolutions and lay before the town. The record says, "The committee laid on the table two papers, which were read, and they were adopted"—but does not give the resolutions.

1811 was an eventful year to this section of country. On the 22d of July, about 10 o'clock in the morning, it commenced to rain—about noon the sun shone clear, and at one o'clock the rain again commenced with great power: the flats along the river were inundated—the water poured from the hill-sides and mountains in torrents—houses, mills, barns and bridges were swept off in a brief hour. One man, Mr. George Morgan, was drowned. Mr. Todd's factory was swept away. He was returning from Troy with Daniel Sprague and Joel Beaman, and they had just crossed the bridge on the turnpike, near where the covered bridge is, by Mr. Wells' in the West Village, and they were compelled to abandon their teams, and with Samuel Hyde, who was assisting them, climb a tree for safety. While there Mr. Todd saw the machinery of his factory float by. They were all in the tree about 3½ hours. Several men attempted their rescue in a boat improvised for the occasion. The boat and men were launched some distance up stream, and attempted to cross to the tree; but were swept down by the current past the tree, and were all thrown into the water by the boat's coming in contact with an upturned elm, just about the middle of the channel: but the men all succeeded in gaining the roots of the elm, which projected high in air. A rope was thrown to them from the north shore by means of a stone tied to the end—they, in turn, throwing it to the men who had been up the tree, and who had, upon the subsiding of the flood a trifle, ridden their horses down opposite, about 20 rods—they, fastening the rope to a tree, swung hand over hand to their companions who had attempted their rescue, on the roots of the elm—and all

in the same manner escaping to the north shore. Previous to this Beaman swam ashore.

So great was the damage done to the highways and property of the town, that at a special town-meeting Timothy Crittenden, Amos Thompson, Isaac Hosford, James Hooker, Samuel Martin, Oliver Sanford and Abner Adams, were appointed a committee to petition the Legislature to relinquish the State tax for two years, and authorize the town to lay out the same on the public roads and bridges.

In 1812 a special town-meeting was held, and a motion made. "That the town tax themselves to pay the soldiers, now detached from the militia of the town, if they shall be called into active service, \$ 3 per month, to be paid in grain, at or before their discharge."

The vote did not pass—59 in favor, 79 against the resolution.

This was not very patriotic; but it is to be taken into consideration, in our judgment of the action of the town, that there were great differences of opinion as to the merits of the war.

A company was drafted from this town, under the command of Capt. Bryan Ransom.—They went as far as Middlebury, and learning that the battle of Plattsburgh had been fought, they returned home. Many of that company I now see before me, and it would be a matter of great interest to them and the audience, to give personal anecdotes of that two days' campaign; but time will not allow.

So strong were the feelings of the freemen of this town against any change in the Constitution of the State, that when the Council of Censors, in 1813, recommended a change to the Convention held in 1814.—the Hon. John Stanley having been elected delegate—after his election it was found that he was in favor of the amendments—a special meeting was called, and he was instructed to oppose all the proposed amendments. This is the only case on record where the town has instructed a delegate or representative as to his votes or acts in the General Assembly.

In 1815, the feeling relative to the war having subsided, the town voted to pay Capt. Bryan Ransom his expenses in procuring guns for the soldiers.

They also voted to pay Levi Kinney for a cartridge box he formerly furnished a militia man. This, I believe, closed up the local expenses of the war, so far as this town was concerned.

In 1817 the first record appears of that bar-

barous custom then so much in vogue, of letting the keeping of the town paupers to the lowest bidder. For the sake of humanity we should rejoice that such a custom is abandoned.

In 1822 THE POULTNEY GAZETTE was established, and was afterwards changed to the name of "The Northern Spectator." It was in the office of this paper that Horace Greeley commenced his apprenticeship; but the history and world-wide fame of Mr. Greeley does not demand any extended notice of his honorable career; but in passing I may be allowed to mention the fact, that two of the leading journals of this country have been established by those who have made Poultney their residence, or Vermont was their birth-place: I refer to the *New York Tribune* and *New York Times*. The *Times* was established in part by the Hon. Francis H. Ruggles and George Jones, Esq.—both of whom were natives of this town.

About this time a debating club was established in this village, which was sustained with much spirit, and well remembered names are called up in connection with its history.—Among the leading members were Horace Greeley, Amon Bailey, Harvey D. Smith, Eliza Ward, Joseph Joslin, Moses G. Noyes, Doct. Palmer, Harlow Hosford and others.

The Troy Conference Academy was established in this town in 1836, and has been prosperous in its history, with the exception of a few years, until it passed into the hands of its present officers; since which it has taken rank with some of the best schools in the country. It numbers among its alumni many honored men. It has diffused its blessings far and wide, and may it long continue its work, and place high the standard of education.

Some of our eloquent preachers, learned men and esteemed citizens have been connected with the faculty of this institution; and it would give me great pleasure, were it proper, to stop at this point and give the history of those who have been connected with it.

The Bank of Poultney was established in 1841, and re-chartered in 1859.

The Rutland and Washington Railroad was completed and commenced operations, April 1, 1852.

The first physician in town was Doct. Jonas Safford, whom we shall notice more at length before we close. He was followed by Docts. Walker, Hyde, Palmer, Kendrick—all whom are dead.

Among the first mechanics was Mr. Hollenbeck and Mr. Munson, and some others, whose

names I have been unable to obtain.—The first female born in town is still (1861) living at Norfolk, N. Y., in hale old age, and had expressed a great desire to be present on this occasion.

The oldest person now living in this town is Mrs. Perkins, (formerly Mrs. Dye,) 91 years old, who came here from Kent, Ct., 61 years ago. The oldest male person born in town, now living, is Philo Hosford. (86.)

A Mrs. Elizabeth Scott died here, some years since, aged 99½ years. Mr. John Wheeler died in 1834, aged 94; Mrs. Lydia Morse, in 1836, aged 93; in 1859, Mrs. Anna Morse, aged 97½ years.

In conclusion, let us review, briefly, the lives of a few of the more prominent citizens of the town, and I will relieve your patience.

THE HON. WILLIAM WARD

deserves, on this festival, a special remembrance. He was born in Sturbridge, Mass. in 1743—came to Poultney in the fall of '74, and purchased a tract of land in the eastern part of the town, where his descendents now live. He was first justice of the peace, and the first representative. Mr. Ward was a member of the first convention of delegates from the several townships, for the purpose of taking into consideration the expediency of declaring Vermont an Independent State: and at a subsequent meeting at Westminster, Jan. 16, 1777,—was a member of the committee that drafted the Declaration, or Bill of Rights.

In the Legislature of 1778 he voted against receiving the towns east of the Connecticut River into the union of the State, making them a separate county. At the Convention of Jan. 10, 1791, he signed the Articles of Ratification of the admission of Vermont into the Union. He represented the town 10 years—was judge of county court 6 years, judge of the probate court 22 years, moderator of town meetings 25 years, justice of the peace 40 years. He was a professor of the Christian religion 50 years—deacon of the Baptist church 17 years.

Judge Ward possessed, in an eminent degree, precisely those qualifications which fitted for the sphere in which he was called to act. He had not enjoyed many of the advantages of education; but his want of it was amply compensated by the possession of a strong and active mind, enriched by a careful observation of men and things. His knowledge was practical rather than theoretic. He was plain and simple in his manners—averse to the ostentation of equipage, or dress; he cared little for

the luxuries, blandishments, or the etiquette of refined society. Although he was destitute of many of the qualifications now deemed essential for a statesman, yet he possessed all that were necessary, and none that were superfluous, in the times in which he lived, and was probably far better calculated for a leader of the independent, dauntless and hardy pioneers, than would have been a man of more theoretic knowledge or polite accomplishments.

He was a man of sound and discriminating judgment—of undoubted integrity, who did well and faithfully every thing he undertook, and was thus a good and useful man. He came to his death like a shock of corn fully ripe, fit to be gathered in its season, Aug. 3, 1791, aged 76 years.

The Christian Patriot and Friend—
Such was his life, such his end;
Life's end achieved, and full of years,
He left for Heaven this vale of tears.

ABISHA MOSELY

came here at an early day, and was among the most respectable citizens—was many years selectman—often a justice of the peace, and represented the town in 1781. He was an early friend of schools.

TITUS WATSON

was a man of capacity, and had much influence among the early citizens—was a justice of the peace, selectman, and represented the town in 1782–83.

JAMES BROOKINS

came here at an early day—was a useful and respected citizen—held many town offices, and represented the town in 1784 and 1789.

ISAAC HOSFORD

was town clerk 16 years, from 1794 to 1810—was 12 years justice of the peace, and represented the town in 1794–95.

DOCT. JONAS SAFFORD

was long an eminent citizen, being selectman, a magistrate, representative, and judge of the county court. His cheerfulness, candor and integrity won him many friends. As a magistrate he was eminently a peace-maker—often relinquishing his fees to induce contending parties to settle their disputes. He labored to advance the moral and religious interests of the town. His prompt and kind attention to the calls of his patients, together with their confidence in his skill and integrity, soon acquired for him great popularity, and an extensive and lucrative practice. Doct. Safford is kindly remembered by the people of this com-

munity for his interesting and amusing conversational powers and genuine wit. He removed to Putnam, Ohio, where he died.

I now call your attention to the life of an eccentric and unfortunate individual, who, for a long series of years, had his residence here. He was a member of that great legion of honor so well known by the appellation of "The heroes of the Revolution;" and his memory well deserves the tribute of gratitude and respect which the present and future generations can never be too ready to bestow on that band of "nature's noblemen" who achieved our Independence.

CAPT. WILLIAM WATSON

was born in Hartford county, Ct., in 1748, of a family which in America ought to be deemed honorable; as his father had at one time five sons and eleven grandsons in actual service, fighting the battles of their country, in her struggle for liberty. He received only a common education, and was bred a mechanic, which he was quietly pursuing in Hampshire county, Mass., with fair prospects of success, when the groans of the wounded and dying at Lexington echoed through New England, extinguishing all selfish considerations, and firing every heart with zeal in the common cause—the cause of liberty. History, ancient or modern, nowhere presents a more interesting picture than that unusual and simultaneous expression of patriotic indignation exhibited by the American people, at this eventful period. The watchword was, "These ruthless invaders must be driven from our sacred soil." This sentiment pervaded every class, and almost every breast. It had its full effect on the ardent and susceptible soul of Captain Watson. He had been active in organizing a company of minute-men, who were engaged to be ready at a moment's warning, to repel the aggressor.

On the morning of the 20th of April, 1775, the successive reports of alarm guns at different points, announced that the time to try men's souls had arrived. Capt. Watson instantly exchanged the hammer for the musket, and before night was, with his company, 25 miles on the road to Boston.

I cannot give a sketch of the adventures of this veteran soldier. It must suffice to observe that having thus drawn the sword in defence of his country, his patriotism did not vanish with the first ebullition of youthful blood. He toiled through the whole long agony—passed the various subaltern grades—was made captain of the light infantry in 1779, and brevet

major at the close of the war; sustaining, for upwards of 8 years, with high reputation, the character of a brave officer. Indeed it is believed, that very few, even of the active scouts of that war, saw more real service.

The following extracts from his application for a pension will show that he was not idle. It ought to be remarked, that the Secretary of War required a statement of services.

"Often" says he, "have I been patrolling with my company in the vicinity of the enemy's lines, which did not admit of our lying two hours in the same place, night or day, for weeks together. I have been in 7 pitched battles, three sieges, and more than fifty skirmishes; have been 5 times wounded, have been several times publicly distinguished by the thanks of the commander in chief, in general orders. In the campaign against Burgoyne, in 1777, I passed with a small detachment of light troops entirely round the enemy's army 5 several times. From the death and wounds of other officers it was my good fortune to command 200 men at the storming of the Hessian lines at Stillwater; in that affair I was the first man on the parapet of the enemy's entrenchment, and the first within their lines, except Gen. Benedict Arnold."

On the restoration of peace Capt. Watson received for his services \$3500 in final settlement notes, which he was obliged to sell in their then depreciated state, for one-eighth their nominal value, to pay debts which he had contracted for his support while in service.

It was not, however, for money that he had so often exposed his life and shed his blood. He did not, therefore, complain when he found he had spent his best days without any reward, but the reputation and recollection of having done his duty, and served his country.

He now made vigorous exertions to push his own fortunes in pursuits of civil life. He purchased a large tract of new land in Schoharie county, N. Y., made considerable improvement on it, and was, as he supposed, securing a competency: when, after 8 years possession, his title failed, and he was again reduced to poverty. He was now in the decline of life, and from that time till the spring of 1819 he constantly "earned his bread by the sweat of his brow." After that he received an officer's pension from government. He was never married. He often observed that the war robbed him of wife and children.

As a soldier Capt. Watson's character was high in the estimation of all who knew him in

the army. Prodigal of his own blood—ever foremost in danger, but careful of the lives and health of those under his command—always the soldier's friend and benefactor. Many a weary old veteran who once served under him has been seen in this village, inquiring for their good, their generous old captain.

As a man he possessed some of the noblest feelings of our nature in a high degree. Generous, disinterested, philanthropic to the poor, the friendless and the unfortunate, his heart and hand were ever open beyond his means. He died in this town, Oct. 17, 1822, aged about 74 years.

Peace to his memory. Let his services, his sacrifices and his virtues be remembered and venerated, while his faults and follies are forgotten.

I have given a longer sketch of Captain Watson, as he was familiar with most of those before me, who are advanced in years, and they well remember his fugitive pieces in rhyme—mostly in the style of witty, sarcastic language, all of a local and temporary character, which it would be pleasing to note here, had I been successful in gathering it up; but I presume some of it will be brought out during the day. His remains lie in your cemetery—to our reproach be it spoken—with nothing to mark the resting-place of his ashes. I trust this reproach will not longer rest upon us.

EBENEZER CANFIELD

came among the early settlers of the town, and settled on the hill beyond the old church, on burying-ground hill. He built a log house, and commenced the cultivation of a farm. His family left with the other inhabitants, in June, 1777. They placed their furniture and articles of value in a cave, near the river, and there they were found, as they had left them, on their return. Mr. Canfield held many responsible and important offices in town. He was a member of Mr. Hibbard's church in 1784. He and other members of the church, on a Sabbath day, went to hear the Rev. Bethuel Chittenden, an Episcopal missionary, while on a visit here, who preached at a private house. Mr. Hibbard and many of his church were very much displeased at their leaving their own meeting to hear an Episcopalian preach, and they were made the subjects of church discipline. Those who made acknowledgment of their error were retained—the others excommunicated. Only two persons made confession—Esquire Kellogg and Mrs. Howe. Mr. Kellogg said, if he had

offended his weak brethren he was sorry; and Mrs. Howe said she did not go to hear him preach, but to pick flaws in his sermon. Mr. Canfield and 6 others, afterwards joined the Episcopal church. He had a family of five children—one son and four daughters: two of the daughters, who were born in the log house on yonder hill, I see before me, vigorous and venerable in their declining years, and to whom I am under great obligations for the information they have furnished me. Mr. Canfield, I learn, removed from this town to the West, before his death.

THE HON. AMOS THOMPSON,

born in Goshen, Ct., Nov. 20, 1770—came to this town about 1790. He had not the advantage of an early education, but was a man of great natural abilities, and possessed a sound and discriminating judgment, and was well calculated to lead in all matters in which he took a part. He rapidly rose to place and station, after his first entrance into public life. In 1804 he represented the town—and the four following years: also, again, in 1813, '14 and '16. He was a judge of the county court 13 years, which is the longest that any person has held the same position, in the county or State. He was one of the Council of Censors of 1820. The high position he held was sufficient evidence of the estimation in which he was held by his fellow-citizens. He became, by reading and observation, quite familiar with legal proceedings. He was often called upon to counsel in law matters; and occasionally attended to cases in justice courts, and before auditors and referees—managing them with great skill.

He died much respected, and leaving numerous descendants—some of whom are represented here—Jan. 1, 1849, aged 79.

HON. JOHN STANLEY

came here from Connecticut at an early day. He occupied an influential position in the community, as an enterprising merchant, manufacturer, and business man in other departments of industry. To him and his sons is the West Village indebted for most of their improvements and many of their public institutions. He took an active part in establishing the Academy and the Methodist Episcopal church. He had a fine appreciation of the ornamental, and he has left many monuments of his taste and skill in the many improvements of the public roads and walks, and in the tasteful adorning of the village of his residence, with beautiful shade-trees.

He was often honored by his fellow-citizens, having represented the town in 1809 and '10—'15; a member of the constitutional conventions of 1814, '18 and '28; and was judge of probate in 1823, 6 years, to '29; and often a magistrate.

The last years of his life were those of suffering with bodily infirmities, pecuniary reverses, &c. He died in 1845, and was buried in the graveyard in that village, which was the joint gift of himself and the Hon. Rollin C. Mallary to the town.

ASAHIEL POND

was a prominent man in town, and very popular in all the relations of life. He was long a magistrate, and represented the town in 1811, '12, '19 and '20, and was a member of the constitutional convention in 1822.

Especially on this occasion should I bring up before us in remembrance the venerable and manly form, the noble countenance—the virtues and the life of

ELISHA ASHLEY,

who was a descendant of that noble race of men who first planted in this community the civil and religious institutions which we this day enjoy. To him, also, are we indebted for the impulses which brought us together this day. He left the record from which we should draw the materials for this day's services; and made that record for the purpose; for he remarked to the president on that occasion, "I shall not live to see the day, but you may, and I wish you to remember that it be duly commemorated."

Esquire Ashley was the first child born in Poultney after the Declaration of Independence. He often had committed to him stations of public trust, and ever faithfully performed them. He was long a consistent member of the Baptist church.

But it is not so much in the public relations of life that we honor him, as the worth of his private character. He had succeeded in impressing upon the community a deep and unquestioning sense of his personal honor and integrity. Duty was the word most deeply stamped on his heart. He had great respect for worth and virtue, and never trifled with the reputation of others. The love of freedom was a conspicuous mental trait in Mr. Ashley. Possessed of a large understanding, cultivated by careful reading, and early impressed with the principles that moved our republican fathers, he had exercised himself upon all the

political and religious questions of his time, and upon most had worked himself out into the largest liberty and clearest light. Profound reverence and love for God was the central and pervading sentiment of his heart. That he had sternness and faults common to humanity, is not to be denied: but no more fitting summary can be given than the very appropriate text of the Rev. Mr. Goadby, at his funeral: "He was a good man."

LIEUT. JENKS BEAMAN,

of the 4th regiment of infantry of the U. S. Army, who died of yellow fever at Tampico, Mexico, on the 6th of , 1848. He was the son of Mr. Joel Beaman, and a graduate of West Point. Dec. 31, 1842, he was made 2d Lieut. in the army, and promoted to 1st Lieut., Nov 27, 1846. Lieut. Beaman was in all the battles in Mexico, save Beuna Vista. He distinguished himself for his gallantry, and was honorably mentioned by Gen. Worth in his dispatches. Subsequently he met with an accident which disabled him, and he left Mexico; he reached Tampico, and being detained there, was seized with the vomito, which terminated fatally.

CAPT. TRUMAN SEYMOUR.

In looking for men versed in the art of war, whose capacity has been proved by meritorious services, to command the troops we are calling into the field, one very deserving officer has been entirely overlooked. We take it for granted, however, that the cause of neglect is not an unwillingness to distinguish merit. It may easily happen at a time when the war department has so much on its hands, that the personal history and military services of an able and excellent officer may by some unfortunate concurrence of circumstances, fail to engage its attention. Who this officer is, let the following anecdote inform our readers. We take it from "Colburn's United Service Journal for July, 1854," where it forms part of an article entitled, "Reminiscences of the War in Mexico:"

"I recollect, with much pleasure, a young officer, a junior lieutenant of the name of Seymour, who joined us with a detachment on the evening of the afternoon in which we had began and half fought the battle of Cerro Gordo, and the night before storming that fort. He was a mere youth newly arrived from the Military Academy at West Point: and being appointed to the command of the artillery which opened its destructive fire on the hills of Cerro Gordo next morning. Prior to the attack he immediately distinguished himself by his gallant conduct, and the *sang froid* which he displayed on that occasion. On a grape shot carrying away the tails of the frock coat which he wore, holding up the tattered portion of the garment, with a half rueful, half comic expres-

sion of countenance, he exclaimed, 'Never mind, boys, the tailor is not paid yet,' and proceeded to point one of his guns with the greatest coolness."

This was cool for a young cadet, the first time he had smelt powder in action, and while a brisk fire of grape from the enemy's batteries was telling rather severely on his men, who were very poorly protected by the hastily thrown up breastworks, while working the guns. We had leisure to observe these occurrences, from the circumstance of our regiment having been ordered to lie down on the ground nearly close to these batteries, where a slight hollow sheltered us from the withering influence of the grape, until the arrival of a favorable moment for charging the opposite hill of Cerro Gordo. A few days after the battle he was appointed to the company to which I belonged, and on account of his unvarying serenity of temper and suavity of manner, he became a universal favorite amongst his men: but, very much to our disappointment, he left us a few months afterward, being transferred to another company while we lay at Puebla. For months after leaving us, whenever he chanced to meet any of our men, he still continued to recognize them in the kindest manner, always stopping to inquire after the welfare of his old company. These occurrences were usually related to their comrades by the men on their return to quarters, causing our company to retain and reciprocate a sort of pleasing and affectionate interest in that officer's welfare during the remainder of the time that we lay in Mexico."

This is the beginning of captain Truman Seymour's military career, and the sequel has been answerable to the beginning. In the "Register of the Officers and Graduates of our Military Academy, for the Year 1850," we find the following:

"Truman Seymour—Promoted brevet Second Lieutenant, 4th Artillery, July 10, 1846. Second Lieutenant, March 5th, 1847. Brevet First Lieutenant, April 18th, 1847, 'for gallant and meritorious conduct in the battle of Cerro Gordo, Mexico.' Brevet Captain, August 20th, 1847, 'for gallant and meritorious conduct in the battles of Contreras and Cherubusco, Mexico.' First Lieutenant, August 26, 1847."

This is a highly honorable record of gallant services, and distinctions by which those services were acknowledged. Since 1850 Capt. Seymour served in Florida for 3 years, until the Indians were removed. He was sent to Charleston, and went with Major Anderson to Fort Sumpter, where he remained until the fort was surrendered to the rebels. Other deserving officers, his companions in gallantly sustaining that siege, have been promoted, but of Captain Seymour no notice has been taken. For 14 years he has held a captain's commission, and is a captain still.

It seems to us but just that every officer who was engaged in the defence of Fort Sumpter, and who faithfully performed his duty, should, in this time of military promotions, be advanced in rank. Capt. Seymour has acquitted himself with credit in every situation in which he has

been placed. He belongs to that class whose aid the country most needs in this hour of peril—men who, to cool heads and brave hearts, add an intimate acquaintance with the art of war, and large experience of its practical operations. Captain Seymour is, also an officer of that character which wins the attachment of the soldiers, and makes them ready to follow him with enthusiasm wherever he leads.—*N. Y. E. Post.*

We would not forget, in this our festive hour, the sons of this town who are now upon the banks of the Potomac, awaiting in arms to defend the honor of the country—put down rebellion, and preserve our glorious Union, so rich in its memories. Let us not forget them, or those who are just leaving us: they need our sympathy, our prayers, and a kind word often from those they love: and rest assured they will bring no dishonor on the place of their nativity.

HON. ELISHA WARD

was born June 20, 1804, in East Poutney. He was a student of Judge Woods of Granville, Washington county, N. Y.—came to Dunkirk, in this county, in 1836; moved to Silver Creek in 1839; was elected magistrate in '41; in '42 was appointed Judge under Gov. Seward; in '46 was elected to the Assembly; in '52-53 occupied a seat in the State Senate, and in the summer of '53 was appointed one of the committee to investigate the pecuniary affairs of Union College.

As a lawyer he deservedly ranked high among the members of the profession, and had established a reputation, perhaps inferior to none in Western New York. As a judge his decisions were marked with great legal ability, and unswerving justice. As a legislator he had no superior at Albany, and commanded that respect which no other member from this Senatorial District has claimed before or since. His was one of those superior combinations of mind, that we feel utterly incompetent to give anything like a true analysis of—bold, original and comprehensive. In ordinary conversation he would enchain his listeners by his quaint humor and original flashes of thought—rich in simile, and figurative in expression. As an advocate he was philosophic and argumentative—possessing a natural and easy flow of language; striking, if not graceful, in delivery; every word judiciously chosen to express the precise meaning he wished to convey—carrying conviction at once to the minds of his audience.

And those high traits of character were not his only eminent powers. He possessed many

fine qualities of heart as well as of head. The poor and friendless always awoke a sympathetic response in his breast; and some of his best efforts have been called forth in defence of a client, undertook solely through his sympathies, without the least hope of pecuniary reward.

JOEL BEAMAN

came, in the last century, from Massachusetts, and was an enterprising merchant for many years. His business relations were very extensive. He was often honored by his fellow-citizens with places of trust. Perhaps no man who has lived in the town has held, at various periods, so many offices of the town, as Mr. Beaman; and he always won the favor and respect of his constituents. He was a member of the Legislature in 1817 and '18, and again in '30, '31, '36 and '40: also a member of the constitutional convention, in '36. He was actively engaged in procuring the charter of the Bank of Poultney, and was a Director from its first organization, until his death, March 20, 1846, aged 64 years.

The character of the deceased claims more than an ordinary obituary notice. He was long a resident, and identified with the early settlement of the town in which he lived and died. He has sustained many, and the most important offices within the gift of the inhabitants. These trusts have been discharged faithfully, and with a comprehensive view to the "greatest good of the greatest number." His opportunities in early life were limited. He was bred a mechanic; but, naturally shrewd, and possessing peculiar forecast, his energy and common sense accomplished much. His acts as a useful public man will be remembered, and their influence long felt. But in his neighborhood and domestic relations his virtues are better known and appreciated. Although in some respects eccentric, he possessed a deep regard for the feelings of others, and those knowing him as a neighbor and a business man, will bear testimony to his honorable bearing and liberality.

In the family circle his deportment commanded respect, and without attempt at display, his uniform kindness and urbanity of manners endeared him to all with whom he was associated. Very seldom do we find these qualities united in a single individual, which render him a consistent man at home and abroad—the faithful public servant, devoting his time, his services and his property to the public good,

and at the same time sustaining, successfully, all the various relations of citizen, neighbor, husband, father, and an honest man.

Such examples are rare, and their moral should not be lost upon us. A fortunate individual may, perchance, become a benefactor to mankind, by a single act, or perhaps by accident, and we award to him due honor; but how much greater is our obligation to that man whose acts are always consistent—aiming at the greatest good; and which, operating constantly, by their influence, upon those around, like a beacon light, uniformly points to safe results.

THE KENDRICKS OF POULTNEY.

BY PROFESSOR A. C. KENDRICK.

My father, Rev. CLARK KENDRICK, was born in Hanover, N. H., Oct. 6, 1775—his parents having recently removed thither from Connecticut. His father became a member of the Congregational church shortly before his death. He lived in early life mainly with an uncle—father of Rev. Nath. Kendrick, of Hamilton, well known in the educational history of New York.

In 1797 he was converted, and soon after united with the Baptist church. He soon after opened a school in Salem, N. Y.; but his convictions of duty soon urged him into the Christian ministry. In 1802 he was called to be pastor of the church in Poultney, which was just at that time organized. He was ordained in May, 1802, and married in October following to Miss Esther Thompson. He continued pastor of the church in Poultney until his death, which occurred February 29, '24, in the 49th year of his age. During this period his church had been blessed with several revivals, and had grown to be one of the largest and most influential churches in the State. He had made several missionary tours in the adjoining State of New York and in Canada, and had enlisted himself actively as a warm friend and supporter of the interest of foreign missions and of ministerial education, to which the Baptist denomination were then beginning to employ their energies. He was an able and popular preacher, a wise counsellor, and deeply beloved and widely esteemed as a Christian and a man. His death occasioned a vacancy long and painfully felt in the ranks of the Vermont ministry.

ASAHEL C. KENDRICK

was born in Poultney, Rutland county, Vt., in December, 1809. He was the son of Rev.

Clark Kendrick—for over 20 years pastor of the Baptist church there. In 1821 he went to Hamilton, N. Y., where he studied chiefly in a private way; spent two years in Hamilton College, Clinton, N. Y., with an interval of two years between them, during which he taught in the Academy at Hamilton, and graduated in 1831.

He was immediately appointed Tutor in the Hamilton Literary and Theological Seminary, and after one year was made professor of the Greek and Latin languages. Subsequently the professorship was divided, and he retained the Greek chair, which he occupied until the founding of the University of Rochester. In 1850 he went to Rochester, and took the same position there, which he still holds. He has twice visited Europe—the first time spending several months in Greece.

He has published several text books in Greek; among them a "Greek Introduction," (1840) a "Greek Ollendorf," in 1850, "Xenophon's Anabasis," with notes and Lexicon, (1873). He has edited and revised a translation of Obsharen's New Testament Commentary—has translated and ocerlated Moll's Commentary on the Hebrew in Lauge's Biblical Commentary, edited by Dr. Schaff—has aided in two or three revisions of the received version of the New Testament, and is now a member of the board of Revisers in the Anglo-American enterprises of revision, inaugurated by the English Established Church. He has published several miscellaneous works: among them a small volume of Poetical Translations from the German, entitled "Echoes"—a volume of selections of choice poems, entitled, "Our Poetical Favorites"—(of which a second series is now in the press.) and "The Life and Letters of Mrs. Emily C. Judson."

ELDER ARIEL KENDRICK,

a Baptist Elder of the genuine old stamp, well known for his labors in New Hampshire and Vermont, was a brother of Dr. Kendrick of Poultney—one of the most fresh, simple-hearted, earnest, venerable old ministers in this order, who used to come round and preach occasionally to the Baptist Church in Ludlow, in our young days. He was a fine, hale, hearty, white headed, pleasant, positive old-fashioned Baptist of eighty years, or about. It was in the office of the "Genius of Liberty," of which one of my mother's brothers was the editor, he published a little book of his life and times, to help him eke out a living in his half or third

superannuated days. I remember my uncle, who had a marked dislike of Baptist theology, (Calvinistic doctrines) having a particular liking for Elder Kendrick, and always speaking of him with particular appreciation. Title-page of Elder Kendrick's book: "SKETCHES OF THE LIFE AND TIMES OF ELDER ARIEL KENDRICK. *Being a short account of his birth, conversion, call to the ministry, and his labors as a Gospel minister, with other incidents occurring under his notice.* Written by himself—Ludlow, Vt., BARTON & TOWER—'Genius' Office, 1847," 12m., pp. 96.

Elder Kenkrick's first wife's maiden name was Penelope Colton, by whom he had eleven children. He married Emma Parker, of Cavendish, in December, 1844—died in Cavendish, March 23, 1856, aged 85.

Peace to his memory.—*Ed.*

REV. ITHAMER HIBBARD.

[Hubbardton having forestalled the sketch here by Mr. Clark with a claim "As Poultney shut their church doors to him, and Hubbardton took him in, to give the sketch of this man's life belongs to us," we refer to page 758. and Mr. Ashley's record, page 966, and only subjoin such additional facts as are in Mr. Clark's paper.—*Ed.*]

Mr. Hibbard was born in Canaan, Ct. His education was very limited. The inhabitants of Poultney, (1780) mostly, if not entirely, Baptists and Congregationalists, were all united in settling him as the first pastor and minister of the town. Mr. Hibbard always took great interest in public affairs, and Ethan Allen, in his History of Vermont, published in London in 1798, speaks of having interviews, upon questions of public importance, with Rev. Mr. Hibbard in Poultney. He was often called upon to counsel with the Allens, Baker, Warner and others of the leading men of Vermont. He was representative from Wells to the Legislature in June, 1778; and we have every reason to suppose that he made Wells his residence for some time before coming to Poultney. He made a very able and interesting report from a committee of which he was chairman.

After his removal he was called to Poultney frequently to solemnize marriages among the people of his former charge. One of his sons, Rev. Ebenezer Hibbard, was minister in Brandon twenty years or more.

REVOLUTIONARY SOLDIERS OF POULTNEY

and Pensioners on the Census of 1840.

Names of Pensioners for revolutionary or military services.	Names of heads of families with whom pensioners resided June 1, 1840.
Oliver Wright.....70.	Oliver Wright.
James Hooker80.	James Hooker.
Abel Hubbard.....72.	Thomas Davis.
Samuel Prindle.....93.	Samuel Prindle.
Seth Ruggles.....83.	Seth Ruggles.
Joseph Manning.....78.	Hiram H. Swallow.
William Lewis.....83.	William Lewis.
Jerem'h Armstrong 79.	Jerem'h Armstrong.
Jesse Soper.....78.	Jesse Soper.

United States Census.

REMEMBRANCES OF PAST YEARS.

BY REV. JOHN GOADBY.

A discourse delivered at the Baptist meeting-house, Poultney, Vt., on the fiftieth anniversary of the organization of the Church April 8, 1852, by Rev. John Goadby.

Every Church of many years standing will have had its days of prosperity and adversity; its days of gladness and sorrow; and can tell of seasons of united hearts and warm affections; and of times of coldness, division and strife.

This Church whose fiftieth anniversary we now celebrate, has had its share of such changes, but they have neither been so frequent nor severe, as many others have experienced in the same period. This may be attributed, in the providence of God, to the character of its prominent members, at its organization, and to the single-mindedness and piety of its first pastor. Some of its first members, were men of rich and varied experience, in the full vigor of life, and admirably adapted for the commencement of an enterprise, requiring sound judgment, persevering effort, and unwavering trust in God.

As we look back over fifty years, the vigorous and venerable forms of Ward and Webster, of Marshall and Sandford, of Pond and Ashley, seem to rise up before us; and the mothers in Israel, Lydia Marshall, Mary Mallary, and Sally Angevine, all of whom lived to upwards of ninety years, and Mary Whitney, the last of the original members, who died in February, 1837. Under the date of October 27, 1835, there is the following entry in the church records; "Died Lydia Marshall in the 93d year of her age. She came to the grave like a shock of corn fully ripe. She was the last, save one, of those

who composed this church at its organization. She had lived in the town sixty-two years. She, and four who now survive, were heads of families in 1777, in this town, when the inhabitants were all driven from their homes by the enemy, in the war of the Revolution. She had reared a family of 14 children, and there are known to be living of her posterity, above 370, extending to the fifth generation."

As I call up in imagination, these men and women of former years, their youthful pastor seems to stand among them, in all the buoyancy and bloom of early manhood; and yet, there is in his sedate and calm aspect, steadiness, dignity, and maturity of judgment beyond his years, which tell of deep communings with his own heart, and frequent intercourse with God. The character he sustained and the labors he performed, from the beginning to the end of his pastorate, give the features and the coloring to the picture.

The first settlement of this town was by Thomas Ashley and Ebenezer Allen, in April, 1771. The first Baptist who moved into the town, was Isaac Ashley, in the fall of the same year. William Ward was the next, 1774. They came from Canaan, Ct., where they were baptized on the same day, in 1770 or 1771, by Elder Dakins. Isaac Ashley died in April, 1777, leaving an infant son about 13 months old,—he stands among us to-day, in vigorous old age, where he has stood, with the exception of a few months, for fifty years: may his presence be long continued, as an ornament and pillar in the house of our God.

The inhabitants fled from the town about the end of June, 1777; in the following year they returned, and the number of Baptists slowly increased. Mrs. Thomas Ashley and Mrs. Ichabod Marshall were baptized by Elder Joseph Cornell, and are supposed to have been the first to whom the baptism of believers was administered in Poultney. Shortly after, John Ashley, Ichabod Marshall, and some others, obeyed the Lord in his ordinance, till the number was about twelve. In 1782, they met at Ichabod Marshall's and formed themselves into a Church, and chose William Ward their deacon. He was the first justice of the peace in this town and held that office 40 years; a member of the Convention that adopted the first Constitution of this State, sitting at Windsor, when the British and their Indian

allies, overran and plundered this and adjoining towns; he also represented the town in the Legislative Assembly, 21 years.

This little church in its infancy, united with the Congregational church, in supporting the gospel, in worship, and in *communion*, under the pastoral care of Ithamar Hibbard, who had been a chaplain in the army of the Revolution. He was the first settled minister in the town, and it is supposed, came with an organized church from Bennington. In 1782-3, both societies were engaged in building a meeting-house, opposite the burying-ground. It was raised and covered by subscription, but finished by a town tax. About the year 1795, the Baptists, doubting the propriety of their course, especially in communing with persons whom they regard as unbaptized, withdrew from that communion, and united with the Baptist church in Middletown, under the pastoral care of Sylvanus Haynes, who was said to have produced this separation.

They still continued in union with the Congregational church, in the support of preaching, and in public worship.

Earlier than this, about 1785 or 6, some difficulty arose among the Congregationalists in relation to their pastor; some informality connected with his ordination, being alleged as the ground of dissatisfaction. This was so great in the minds of some that they would not remain in the house, when he administered the ordinances; and issued finally, in the withdrawal of a considerable number of members, who were regularly organized as a church, and erected another meeting-house* a few yards south-east of this in which we are assembled, before 1788. It was expected by Mr. Hibbard's friends, that the newly organized church, intended to take advantage of the alleged informality in his ordination, to dispute his right to the lands appropriated to the first settled minister; to preclude the attempt, a council was called about the year 1788, when he was ordained according to the Congregational order. His previous ordination was according to the strict Congregational order.

Before the year 1790, Mr. Thompson became the pastor of the new Church, and continued until 1796, in which year the two churches became one. The earliest church

* Which stood near where the brick school-house now (1875) stands in East Poultney.

records I have found began June 1, 1793, and proceed without interruption until June 29, 1794. No entries were made from this time till June 23, 1796. Then the following: "Heard the result of a committee previously chosen to try for a union with the the Church, known by the name of Mr. Thompson's church."

"Voted to continue said committee in the labor for a union."

"July 7. 1. Heard the report of our committee appointed to try for a union with the other church in this town; likewise gave some advise how to proceed further on the business."

"2. Took into consideration the request of the Rev. Ithamar Hibbard, which had been made previous to the meeting, for a dismission from the special charge as their pastor, and proceeded as follows: "Whereas, the Rev. Mr. Ithamar Hibbard in the year 1780, was permanently settled over this church and congregation, according to the strict Congregational order, and hath faithfully performed the several offices of his ministerial function, and now believing an evangelical situation most rulable, he requests to be in that situation; therefore, voted, that the church relieve Mr. Hibbard from the above obligation, and consider him in an evangelical situation."*

"3. Voted, to continue Mr. Hibbard in the ministry with us, until the minds of the Society may be known respecting his request."

Mr. Hibbard continued until the churches united. "1796, Oct. 3. At a meeting of the Congregational churches in Poultney, at the meeting-house, the Rev. Ithamar Hibbard being the moderator, and opened said meeting by prayer, after concessions to each other."

"Voted, 1. By Mr. Hibbard's church, to accept the confession of faith, and covenant of grace, then read."

Voted 2. By Mr. Hibbard's church, to receive Mr. Thompson's church into union and fellowship."

"Voted 3. By Mr. Thompson's church, to receive Mr. Hibbard's church into union and fellowship.

"Voted, 4. By both churches, to receive each other into union and fellowship, and become one body."

* Mr. Hibbard had recently become a Free Mason which was a trial to many.

After the dismissal of Mr. Hibbard * in 1796, the desk was supplied by various individuals of the Congregational order. David Smith in 1798, Prince Jenney in 1799, and Mr. Hawley in 1800, are mentioned in their church records, but for some reasons the church still remained destitute, and had other occasional supplies. The Baptists were then requested to obtain some one to occupy the desk. Mr. Ward invited Mr. Clark Kendrick, a licentiate of the Baptist church in Salem, N. Y., to come and preach to them. "The Congregationalists had agreed to give their support to any minister whom the town should vote to call; not doubting however, but that vote would call one of their own order." Mr. Kendrick began to preach in the town in the Spring of 1801, under a temporary engagement, as a candidate for the pastoral office. Efforts were soon made to engage him as pastor. Towards the close of the year, he was frequently urged to preach on baptism and communion, that his views might be fully known, before the vote should be taken, in relation to his settlement. He complied, and it was immediately seen that division was inevitable.

At a meeting of the Congregational church held Dec. 10, 1801, it was "Voted to choose a committee to confer with Middletown church, on the expediency of uniting for the support of the gospel. Chose deacons Silas Howe and Samuel Lee, and brother Ebenezer Frisbie for the above purpose."

"January 7, 1802. Voted unanimously to unite with Middletown church, for the purpose of procuring preaching." "Chose deacons Silas Howe and Samuel Lee, Ebenezer Frisbie and Jonas Safford, a committee for drawing articles of union with Middletown church.

In January, 1802, preliminary steps were taken for organizing two distinct societies. They were fully organized in February following. At the first meeting of the Baptist society, held February 8th, after choosing officers, it was "Voted, to give Mr. Clark Kendrick a call to settle with said society in the gospel ministry." On the 8th of April thirty-four members were dismissed from the Baptist Church in Middletown and constituted as an independent body. The first meeting for business was held on the 7th of the

same month, William Ward was chosen moderator, and Elijah D. Webster, clerk. It was then voted to call Mr. Kendrick to the pastoral office, and to call a council for his ordination, as requested by a vote of the society, the same day.

The council assembled May 19, and the next day Mr. Kendrick was ordained: Elder David Rathbun, of Whiting, offered the introductory prayer; Isaac Beals, of Pawlet, preached the sermon; Henry Green, of Wallingford, offered the consecrating prayer; Joseph Carpenter, of Ira, and Nathan Dana, of Hubbardton, assisted in laying on of hands; Obed Warren, of Salem, N. Y., gave the charge; Sylvanus Haynes, of Middletown, the right hand of fellowship; and William Harrington 2d, of Clarendon, offered the closing prayer.

Soon after the ordination of Mr. Kendrick, the Congregationalists obtained a minister, and held separate meetings. December 6, 1802, They "Resolved unanimously to give the Rev. Samuel Leonard a call to settle in the ministry with us, to take the pastoral charge of this church, and to labor with us one half of the time, for the present." Mr. Leonard accepted the call the same day. There "then arose a difficulty about the meeting-house; the contest was so sharp that the state of feeling throughout the town was very much excited on the subject. Finally, at a meeting of the proprietors of said house, they thought, as the Congregational society had controlled the house for about twenty years, it was but fair that the Baptists should control it for the time being, and voted accordingly."

The Congregationalists soon proceeded to build for themselves a commodious meeting-house, which was completed in 1803. On the 15th April, they agreed to install Rev. Samuel Leonard, on May 18th. The installation took place on the sills of the house, before the frame was raised.

How long Mr. Leonard preached only half of the time in Poultney, I cannot ascertain, but on Sunday, September 15, 1805, he and Deacon Lee were appointed to attend the ordination of Mr. Henry Bigalow, of Middletown.

In 1805, the house in which we are assembled was built, at a cost of about \$ 6000. In 1839, this audience room was prepared at an expense of \$ 2000.

* Mr. H. became pastor of the Congregational church in Hubbardton, in 1798, and died there March 2, 1808.

The first years of the existence of this church, were years of storm without, but of peace, union, and prosperity within. "A very unhappy state of feeling existed between the two societies, for several years" Political party spirit ran high and further embittered and alienated the minds of the people. The Congregational church and society, were Federalists, the Baptist, Democrats; so that politically as well as religiously the separation was complete. It was not long before the young pastor of this church, became the target of individual animosity, as well as of sectarian intolerance. A council of "reverenced pastors" and "worthy delegates," the press, and the courts of law, were all employed to destroy his influence, if not to ruin his character; but he came from the fierce ordeal unscathed and unsullied. I refer to these facts with sorrow, assured that they could occur only as the results of the bitterness and blindness of party spirit.

Mr. Kendrick held the pastoral office till his death, which occurred at midnight February 29, 1824, in the 49th year of his age. His funeral was attended on the Thursday following. Mr. Dilloway preached from "The prayers of David the son of Jesse are ended." His labors had been greatly blessed, and were continued to within three weeks of his death. He administered the Lord's supper for the last time on the first day of February.

The first person who united with this church, was Lucy Broughton, by letter. The first baptism was May 9th, 1802, when Mr. S. Haynes administered the ordinance to Peleg Brunson, Ithiel Peck, and Sally Finel. The Church nearly doubled in numbers before the close of the year; the next year, and 1809, were seasons of great interest, but the latter part of 1816, and the whole of 1817, were one continued revival, in which one hundred and one were added by baptism. Concerning this revival, Mr. Kendrick wrote to the Baptist Magazine, under date of November, 1817. "The work commenced more than a year ago. Previous to that time, and even for a number of years before, religion had been with us in a low state, and generally so in this part of the country. War and politics, and anxiety about national concerns, had in a great degree engrossed the attention of professors as well as of people of the world. During these scenes of discouragement, our church endeavored to maintain the visible forms of religion, and hoped for a better day.

The youth in the town were numerous, and generally fond of balls, and scenes of pleasurable amusement. But the uncommonly gloomy season we witnessed last year, seemed to fall with more weight on the minds of the public, than any one judgment of God I ever witnessed before. It evidently produced a solemnity in the minds of many people; but there was no general acknowledgment of special conviction until September, when there began to appear something of a work of grace in one corner of the town. For some time we were held in suspense, between hope and fear, as to the issue, whether it would continue and extend its balmy influence, or take its flight, and leave the people in their sins.

About this time there was an occurrence, perhaps worth noticing. In the center of the town, where nothing of the work had discovered itself, one evening towards twilight, a number of young girls, from about eleven to fourteen years of age, were very merrily at play, on the broad steps of the Baptist meeting-house, and of a sudden, without any visible cause, they were struck with a solemn awe, and retired with sighs and sobs to a house, where they spent the evening in reading the bible and other good books. Some of these children, (one of whom was my eldest daughter,) eventually obtained a comfortable hope and were baptized. This circumstance led me to hope that the Holy Spirit was mercifully hovering over us.

The latter part of October there began to be evident appearances of conviction, in different parts of the town. About this time we attended the funeral of a respectable young woman, which was a solemn funeral indeed. When the youth and many others approached the corpse to survey the visage of death, they seemed to be struck with fears and guilt, and a solemn sense of judgment in their own hearts. Sabbath and conference meetings now became crowded, and many were inquiring what they must do to be saved.

The latter part of November, 11 candidates were baptized and added to the church. The collection at the water was great and solemn, and the ordinance was evidently blessed to the promotion of the reformation. since the work commenced, I have baptized in this town one hundred and one, including the above eleven; about sixty of whom were baptized during the cold wintry months, and many of them were females of different ages, and of delicate constitutions. I have not learnt that it proved prejudicial to the health of any of them.

During the revival, perhaps nearly two hundred have been hopefully brought into the possession of religion; some of whom have not joined any church. I conclude that between forty and fifty have united with the Congregational church in this place."

The whole number added to the church

from its organization to the death of Mr. Kendrick was 234: by baptism 189, by letter 45. The decrease was, dismissed 85, died 10, and from 22 fellowship had been withdrawn, leaving 151.

The death of their pastor, whose widow is still among us (1852) was a heavy blow to the church, which had enjoyed his faithful labors and judicious counsels so long. In the Fall of the year they secured the services of Mr. Parchellus Church, who had recently graduated at the Hamilton Literary and Theological Institution. He was ordained June 23, 1825. Between the death of Mr. K. and the ordination of Mr. Church, 20 were received by baptism, and 3 by letter.

The labors of Mr. C. were acceptable and successful; but the period of his pastorate was short, extending only to October 21, 1828, when he removed to Providence, R. I. His resignation was regarded by many as unwarrantable, and even sinful. They had thought in their simplicity, that the pastoral office was a permanent one. There were added during his pastorate, by baptism, 33, by letter 9, restored 1. The church was destitute several months, and the desk occupied by various ministers.

August 23, 1829. Mr. Eli B. Smith, entered upon the pastoral office, with cheering prospects of success. Through the following fall and winter, there was an extensive revival. His labors were abundantly blest, and much people were added unto the Lord. He continued with the Church until May 6, 1833, when he left to take charge of the New Hampton Institution. His removal was deeply felt. It was the second lesson of ministerial fickleness, and produced very unhappy feelings in the church. Before his coming 2 were added by letter, and while he was pastor 104 were baptized, 14 uniting by letter, and 3 were restored.

Mr. John H. Ricket commenced preaching with the Church as a candidate July 14, 1833. The church voted to request his ordination during the session of the Association, which met here in October. He was not ordained, and closed his labors on the 13th of the same month.

Negotiations were soon entered upon with Mr. Samuel C. Dilloway of Granville, N. Y. He entered upon the pastoral office, January 6, 1834, and continued until April 1, 1838, when he was dismissed at his own request, in

the midst of an interesting revival. He was subject to temporary aberrations of mind, and under a consciousness of this infirmity, requested to be released from the pastoral office. In the interim between the removal of Mr. Smith and the coming of Mr. Dilloway, 6 persons joined the church by letter. From this time to his dismissal 36 were baptized, 15 added by letter, and 2 restored.

In the fall of 1838, Mr. Velony R. Hotchkiss began his ministry here, and was ordained December 20, the same year. His labors were faithful and successful; he soon gained the affection of the church and the confidence of the community, but left, to the grief of many, May 8, 1842. Before his ordination, 12 were baptized, and five added by letter. During his pastorate 25 were baptized, 27 added by letter, and 3 were restored. Four others united by letter before the coming of Mr. Joseph M. Driver, who was the next pastor. He entered upon his labors November 5, 1842. A work of great interest and power had commenced, and it was his privilege in the beginning to gather in the sheaves. He baptized 4 on November 20, 8 in December, 36 in the February following, 30 in March, and 14 more before the end of July. During Mr. Driver's pastorate he baptized 92, 14 were added by letter and 1 restored. In the year 1843, this church attained its highest numerical point; in October it numbered 274 members, equal to one seventh the population of the town. Mr. Driver remained until April 5, 1845.

After his removal the church was supplied by various individuals, as in former times of destitution; but in all of them, one of its own members had supplied almost every vacancy. I refer to Elder Isaac Fuller, whom most of you knew. He united with this Church June 3, 1820, and died August 20 1843, aged 72. In his death the church lost a faithful and warm hearted friend, a sincere and devoted Christian, and a peacemaker, who by his visits, counsels, and sympathy accomplished much good in the church and in the town. He has left a name often remembered with pleasure, and uttered with respect by those who knew him.

One person only was added to the church, between the dismissal of Mr. Driver, and the settlement of Mr. Josiah Cannon, in February, 1846, whose pastoral relation to the church ceased May 28, 1848. In the

mean time 5 were added by baptism, 20 by letter, and 1 restored; before the close of the year 1 was baptized and 1 added by letter.

Your present pastor entered upon his office January 21st, 1849, since which time 10 have been baptized, and 16 added by letter.

From the organization of the church, until to-day there have been baptized, 527; added by letter, 184; dismissed 397; fellowship withdrawn from 75; of whom 11 have been restored; 14 have been dropped from the records, and 114 have died, leaving 156 our present number. Total increase 722. Decrease 600.

The deacons have been twelve. The clerks eight.

Two only of its members have been licensed to preach, by the church; Ithiel Peck, who I suppose was ordained in Orwell, in October, 1805, and George W. Cutting, now pastor of the Baptist Church, Lyme, N. H. One who has long been a pastor in Georgia, Charles D. Mallary, was dismissed from this Church in May, 1824; he had not then commenced preaching. One of our present number, Mrs. Mary Brayton, is among the heathen.

The expenses attending the worship of God, were defrayed by a tax on the grand list of the church and society, until 1829; since then by subscription; and sometimes by assessment on the members of the church, according to their ability. There has always been some interest felt towards the benevolent enterprises, in which the denomination has engaged; but with two exceptions, no record has been kept of the amount raised for them; these are 1840, in which year the sum was \$ 190, and in 1847, when it was \$ 210. For the last three years we have raised \$ 644.64; 1849, \$ 143.47; 1850, \$ 256.17; and 1851, \$ 245.

During the pastorate of Mr. E. B. Smith, and nearly as I can learn, in 1829, a Sabbath School was commenced, at his urgent request. It has been continued to the present time, with a few slight intermissions. It has included in its classes many of mature years, and has been found interesting and profitable. The Superintendents have been Elisha Ashley, Levi Kinney, Simeon Mears, Joseph Joslin, and now Lyman S. Clark.

Sunday Schools had existed for some years before this time, and had been carried on in various school districts, but I cannot ascer-

tain that this church had fully engaged in them until 1829. In the records of the Congregational church, there is the following entry, June 6, 1818. "Voted to direct the Treasurer to let Deacon Noyes and Mr. Scott have three dollars, for the purpose of purchasing books and tickets for the benefit of the Sabbath Schools."

Of the persons baptized into the fellowship of this church before the death of its first pastor, 20 are still members with us. Of these Mrs. Sally Richards, formerly Finel, was baptized before Mr. Kendrick was ordained; three in 1809; two in 1815, five in 1816; eight in 1817; and one in 1821; also one who united by letter in 1820. These are all that remain with us from the first period of our history, as a church of Jesus Christ.

Our fathers were few in number, 16 male and 18 female members constituted this Church of Jesus Christ fifty years since; to-day—they are all gone. We, their successors and representatives, are more in numbers, richer in means and facilities for doing good. Oh, that we had more of their vigorous and stalwart piety;—of their childlike simplicity and holy zeal; we should improve them all to the glory of our Lord; he would approve of us, and those who come after us, would rejoice in us, as we do in the departed worthies into whose labors we have entered. And should they at the end of another fifty years look back as we have done, remembering the works of the Lord, they would say, instead of the fathers God raised up their children.

DEACONS.

William Ward, Aug. 19, 1802; died Aug. 13, 1819. Oliver Sandford, Dec. 18, 1804; died Oct. 22, 1835. Elijah D. Webster, Feb. 18, 1812; died Jan. 17, 1823. John Jones, May 17, 1818; dismissed May 4, 1823. Caleb Brookins, Oct. 21, 1823; dismissed Nov. 7, 1827. John Jones, jr., May 15, 1827; dismissed May 1, 1831. Burze Crampton, Oct. 2, 1830; died Oct. 4, 1849. Joseph Joslin, resigned 1849. Adin Kendrick, July 6, 1835. George Cutting, Sept. 21, 1837; dismissed March 19, 1842. Winslow Gardner, Dec. 19, 1840; dismissed March 19, 1843. William Fifield, Jan. 18, 1845.

CLERKS.

Elijah D. Webster, April 17, 1802 to Jan. 17, 1823, (excepting Luther Finel, from April

3, 1813 to Oct. 28, 1813; Clark Kendrick, April 20, 1814 to Sept. 17, 1815; Elisha Ashley, June 22, 1820 to April 1, 1821). Elisha Ashley, Jan. 21, 1823. Levi Kinney, July 18, 1840. Samuel Stewart, May 14, 1842. William Fifield, April 9, 1845. James R. Broughton, Sept. 17, 1847. William Fifield, Sept. 24, 1848.

MEMBERS WHO UNITED BEFORE MR. KENDRICK'S DEATH.

Mrs. Sally Richards, (Finel,) baptized May 9th, 1802. *Elisabeth Cone, *Miriam Webster, and Sally Angevine, 1809. Hannah Ashley and *Esther Kendrick, 1815. *Alpheus Broughton, *Judith Broughton, *Mabel Marshall, *Harriet Herrick, and *Nancy Whitney, 1816. *Polly Marshall, Joseph Joslin, *Elisha Ashley, Oliver L. Angevine, Stephen Howe, Charlotte Broughton, *Abigail Brown, and *Persa Mallory, 1817. Almira Pomeroy, 1821, *Polly Fuller, by letter, 1820.

Mrs. Mary Fuller of Poultney married the Rev. D. L. Brayton and became a missionary to Burmah, being sent with her husband by the American Baptist Missionary Society.

The Vermont Baptist State Convention held its annual Meeting at Poultney, Oct. 5, 1864.

From Thompson's Gazetteer.

The town was chartered Sept. 21, 1761, and contains about 35 square miles. The soil is generally warm and productive, and the surface pleasantly diversified with hills and vallies. Along Poultney river the alluvial flats are extensive and very productive. The timber is mostly deciduous, there being but few ever-greens.†

The first proprietors' meeting was held at Sheffield, Mass., June 7, 1763. Heber Allen was the first town clerk, and William Ward first representative. A violent freshet, in 1811, swept off from the streams here four grist and four sawmills, one woolen factory, one carding-mill, and several other buildings. The epidemic in the spring of 1813 was very distressing, and, in the course of three months, was fatal to about sixty of the inhabitants.

There are two pleasant villages in town called East Poultney and West Poultney. [The West is now the larger and most pleasant:—each has its postoffice.—*Ed.*]

* Present.

† Lake St. Austin, a beautiful sheet of water, 6 or 7 miles in length, by 1-2 in its widest part, lying mostly in Wells, extends into Poultney. It was named by French explorers more than a century ago. It is flanked on its eastern shore by precipitous mountains, some of which rise almost perpendicular. Its waters abound in pickerel and other fish, and have become a fashionable resort.

EAST POULTNEY contains 3 houses for public worship, 3 stores, one grist and 2 sawmills, 1 iron foundry with machine shops, 10 or 12 mechanics, 1 tannery, 2 taverns, and about 60 dwelling houses.

WEST POULTNEY has a stone chapel, Troy Conference Academy a bank, 6 stores, 1 tavern, an extensive iron foundry—[the railroad depot added since,—*Ed.*] 42 dwelling-houses, and 312 inhabitants.

There are in town 15 school districts, 2 grain, 6 saw, and several fulling mills, 5 stores, 4 taverns, and 3 tanneries.

The religious denominations are Methodists, Baptists and Episcopalians, each of which has a good house of worship. The Congregationalist meetinghouse was erected in 1803; the Baptist meetinghouse in 1805; the Methodist more recently—the Episcopalian in 1831.

The Congregational pastors (to 1840) have been, Rev. Ithamer Hibbard, 1780 to July 7, 1796; Rev. James Thompson, May 18, 1803, to 1820; Rev. Ethan Smith, Nov. 21, 1821, to December, 1826; Rev. Sylvester Cochrane, Oct. 24, 1827, to Oct. 13, '34; Rev. Solomon Lyman, Feb. 25, 1835, pastor in 1840. This society's funds \$5000. (1840.)*

THE TROY CONFERENCE ACADEMY was projected at a meeting of the citizens, Jan. 14, 1824; † adopted by the Troy Conference of the Methodist Episcopal church, September 3—chartered by the Legislature of Vermont, Oct. 25, '35, and went into operation Sept. 1, '36. The principal building is of brick, 112 by 36 ft., with 4 stories, and an attic and basement, and

* Rev. John G. Hale was pastor of this church several years. He engaged, in 1864, to prepare a history of the Congregational church in Poultney for this work; but we have not yet obtained it. We only recall, at this present writing, (1875) the names of Revs. Solomon Lyman, J. N. Myers, — Strong, Daniel C. Frost and S. M. Merrill, who have been pastors here, since Mr. Thompson's record: but the names of all and time of their labor in this parish, may be found in Rev. Mr. Steele's list of the Congregational clergy in Rutland county. See, also, Rutland county Papers and Items at the end of the towns. The Congregational meeting-house is in East Poultney.

Of the Methodist church in Poultney we also have no further statistics, save the names of the following Methodist clergymen—principals or professors in Troy Conference Academy, and circuit preachers, viz: Rev. Jesse T. Peck, D. D., now Bishop of the Methodist Church; Rev. Erastus Wentworth, D. D., Rev. John Newman, D. D., principal for many years, and at present of T. C. A.; Revs.: R. M. Manley and Joshua Poor, also for a time principals of T. C. A., Revs. T. W. Harwood, Geo. G. Saxe, R. H. Howard, G. S. Chadburne, Stephen D. Brown, — Oakley, — Prague, Cyrus Prindle, Lucinus S. Foote, S. P. Williams, T. M. Merrill, M. A. Wicks, C. H. Richmond, Lucinus Porter, C. M. Ransom, L. D., Stebbins, Lyman Prindle, P. R., Storer, Friend W. Smith and J. J. Noe.—*Ed.*

† There was a strife between Poultney and Glens Falls, N. Y. for the Academy. Some of the prominent citizens of Glens Falls were desirous of its being located in their village, and had hope of it for a time; but Poultney citizens out-bid them.—*Ed.*

a rear 90 by 32 feet. The school is conducted by 4 male and 2 female teachers. The buildings are sufficient to accommodate 200 students in the boarding department, and 300 would find room in the department of instruction. The cost of the buildings, farm, &c., has been about \$ 20,000; and perhaps there is no institution of the professed grade of this, which ranks higher in literary merit, or any whose location promises better security to the health and morals of youth. The scenery around is such as will please the taste and improve the intellect. The number of students (male and female) instructed in this institution, yearly, will range from 300 to 400.*

POULTNEY GRADUATES AT MIDDLEBURY COLLEGE
TO 1853.†

From Pearson's Catalogue.

Class of 1810.—ZIMRI HOWE was born in Poultney, Sept. 7, 1786. He was preceptor of Addison County Grammar School, 1810-11—read law with Hon. Horatio Seymour, LL. D., of Middlebury; practised law in Poultney, 1814 to '18; practised law in Castleton, since 1818, to '53. He was a member of the Governor's Council from '31 to '35—of the Vermont Senate in '36 and '38, and Judge of Rutland county court from '38 to '44.

1810.—STEPHEN C. PITKIN, from Poultney, was born about 1787, and fitted at Rutland County Grammar School in Castleton. He became a teacher in Dumfries, Va., and it is supposed that he died there in the summer of 1811.

1821.—CHARLES DANIEL MALLARY was a native of Poultney. He was a teacher in the South some years; became a Baptist minister; preached in Columbia and Charleston, S. C., and has for many years been in Georgia. He has published the "Life of Elder Jesse Mercer," and probably other works. He received the degree of D. D. from Columbia College, D. C., in 1850. Albany, Ga., is his present residence (1853.)

1821.—ISAAO NEWTON SPRAGUE was born in Poultney in 1801. He read theology with Rev. Ethan Smith of Poultney; was pastor of a Presbyterian church in Sherburne, N. Y., from 1825 to '34—of the Fourth Free church,

* This is the record of 35 years ago. We visited the institution in the winter of 1864, not long after its change from a mixed seminary or academy, to a Female College—at which time we were particularly pleased with the new college and its management. The buildings have a good front ground, and are quite imposing in the distance, as you come in view of them from the street.—(1875.) The institution has been changed back, about a year ago, to the "Troy Conference Academy."

—Ed,

† Since which there has not been any graduates at Middlebury from Poultney. II. CLARK.

New York City, in 1834—in 1850 was in Caldwell, N. Y.

1822.—JOHN WELLS SATTERLEE was born in Poultney, January, 1802; fitted at Middlebury and Castleton Academies. He was a teacher near Sparta, Ga., sometime; read law with Judge Say of Sparta, and there practised till 1836—resided in Natches, Miss., till 1840—in New Orleans, La., till '42; then returned to Sparta, where he died of consumption, February, '43.

1823.—JULIAN GRISWOLD BUEL was born in Poultney in 1804; fitted at Castleton Academy. He was preceptor of St. Albans Academy one or two years; read law with Hon. Chauncey Langdon of Castleton, and — Crary of Salem, N. Y.; practised in Whitehall, N. Y., from 1828 to '33—went to the South to spend the winter, and died at Hill, Ga., February, '36.

1825.—HERMAN HOOKER was from Poultney. He studied at Princeton Theological Seminary, Alexandria, D. C.—became an Episcopal clergyman: for several years past (1853) has been a publisher in Philadelphia, Pa. He is the author of "The Portion of the Soul," "Uses of Adversity," "Popular Infidelity," "Christian Life," "Thoughts and Maxims," &c. He received the degree of D. D. from Union College in 1848.

1840.—ALEXANDER WOODRUFF BUEL, born in Poultney, December, 1813; fitted at Castleton Academy—was teacher in West Rutland in '30 and '31—in Post Covington, N. Y. in '31 and '32; in Castleton in '33 and '34—read law with Jabez Parkhurst, Esq., of Fort Covington, J. G. Buel, Esq., and Hon. B. F. Langdon of Castleton: has practised in Detroit, Michigan, since '34, (1853.) He was deputy Register of Probate in '34 to '36; city attorney, in '36 and '37; member of the Legislature in '37; prosecuting Attorney for Wayne county '43 to '47; Speaker of the House of Representatives of Michigan in '47; member of Congress '49 to '51. His publications are: "An Address before the New England Society of Detroit," Speeches and Reports.

1838.—SOLOMON PAINE GIDDINGS, from East Poultney—a few years ago was preaching to a Congregational church in Curtisville, Mass.: is now (1853) pastor of the Congregational church in Springfield.

1848.—ROBERT EMMETT MARANVILLE, from Poultney; a teacher in Poultney one or two years—went to the State of Georgia.*

* See Castleton, page 543.

1852.—LUCRETIOUS DEWEY BON, fitted at Troy Conference Academy.

Class of 1853.—DAVID GRISWOLD HOOPER, born in Poultney, Sept. 14, 1830, and fitted at Castleton Seminary.

1853.—JOHN ALONZO HOWE, born in Poultney, Oct. 1, 1834; fitted at Troy Conference Academy, Poultney.

NAMES OF THE GRANTEES OF POULTNEY.

Samuel Brown, Elijah Wilcox, Elijah Cobb, Isaac Lawrence, Abraham Brown, Eli Cowles, Timothy Hopkins, Stephen Hallock, Sol Whitney, Ezra Whittelsey, John Chamberlain, Riduff Dutcher, Isaac Brown, Samuel Southgate, William Buck, Coffee Vanshans, David Whitney, Ephraim Hewitt, Samuel Brown, jr., Benj. Cowles, Caleb Colver, Elijah Brown, Gideon Lawrence, Daniel Moldich, John Nelson, James Cornwall, Abraham Vandusen, Isaac Davis, Elkanah Parris, Conrod Vandusen, John Donaghy, Richard Southgate, John Vandusen, John Hart, Thomas Gage, Matthew Vandusen, Aaron Whitmore, Samuel Blogett, Jacob Vandusen, Thomas Sumner, Samuel Hyde, Isaac Vandusen, William Donaghy, William Gage, Jonathan Nash, Thomas Ashley, Timothy Demick, Ruben Pixley, Nathaniel Fellows, Stephen Dewey, Joseph Patterson, Isaac Garfield, Abner Dewey, John Brown, David Glaizier, Stephen Fay, John Tassil, Theodore Atkiuson, Daniel Warner, John Langdon, Jr., Moses Boynton, Thomas Bradford, Woodbury Langdon, Titus Salter.

His Excellency Benning Wentworth, Esq., a tract of land to contain 500 acres, as marked B. W. in the plan, which is to be counted two of the within shares—one whole share for the incorporated Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, one share for the Glebe of the Church of England, as by law established; one share for the first settled minister of the Gospel, and one share for the benefit of a school in said town.

Province of New Hampshire, Sept. 21, 1761,
Recorded in Book of Charters, page 203.

THEODORE ATKINSON, Sec'y.

Recorded by SOL WHITNEY, }
Proprietor's Clerk. }

ROLLIN C. MALLARY.

BY HON. HILAND HALL, OF NORTH BENNINGTON.

Of Mr. Mallary, I can only give you a few dates. He was born in Cheshire, Ct., May 27, 1784, and in 1795, removed, with his parents, to Poultney, Vt. He graduated at Middlebury College, in 1805. Before graduating, he had commenced the study of law, which he continued, after graduating, with Hon. Horatio Seymour, of Middlebury, and Robert Temple, Esq., of Rutland. In 1806, he was preceptor of Castleton Academy. He was admitted to the Rutland County Bar in March, 1807. He soon took a leading

rank in his profession, and was particularly popular as an advocate. He practiced in Castleton from 1807 to 1818, when he removed to Poultney and resided there till his death. Oct., 1807, he was appointed Secretary to the Governor and Council, and received the same appointment, 1809 to 1812, and in 1815 to 1819—ten years in all. He was State's Attorney for Rutland County in 1811, 1813, 1816, and Member of Congress from 1819 till the time of his death, which occurred at Baltimore, Md., April 15, 1831, on his journey home from Washington. In his first election, 1819, the votes of several towns not having been received when the others were counted, the certificate of election was bestowed, without waiting, on his competitor, Hon. Orsamus C. Merrill. Mr. Mallary contested the seat, and, proving the majority of votes had been cast in his favor, he was admitted to a seat in the House, Jan. 13, 1820. He was chairman of the Committee on Manufactures for several years; a zealous and able advocate for protection; reported the tariff of 1828, and occupied an important and leading position in Congress. He was held in high estimation for his public acts as well as for his private virtues. I am sorry that I am not able to say more of so able and eloquent a man, one so beloved by his town, his State, and his nation.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH IN POULTNEY.

BY RT. REV. LOUIS DE GOESBRIAND.

Poultney has a Roman Catholic congregation of 50 families. The church, which is a brick edifice, was commenced in 1864 and completed in 1865, through the care of Very Rev. Th. Lynch, who then resided at West Rutland. The Catholics of Poultney are now attended by the priest who resides in Fair Haven.

REV. O. HOPSON

resided in Poultney, Vt., 21 years. He was Rector of St. James Church in that place 18 years. He had in his family, during the greater part of this time, many young men who had been entrusted to his care and instruction.

The present residence of the Rev. O., and Mrs. C. Hopson is Waverly Illinois. Five of their children are still living—three have died.

The Rev. O. Hopson was ordained to the sacred ministry by the Rt. Rev. Thomas

Church Brownell, in Hartford, Conn., July 1833.

When we last visited Poultney, in the winter of 1864, Rev. Oliver Hopson was pastor of the Episcopal church here and also had a class in his house of young men, or a number of students. His oldest son, Rev. Geo. B. Hopson, was, we think, at this time in orders in the Protestant Episcopal Church. He lost his second son during the war.

EDWARD CRAFTS HOPSON,

son of the Rev. Oliver and Mrs. Caroline Hopson, was born in Naugatuck, Ct., June 18, 1842. In 1847, his father removed to Poultney, Vt., to assume the rectorship of St. John's Church. Says Henry Clark, in a biographical sketch read before the Vermont Historical Society, June 25, 1865, of Edward C. Hopson:

Born into a Christian household, and until his eighteenth year, surrounded by the most affectionate and religious influences of a noble Christian home, and with a warm, watchful and educating love, I was wont to notice him as an active and intelligent lad, with something of peculiar manliness and sensibility blended in his face, indicating an ardent character that would make its mark somewhere if his life should be prolonged. He was respectful in his demeanor—cheerful and hopeful in spirit—and devoted to his home. He was modest and retiring even to a fault. He was ready to be instructed, eager to embrace and hold fast the truth, desirous, beyond most lads of his age, of study, especially of history, and made himself thoroughly familiar with the Crimean War. Few were his equals in the knowledge of general history, and current events, and he ever exhibited the purpose to make his life a noble and useful one by securing the peace, and advancing the welfare of others around him. He pursued his preparatory studies for entrance to college under the instruction of his father and brother the Rev. Geo. B. Hopson, and entered Trinity College at Hartford, Connecticut (his father's Alma Mater) in the fall of 1860. He faithfully prosecuted his course for two years, and had entered upon his junior year. As a student he developed and-matured those characteristics which had marked his boyhood, and his standing was that of second in his class. At this period of his course the call for men to enter the army became urgent, and he believed it his duty to enter the ranks, and consequently procured the consent of his parents and of the president of the college. He enlisted August 6th, 1862 in Company D, 19th Connecticut Volunteers—which regiment was changed in December 1860 to the Connecticut Heavy Artillery. Several of his college companions enlisted in the same Regiment.

He suspended his collegiate course to enter

the army, in the most patriotic and unselfish spirit, relinquishing companionships dear to him, and prospects that were bright for the public service with its trials and perils, expecting to meet hardships, but determined to endure them as a faithful soldier not only of his country but of his God. There is much of sublimity in the conduct of this young man who became convinced of his duty to leave the home of his childhood, endeared to him by its cherished memories—to bid adieu to a fond father, a devoted mother, and loved brothers and sisters—leave a home of comfort,—forego the honors of college, and its sweet associations for the tented field. Nothing but the sacred devotion to duty could have induced him to take his life in his hand and go forth in defence of the government. Methinks I see him present himself before the honored President of the college, and lay the consent of his parents before him asking in a modest, unassuming manner that he might have a leave of absence, and for what? For the purposes of pleasure and amusement? For the love of adventure? To follow his companions to the halls of merriment and gaiety? No! not all these, but that he might serve his country.

He served with his regiment on guard duty in the defences of Washington for more than a year, being stationed in Forts Worth, Lyons and Williams. March 19th the regiment left to join Gen. Grant in his active campaign against Richmond, and from that date to the battle of Cedar Creek his regiment endured a very trying series of marches and battles and finally was assigned to the 6th corps to re-enforce Gen. Sheridan in the valley of the Shenandoah.

Soon after the formation of the colored regiments, he evinced a desire to have a commission in a colored company, The field was open in other directions, but I think he felt a Christian duty in this regard. High, noble, and holy were his purposes and his aims, but he fell, ere his purpose was accomplished, at his post, early on the morning of the great battle of Sheridan, on the 19th of Oct., last, (1864) shot through the head, and died instantly. On the same day an order came for his discharge, that he might accept a commission as lieutenant in the 10th Reg. U. S. colored troops. His body rests where it fell, and no affectionate hands of friends will probably ever be able to distinguish it from others and to heap the memorial pile above it.

REV. A. H. BAILEY,

who officiated at Hydeville, West Rutland, and Fairhaven, at this time resided at East Poultney with his parents. His father, Almon Bailey, a hale old business gentleman, who was not unfrequently trustee &c., for the town, has since deceased. His mother, surrounded by her four little grand-daughters and two grandsons stood beautifully at the household helm, equally, kind and discreet.

None of the children were sent to the public school. The prudent father was their teacher and playmate. Their mother, Rev. Mr. Bailey's first wife, was Catherine Neale, daughter of Henry G. Neale of East Poultney. She died while her husband was rector in Berkshire, Franklin County, this State. Rev. Mr. Bailey has since married—several years past—Miss Susan Coburn, a resident of Fairhaven, this county; and soon after removed to Sheldon, Vt., where he is at present, rector. I heard him preach, several times, and I regarded his sermons as particularly attractive—of quiet loveliness of spirit and expression. He converses, preaches, writes, as a scholarly man, is greatly beloved and respected in the Episcopal church. Rev. Mr. Bailey, a rare historical gleaner wrote our sketch of Rev. Bethuel Chittenden, brother of Gov. Thomas Chittenden, in vol. 1, (see Shelburne history) and the account of the Episcopal church in Franklin County, vol. II. We engaged him to prepare the history for all the places of his ministrations in Rutland County but sending (now when our printer is awaiting the copy) for the manuscript, we find a party wrote on for it at Poultney, and he has unfortunately sent it there. We can hardly hope to get it from there for this volume, if not it will have to be laid over for vol. IV. Ed.

POULTNEY NEWSPAPERS.

BY H. M. MOTT, EDITOR OF THE BRANDON UNION.

Like several other towns in Rutland County, Poultney has been blessed with several efforts at starting and supporting newspapers, and is now one of the very few which seem to have ultimately reached success in that line.

The Poultney Gazette was started in 1822, probably in November, but the exact date can not now be ascertained. It was located at East Poultney, then the most important village in town, and was published by Sanford Smith and John R. Shute.

The Northern Spectator was first issued in January, 1825, it being a continuation of the *Gazette*, by the same publishers. The paper was published just one year by them, when it became the property of an association, with "D. Dewey and A. Bliss, agents for the proprietors." After several months E. G. Stone became agent. He was succeeded by several others, until June, 1830, when the paper was discontinued.

The Poultney Owl was published about six months in 1867, by J. H. Linsley.

The Poultney Bulletin's first number was issued March 12, 1868. J. A. Morris was publisher, John Newman editor, and Geo. C. Newman assistant editor. Morris published it one year, and then Geo. C. Newman became publisher. Hon. Barnes Frisbie became the editor Oct. 7, 1869, and remained editor until June, 1870. In September, 1870, Newman sold his establishment to H. L. Stillson and Wm. Haswell. Stillson sold his interest to Haswell and left town Aug. 12, 1871. This paper came to an end in November, 1873. The establishment was sold to R. J. Humphrey, who commenced the publication of

The Poultney Journal Dec. 19, 1873, by Frisbie and Humphrey, who still continue the publication. This appears to be a successful concern, and Poultney seems determined upon supporting a home newspaper.

It will be well to mention, in this connection, that Horace Greeley, probably the greatest journalist that ever lived, learned the printer's trade in the office of the *Northern Spectator*. Horace was born in New Hampshire, but in 1821, his parents removed to West Haven in Rutland County, not far distant from Poultney, he at that time being about ten years of age. Having previously formed a desire to become a printer, having an elevated opinion of printing from his great love of books, and having seen an advertisement of "apprentice wanted" in the *Spectator*, he went to Poultney on foot and alone.

"He sought Mr. Bliss, one of the managers at that time, whom he found planting potatoes in his garden. The following conversation, as reported by Mr. Bliss, occurred between him and the boy Horace:

'Are you the man that carries on the printing office?'

Mr. Bliss has said that as he looked up at the boy, he could hardly refrain from laughing, his appearance was such; but he did, and replied: 'Yes; I am the man.'

'Don't you want a boy to learn the trade?' he next inquired.

'Well,' said Mr. Bliss, 'we have been thinking of it. Do you want to learn to print?'

'I have had some notion of it,' said Horace. Mr. Bliss, since deceased, gave to Mr.

Greeley's biographer the following, in addition to the above: 'I was surprised that such a fellow as the boy looked to be, should think of learning to print; but on entering into conversation with him, and a partial examination of the qualifications of my new applicant, it required but little time to discover that he possessed a mind of no common order, and an acquired intelligence beyond his years. There was a simple mindedness, a truthfulness and common sense in what he said, that at once commanded my regard.'

The applicant for a place in the Poultney printing office was successful. Mr. Bliss, after consultation with his foreman, took him in, and Horace Greeley then and there took his first lesson in type-setting. He remained in this office 4 years and 2 months. There are several persons still living in Poultney who remember Horace Greeley well, while learning his trade in the Spectator office. They all agree as to his personal appearance, which has been given to the public over and over again. They agree, also, as to his remarkable industry and studious habits. Harlow Hosford, with whom Mr. Greeley boarded 2 years or more during the time of his apprenticeship, told the writer that Mr. Greeley never lost a day from his work during his whole timethere, except once or twice he made a short visit to his parents; and when his day's work was done he was reading, and gave little attention to anything that was going on about him. J. Joslin, then a teacher of the schools at that village, says he heard Mr. Greeley make his first speech. It was in a debating society, which held its meetings in the school house in East Poultney. He astonished every one who heard him, and seemed better informed than any of the speakers on the subject matter of the discussion. Mr. Joslin also says that he did not attend any school while in Poultney, but kept up a study of several branches, together with his reading. As he left his work for his boarding place he would almost invariably have a book or paper under his arm, to which his attention would be given, instead of out-of-door sports, or rambling conversation with other young men during leisure hours. The other workmen of the office would sometimes make themselves merry in coloring Horace's white hair with printer's ink. One or more would hold him, and another put on the ink. Horace would

make no resistance, but say, 'Now, boys, do stop; let me alone.'

The last issue of the Northern Spectator was gotten off at 11 o'clock one June morning, in 1830; and in the afternoon, at 1 o'clock, Horace Greeley, with a stick and small bundle resting on his shoulder, and an overcoat on his arm, which Mr. Hosford had given him (the first he had ever had, and which probably lasted until he obtained his white one), bid adieu to friends in Poultney, and started on foot for his father's, who then lived in Pennsylvania, 500 miles away.

Mr. Greeley remembered his Poultney friends. He kept up an occasional correspondence with Mr. Hosford and other friends, and always recognized his Poultney acquaintances wherever he met them, with pleasure. It is but a few days since we had the relation of an interview, in 1853, at the Tribune Building in New York, between Mr. Greeley and his old friend Amos Bliss. Our informant says: 'I was in New York with Mr. Bliss and on his invitation I accompanied him to the Tribune Building. I followed Mr. Bliss as he wended his way up the stairs to Mr. Greeley's office. He opened the door without knocking, and there sat the great editor of the world, writing: He was evidently thinking intently, as he heeded not our entrance. Mr. Bliss waited a moment; but no recognition from Mr. Greeley. Soon Mr. Bliss deliberately spoke. 'Horace!' Instantly the pen was laid aside; Mr. Greeley knew the voice, he need not to look in the face to know that an old friend was present. He arose from his chair, and with outstretched arms approached Mr. Bliss, and said: 'My dear friend! my benefactor! how glad I am to see you!' Oh, how Mr. Greeley and Mr. Bliss talked of old times at this interview. How the battle of life was discussed.'

The Troy Conference Academy *Record* was edited and published monthly by the students of Troy Conference Academy, some two years, about 20 years ago.

The suspension of the printing office in East Poultney, in June, 1830, was not caused by any diminution of the general business of that community, for this was on the increase rather than otherwise, during the seven and a half years in which the office was run. The Northern Spectator but shared the fate of many newspapers—especially country papers."

POULTNEY ITEMS.

[We have been disappointed in not obtaining Poultney papers promptly—some not as yet. We subjoin a page—items and very brief biography from our miscellaneous collection reserved for the supplementary department, as yet uncompleted. Ed.]

The father of Joe Smith, Morman prophet, resided in Poultney.

Among the chief manufacturers during forty years preceding 1875, have been S. P. Hooker, Mfr.; Talbert & Barnes & S. P. Hooker; W. I. Farnham & Son; Boston, New York, and New England Slate Company; Empire Slate Co.; Welch Slate Co.; Operative Slate Co.; Schenectady Slate Co.; Cambrian Slate Co.; Olive Branch Slate Co., D. Hooker & Son, W. L. Farnham & Son, all slate.

The slate business is becoming a very important one in Poultney. There are now, 1872, shipped from the Poultney station about two hundred car loads of slate per month, averaging 40 squares of roofing slate to the car load. The demand is more than can be supplied. The business is the life of the town. Hugh Hughes, a large dealer in slate, has shipped at one time 20 car loads in a week, taken from his quarry, to England.

Dewey & Dewey, of East Poultney, make carriages, sleighs, derrick timber, slate, slate-cars and drums; F. M. Ruggles, machinist, cast iron stoves, and hollow ware, curry-combs, engines, mowing-machines; T. H. Lawrence & Son, tin ware; Mead & Procter, woolen goods; A. & F. Vaughn, cast iron ware; Wheeler & Smith, brass and iron candlesticks; Poultney Mfg. Co., silver and tin tobacco boxes and spectacle cases; Ross, Moss & Co., melodeons; C. B. Conant & Son, iron founders and machinists; G. Clark, Joy & Lee, wagons; J. Richardson, cabinet ware; J. W. King, Bosworth & Co., sash & blinds; J. N. King, Bosworth & Co., lumber; G. M. Clark, marble; A. Stoddard, Whitlock, Ross & Smith sash, doors and blinds. (1875.)

HON. LINDSEY JOSLIN

died in Elgin, Ill., Oct. 1, 1863, aged 77 years. He was a pioneer in the settlement of northern Illinois, and contributed largely in erecting churches, and school houses and in promoting benevolent institutions in that vicinity. He was brother of J. Joslyn, Poultney, Vt., and formerly a resident of that town.

HON. FRANCIS H. RUGGLES

consul of the United States at Jamaica, died in New York, in May 1865, aged 49 years. He was a native of Poultney, Vt. When a young man, he commenced the practice of law at Fredonia, Chataque County, N. Y., where he resided for many years, and afterwards removed to Corning, N. Y. He was for several years auditor of the canal department of the State of New York. He was associated with Henry J. Raymond and George Jones, in the establishment of the New York Daily Times, and became an associate editor. The articles contributed by him were not numerous, but were prepared with great care, and evidenced ability and power as a writer. He was afterwards a commercial agent at Valparaiso, Chili. At the commencement of Mr. Lincoln's administration, he received an appointment from Mr. Seward to a position in the State Department, and prepared several state papers of importance. In 1862, he was appointed consul at Jamaica, which position he held at the time of his decease. His funeral was at Poultney.

WILLIAM L. MUNROE, M. D.,

died in Camp Stoneman Hospital, D. C., Feb. 12, 1865, aged 27 years. Dr. Munroe was the son of Nathan and Nancy Munroe, of Poultney, Vt. The first of three brothers to volunteer in the service of his country—the second of the three to yield his life on its altar. One sleeps on the soil of Virginia with the thousands of his brave comrades—the other, now an only surviving brother and son has participated in all the conflicts of Vermont Brigades from Antietam to Petersburg. Dr. Munroe graduated in medicine at Burlington, Vt., in June, 1860. Leaving a successful practice, he enlisted in the 12th Regt. U. S. Infantry in Dec., 1861, and re-enlisted in the 1st Regt. 1st Army Corps in Dec., 1864.

On the morning of the 4th of July, 1866, at West Poultney, John Livingston, aged 13 years, was killed while engaged in firing a salute. It appears that a strife existed between the boys of the East and West villeges of that town as to who would fire their cannon the quickest, and without sponging or thumbing the piece, young Livingston endeavored to ram the cartridge down when it ignited, causing the ramrod to pass through his hip, tearing off both his hands and other-

wise horribly mangling him. He lived but about an hour after the accident.

J. E. THOMPSON,

formerly of Poultney, died very suddenly at St. Paul, Minn., June 1870. He was a banker, very wealthy, a member of the Baptist church, and universally esteemed in business and social circles. His life was insured at \$43,000.

REV. ALBERT CHAMPLIN

of Poultney, died suddenly at Charlotte, where he had gone to visit some of his friends, June 18, 1872. He was almost 60 years old, and for many years was a circuit preacher of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

MRS. FREELOVE HYDE,

the oldest person in Poultney, died, May 2, 1874, in her 97th year.

SAD DEATH AND ONE GRAVE.—A rare instance of the death of husband and wife occurred at Poultney the present week. On Saturday afternoon last, Mary, the wife of Dr. Horace Hall, received a third shock of paralysis, from which she died about two o'clock the same night. Her age was 59 years. After assisting in the duties incidental to such an event, Dr. Hall sat down and soon fell into a stupor, from which he never recovered. On Sunday other symptoms appeared, accompanied by the most intense bodily suffering, from which he was relieved by death at three o'clock on Tuesday morning, in the 68th year of his age. The funeral was largely attended on Wednesday afternoon, and their bodies were deposited in the same grave.—*Rutland Globe*, April 9, 1874,

SUDDEN DEATHS.—Sept. 28, 1874, Deacon George Hills of East Poultney, died suddenly, aged 85 years. On Thursday, Oct. 2, his nephew, Edward Hills of South Granville, was struck by lightning and lingered until Oct. 11th, in great agony, when he died.

TIME'S CHANGES.*

About the close of the Revolutionary war, in the month of Oct., 1782, the writer of this brief sketch, left the good old State of "steady

* This article was sent to us by an old resident of Poultney or Castleton, the first year of our Gazetteer. It has been so long since, we are not positive as to the town from which it came. But as the towns are adjacent neighbors, and Castleton has far the better furnished history, and we promised the old man, then over 80 years of age, that his papers should appear, we will donate it to Poultney.—Ed.

habits" in company with an elder brother, and one other young man, going to purchase wild land to make a permanent location; hearing of the rich soil, and spontaneous productions of a tract of land lying somewhere towards the North Pole, known by the name of Otter Creek in the State of Vermont, the soil of which was represented to be of that richness that from "one pound of the surface, a pint of oil might be extracted for family use." I now recollect a few lines of an old song composed by the poet Rowley, and often sung in high glee, by the first settlers.

"The feathered goose and duck, they make our bed,
The Beaver, Coon and Fox, they crown our head,
The harmless Moose and Deer, are food, and clothes to wear.
Nature could do no more for any land."

We commenced our journey on horse-back, almost the only mode of traveling in those days, wagons drawn by horse or horses being unheard of at that period, in Connecticut. Accordingly we provided ourselves each with large saddle-bags well filled with provender for our horses, and provisions for the journey, and to add to the novelty of the expedition, a young miss of twelve or fourteen, was placed on a Pillion behind me to return to her parents in Clarendon. Thus equipped we commenced our journey, and proceeded for four or five days, when we arrived at the house occupied by the parents of the young lady in Clarendon, where we rested over the Sabbath, and early on Monday morning proceeded on our journey northward; an hour's ride brought us to a place, by the name of "Togg village" being in the town of Fairfield, alias Rutland. This place consisted of a number of respectable log dwellings, where the Rutland Park attracts so much attention: here our passage was somewhat obstructed by deep mud. Not far in advance, however we discovered men and oxen wallowing in the black soil, with poles for constructing a section of *Rail Road*, who seeing us in trouble very politely recommended us to leave the main road, turn into the wood on our right, to the east, where we should find a cow path leading northwardly, that would conduct us to the main road in about half a mile.—We readily complied and soon found ourselves in a most delightful forest, where the woodman's axe had not been permitted to mar nature's sublime works.

Those who had rarely wandered from a

home situated among the rocky hills in the vicinity of Strafford, Connecticut, could but view the scene before us with wonder and surprise as the eye surveyed the enchanting prospect before us. The enormous maple, beech, basswood and elms, with their straight bodies and towering heads, would create sensations of no ordinary character. The deep rich soil, covered with the nettle and leek—the open prospect to look through the foliage, these and many other attractions, richly repaid the traveler, for his detainment. We however soon regained the main road, and stoped a few minutes to divest our clothes of a quantity of the native soil which formed a rich covering to man and beast. We now found the road northward to the Fort in Pittsford, which was situated on the hill nearly three miles beyond the present village. The road was cleared wide enough to accommodate the transportation of military stores to the Fort during the war. At this noted rendezvous we arrived about one o'clock P. M., where we found a place of entertainment in one of the barracks kept by a Mr. Handy, who informed us that there was no road of travel further north. The only alternative was to make a raft and proceed down the creek by water otherwise on foot on the bank of the creek. Preferring the latter course, we shouldered our wallets and boldly sallied forth, the only directory being marked trees. Not dreaming of an attack from the winged inhabitants who resided about the stagnant waters—here we halted to prepare for self-defence, by arming and equipping, and masking our faces; we traveled along until the dusk of the evening, when we arrived at a small log cabin situated on the bank of the creek, being the residence of the noted Dr. Sheldon. Here necessity compelled us to take shelter for the night, as there was no safe way of traveling after dark through this uncultivated forest. The first object that arrested my attention on entering the door, was a huge figure in female attire, the only mark that designated her as belonging to the feminine species. The doctor lay extended on his bed of straw, piteously groaning under a severe fit of the ague.

We, however by the hospitable laws of the country were entitled to a share of their best provisions and accommodations for the night; although they kept neither waiter nor cook, (the doctor and his spouse constituted

the whole family,) yet strange as it may appear to the people of fashion, the table was in a few moments replenished with a rich dessert of pumpkin and milk, which we were informed was the best as it was the only article of provision the mansion afforded. Ceremonies which take up much time with the gay and fashionable, which I always considered superfluous and even distressing to the hungry soul, were here omitted. It therefore took but a few moments to finish our supper, notwithstanding our progress was somewhat retarded for a lack of eating utensils, as one bowl and spoon were all we were permitted to use; whether this deficiency was from misfortune or tradition, I did not learn, as I had been accustomed "to eat," asking no questions "for conscience sake."

Having disposed of supper, the fatigues of the day produced a debility of spirit, and I sank back upon my seat and indulged in a train of profound meditation, the prospect before me was gloomy, the past, the present, and the future were spread out before me in a dreary, inauspicious view. I began to "think of the leeks and onions" of old Connecticut, when, I could eat bread to the full; now my soul loathed this light food. Soon, however we were permitted to take lodging on a floor of split basswood, where probably I might have forgotten my situation for a time, had I not been precluded that enjoyment by a countless host of creeping, many footed, blood-sucking gentry by which I was assailed, and against which I was under the necessity of maintaining active hostilities during the long night. Early in the morning we sallied forth, making a sort of Dutch defence, in a shameful retreat from the field of combat, and continued our journey northward, without participating in a breakfast scene with our kind hostess. We having pursued, a few miles, a foot path that brought us to a small opening at the falls where Conant furnace now stands, then consisting of a log hut, surrounded by a most gloomy forest of pine and hemlock, that eclipsed the sun at its meridian height, and whose inhabitants were those solitary birds of night, that were continually sounding their tuneful notes of hoo, hoo, hoou.

Having passed this lonely spot, where the flourishing village of Brandon, (then Neshobe) now stands, we pursued our journey by marked trees and slight footprints. Leaving the

creek path, and bearing to the right, about two miles brought us to another new settler's hut, where we were somewhat amused as we drew near the house and observed some half a dozen little juveniles, playing in the dirt, nearly in a state of nudity, and who manifested their surprise at seeing human beings by secreting themselves in a large, hollow log that lay near the house. We halted and allayed our thirst from a beautiful spring of pure water, that partially restored the energy of a famishing stomach, and enabled us to prosecute our travels somewhere about three miles through a mass of wind-falls, that took us to the place of our destination in the town of Leicester, Vt. Here we were greeted in a friendly manner, and made welcome to such provisions as the country afforded, such as dried Moose meat, "hoe-cake," pumpkin sauce and corn dodgers, with a cup of excellent coffee, made from old Connecticut roasted peas. This, too was a real luxury in our then famished condition. I shall not attempt to paint the feeling of mind, during a few lonely months, nor to relate the many incidents of forest life. "Behold, are they not written in a book." E. CHILD.

DWIGHT SHEPHERD BLISS.

Born in Poultney, 1827, died of consumption June 5, 1847. A natural artist, he left specimens in landscape and historical painting, remarkable for one who never had a tutor. He was passionately fond, moreover of music and poetry. From his manuscript poems we have chosen the following, the last of which was written but a few weeks before his death.

LITTLE CHILDREN.

Oh! I love little children, so pretty they be,
With the bright sparkling eye, and the accent of glee,
The cheek and its dimple, the lip and its smile
The thought and the feeling, the freedom from guile.

I love little children,—so artless their ways,
So courtless of favor, so careless of praise,—
So pure the delight which their pleasure imparts,
As freely it gushes from innocent hearts.

I love them when cheerful, I love them when sad,
Oh! would they might ever be happy and glad,
I love their wild laughter, their free gushing tears,
Their joys and their sorrows, their hopes and their fears.

I love little children,—so sweetly they trust,
In the arm that supports them,—though be it of dust,
They lie down at evening, rise up in the morn,
Mistrusting no evil, and fearless of harm.

I love little children,—so pure in their love,—
So like to that cherished by angels above,—
To me they're like angels,—sent down here to dwell;—
Oh! I love little children,—I love them right well.

EARTHLY FRIENDS IN HEAVEN.

Is it wrong to wish to see them
Who were so dear to us on earth;
Who have gone to heavenly mansions,—
Who surround a brighter hearth?

Is it wrong to hope to meet them
Yet, upon that blissful shore,
And with songs of joy to meet them
When this toil of life is o'er?

Is it wrong to think them nearer
Than the many of the blest
Who to us on earth were strangers—
Must we love them like the rest?

I've a mother up in Heaven,
And O! tell me if ye will,
Will the mother know her children,—
Will she recollect them still?

Can she look down from those windows
To this dark and distant shore?
Will she know when I am coming,—
Will she meet me at the door?

Will she clasp me to her bosom
In her ecstasy of joy?
Will she ever be my mother,—
Shall I always be her boy?

And, thou loved one, who didst leave us
In the morning of thy bloom,
Dearest sister, shall I meet thee
When I go beyond the tomb?

Shall I see thy lovely features,—
Shall I hear thy pleasant words,
Sounding o'er my spirit's harp-strings
Like the melody of birds?

And I think me of another.
Of a darling little one,
Who went up among the angels,
Ere his life had scarce begun;

O! I long once more to see him,
And to fold him in my arms
As I did when he was with us,
With his thousand budding charms.

And will death alone unfold us
Ah about the Christian's home?
Must we pass the narrow valley
E're we reach the glory-dome?

Aye, 'tis true the soul must suffer
And be bowed with anguish down,
E're 'tis fitted for its dwelling,
E're 'tis ready for its crown.

And ten thousand the emotions
Crowding round the anxious heart
When its weary strings are breaking,
When it feels it must depart.

But O Jesus! Blessed Jesus!
Thou art love without alloy,
Thou wilt meet and thou wilt bless us,
Thou wilt give us perfect joy.

AMOS P. BLISS,

Brother of Dwight S., died at Poultney, Dec. 27, 1853, in the 25th year of his age. He was a quiet, unpretending young man of delicate health for several years before his death. Deep and beautiful were his admirations of his brother's poetical talent, amounting almost to reverence. Side by side sleep these two young brothers.

I THINK OF THEM OFTEN.

BY A. P. BLISS.

I think of them often in pleasant spring time,
When the green old hills echo the sabbath bells
chime,
When the flowers their beauties begin to unfold,
With their green shaded borders and petals of gold;
When the birds are returning once more to their
bowers,
To warble sweet tones all the bright sunny hours;
When the warm breath of spring cometh soft o'er the
plain
And all nature is budding in beauty again.

And then when sweet summer comes tripping along,
With her bright sunny glances and voices of song;
When the fields are all clad in a mantle of green,
And nought but the freshness of beauty is seen;
Oh! then do I think of the dear ones that rest,
From the world and its cares, in the home of the blest,
Who left these bright scones that to mortals are given
For far brighter ones in the mansions of heaven!

And I think of them often when Autumn is nigh,
When the shrilly winds whistle, and mournfully sigh;
When the leaves of the forest in crimson and gold,
Are passing away like a "tale that is told;"
When all nature is wearing the marks of decay,
I think of the loved ones that faded away:
Of the bright hectic flush and the ever brilliant eye
Alas! 'twas the beauty just budding to die.

ISIDORE.

BY WM. MC LEOD.*

We often walked at even tide
Our hands did never meet,
We often sat—she by my side
Yet distant and discreet—
For we were friends and nothing more
Lochiel and Isidore.

Alone we were, most strangely cold
And nought could either say,
We would not be imagined bold,
So each would look the other way:
Since we were friends and nothing more,
Lochiel and Isidore.

But 'mid the gay and careless crowd,
Her glance my soul would thrill:
Half vexed I blushed, though I was proud
My heart would not be still,
Though we were friends and nothing more,
Lochiel and Isidore.

* See also Poets and Poetry of Vt., EVA FAY, page 259, sent by him when we were gathering material for that work. He has since died. Ed.

One eve we sat our usual way,
But sat not far apart,
Our eyes were moist, we were not gay,
Next morn we were to part:
Still we were friends and nothing more,
Lochiel and Isidore.

I gently took her snowy hand,
Our lips approached quite near,
I clasped her waist's encircling band
And whispered low yet clear,
Then are we friends and nothing more,
Lochiel and Isidore?

Our souls united in a glance,
The bond our lips did seal,
We woke as from a dreary trance
To know, for woe or weal,
That we were *friends* and *something more*,
Lochiel and Isidore.

SADNESS AND JOY.

BY REV. JOHN GOADBY.

Alone, reclined on verdant bank,
I thought of when my spirit drank
Of pleasures stream.

Those by-gone scenes I then reviewed,
And thought perhaps they'll be renewed,
But 'twas a dream.

A sickly dream of feverish youth,
For should they now return, in truth,
They would be vain.

Unlike and vain they all would be,
No pleasure in them would I see,
Nothing but pain.

My head was light,—my hope was young,
I thought not, felt not that they sting,
Will she recollect them still?
My vagrant breast.

But now I call to mind each scene,
Each foolish wish, utopian scheme,
That promised rest.

But youth's light heart has power to fling
A mystic halo round each sting
That seeks the heart.

How foolishly did I believe
How wantonly did hope deceive,
And mock my smart.

Deceitful world, but thou hast taught,
Me upward to direct my thought
And heavenward climb.

To spurn thy shadowy vanities,
Alone to expect realities
In yonder clime.

MARION HOOKER BOE.

MARION PROCELLA, eldest daughter of Samuel P. Hooker was born in Poultney, Jan. 28, 1827. Her mother died before she had attained her fourth year—Mary Martin Hooker. It has been said the daughter did not inherit the mother's personal beauty. Be

this as it may, she did inherit that beauty of soul which tinged with glorious hues the immortal gem. After her mother's death she lived for four years with her maternal grandparents, in the town of Underhill, that lies literally among the hills in the shadow of Mansfield, highest of the Green Mountain range; and the tender imaginative child amid the wild and mystic scenery that surrounded the mountain home of Peter Martin, grew with a love for nature in all its varied forms, imprinted upon her mind so as to become a part of her very being.

At seven the second marriage of her father, brought Marion and her brother Lucius about 2 years younger, again under the paternal roof, and in 1837, the erection of Troy Conference Academy in Poultney village opened another important leaf in this fair life. The school was early opened in '36, a year before the erection of the present spacious buildings. Marion, nine years of age, was among the first and youngest it is presumed, to avail herself of its benefits, and for nearly 12 years, its palmiest days, was indentified with the school either as scholar or teacher. In the summer of 1844, she received the first diploma awarded at T. C. A. She next entered Troy Female Seminary, where she graduated in 1845 with the highest honors of her class, her essay being one of three accorded the honor of publication. The T. C. A. Casket, a monthly periodical published while she was a teacher in the school, preserves in most of its numbers the impress of her pen.

In May, 1848, Miss Hooker entered as a teacher the Burlington Female Seminary. She writes to her future husband, May 18, "Mr. Converse introduced me together with Mr. Mott, a new music teacher, to the school. After dining at the Seminary, Mr. C. escorted me to my boarding place, where I have the supervision of several young ladies for whom there was no room in the building. Since that time, I have heard recitations in half the studies in school. I suspect they are trying me. If the French teacher who is absent and sick, does not return, I am to take his place, otherwise I take Botany, Rhetoric and Philosophy in addition to my painting class. The first day Mr. C. told me he had a very good account of my decision in government. High, ho! would't one take me to be an elderly lady in cap and specs?" "I have a charming home here * * * my room commands a magnificent prospect of the lake and village, and the far off hills and is furnished with taste and elegance. The family is that of the late Dr M. and they are

very agreeable and kind. Mrs. M. is passionately fond of flowers and cultivates a beautiful and large garden."

"June 21. I received a letter from Mrs. Willard last week, offering me a situation in Virginia. I communicated the contents to Mr. Converse, and he declared he could not spare me, but he would furnish a substitute.

* * * Burlington is a very gay place and I am of necessity much in company, but I never forget the future and have no fears that my present society will unfit me for the quiet pleasures and holy duties which will be mine." * * * "I now have charge of the French department, four large classes. My class in oil painting is quite large, and I am commencing with a class in water colors so that, with my share of the mathematics, I have my hands full. But I am happy."

* * * "I have been talking upon the one great subject this evening—I trust humbly. * * * I am becoming a child of God and I wish very much to manifest my attachment to Him by uniting with some branch of His earthly church. But, ever since I began to feel this desire, I have hoped that we might together dedicate ourselves to God, and I have almost resolved to wait until it can be so. And yet, I think I should be better and happier if I had shaped my creed and promised to abide by it. Yes, wherever your life-path may lie, my place is by your side, and oh! how lightly shall I tread the roughest and darkest passes with your arm around me and God above me!"

Miss Hooker was married to Alva Dunning Roe, Sept. 6, 1849, and New Year's morning, 1855, both united with the Congregational church. I think Mr. Roe was afterwards ordained as a clergyman, and bears the title of Reverend. But, during the life of his wife, he chiefly devoted his life to teaching, being almost always assisted by his wife, who really had an extraordinary gift for this vocation. Marion's first birdling appeared in her happy nest on the first anniversary of her bridal morn, and she made almost as inimitable a mother as teacher. She still continued to teach with her husband, and seemed equally successful as mother, housekeeper, or teacher, at one and the same time. How she could so manage was only a very agreeable wonder. We became acquainted while they were teaching in Bellows Falls. She had three lovely children at this time. Her home was a cheery spot into which to drop for a little visit. Later they removed to Salisbury, Ct., where her husband and she conducted the Salisbury Seminary. It was while there, we learned, with deep regret, of her sudden death. She died, Aug. 18, 1863, from apparently but an ordinary attack of neuralgia,

apoplexy setting in, the night of the 17th, and, alone with her two little sons and the servant girl, the husband being absent for a few days on a visit with their little daughter, at his brother's, in Brookfield, Ct. Followed by her very deeply bereft family, and a throng of pupils and friends gathered from the adjacent fields of her latest labors, she was buried first in the Salisbury cemetery, but, in the following Spring, her husband removed her remains to her native place, at which time memorial services were held. Rev. Dr. Newman, her former teacher and appreciating friend, delivered a chaste and grateful tribute to her memory, followed by a graphic sketch of her life from her fellow townsman, Henry Clark, Esq.

"She seemed," he said, "to have a natural gift for imparting knowledge. Much of it she may have inherited from her mother, who was a successful and accomplished teacher." Some years ago, at a meeting of the State Teachers' Association, at Bellows Falls, while she was connected with the Union School at that place, there was on the evening of the first day a social gathering of the teachers and friends of education. Among the gentlemen called upon for brief addresses was the Rev. C. C. Parker, of the Congregational church, and his subject was "The Model Teacher." "I have," said he, "in my mind, a model teacher. She was a lady of dignified manners, graceful mien, and cultivated taste. She was earnest, faithful and kind—winning the love and confidence of all her pupils; and she possessed the rare power of impressing her own spirit upon all with whom she came in contact. To her instructions do I owe, under God, the turning-point in my early life, and others can pay the same tribute of affection and gratitude to her memory. I cannot refrain from giving her name, for I shall never forget the labors, the love and faithfulness of my model teacher—Mary Martin." At the moment, Mrs. Roe was standing by my side, and, as he announced the name, she exclaimed, "That was my mother's name!" and truly it was her mother that had been so eloquently described; and the speaker continued:—"I have this night met, among the teachers assembled in this room, the daughter of my model teacher; and, when I saw her, I knew not whether to exclaim, *O mater pulchra, filia pulcherior*, or, *O filia pulchra, mater pulcherior!* but I finally said to myself, *O mater et filia pulcherrimæ!*"

Mrs. Roe left three children: Harvey Hooker, of 12 years; Minnie, aged 10, and Alva Lucius, aged 8 years. In this connection, we cannot refrain from giving yet one more little characteristic note.

"July 7, 1856.

My dear sister Augusta: * * * We intend to go to Pittsford the 28th, and, after spending a few days with Minnie W——, come down to Poultney. I do not know what you will do with my troop (row) of little Roes.

Very affectionately,
MARION."

Mrs. Roe contributed to both volumes of our "Poets and Poetry of Vermont." From a memorial volume published by her husband, we make the following selection from her writings.

"*Home Scenes and Heart Tints: A Memorial of Mrs. Marion H. Roe: 12 mo., 208 pp., New York; John F. Trow & Co., Printers, 40 Green Street, 1865.*"—A pleasant volume to the many friends of Mrs. Roe. Ed.

THE TWO HOMES.

BY MARION H. ROE.

I had a home, a pleasant home,
And in that dear old hall,
I was the merriest, gladdest thing,
The petted one of all.
Now in my own familiar room
A stranger's face is seen,
And other forms are at the board,
Where I so oft have been,
And other hands attend my flowers
And feed my singing birds;
And other fingers sweep the lyre
And others chant the words
That ever at the twilight hour
My father loved to hear;
They had o'er me a holy power
They were to him so dear.
He told me why he loved that lay
It was my mother's hymn
And she now joins the full-voiced choir
With flaming seraphim.
I have a home—a lowly home,
Where love stays all day long,
And I no longer care to gain
The pleasure-seeing throng.
Nor would I, if I could retrace
My childhood's sunny track,
Nor even for one moment call
My haughty girlhood back.
For I am very happy now
Despite my orphaned lot,
And tho' my heart still yearns for those
Who cannot be forgot
I glory in the noble one
Beside whose steps I tread,
And look with rapturous delight
Upon the little head
That nestles in my bosom, and
I thank my God above
For His best earthly gift to me—
This blessed human love.

SEWING CIRCLE SONG.

BY MARION H. ROE.

Sisters there is work to do
 Sew, sisters, sew !
 Press the shining needle through,
 Sew, sisters, sew !
 Wintry winds are howling round ;
 Snow-wrapt lies the frozen ground,
 Hunger has its victims found ;
 Sew, sisters, sew !
 'Tis no time for idling now
 Sew, sisters, sew !
 We must brighten many a brow ;
 Sew, sisters, sew !
 Pain and care imploring stand ;
 Starving children stretch the hand
 To our friendly sister-baud ;
 Sew, sisters, sew.
 Not in vain, we labor thus ;
 Sew, sisters, sew !
 There's a rich reward for us ;
 Sew, sisters, sew !
 Garret high and dungeon dread,
 Basement dim and dying bed
 Pour their blessings on our head ;
 Sew, sisters, sew !

SONG OF PEACE.

BY MARION H. ROE.

Thou art beautiful, O, Peace ;
 Thou comest like summer beams,
 Like the glad, golden hour
 Of plenty in her dreams,
 Lift up thy holy voice,
 It may not be in vain ;
 The earth's bright page—the golden age
 May glad our world again ;
 Let us love—love on.
 Thou art beautiful, O Peace :
 Earth spreads a teeming store
 With brighter hopes of heaven
 Vain man ! what would ye more :
 Away with wasting war,
 Away with ruffian might ;
 A brother's hand without a brand
 Can guard a brother's right :
 Let us love—love on.
 Thou art beautiful, O, Peace !
 The hour is coming fast
 When the earth no more shall start
 At the war-trumpet's blast
 When every man shall sit
 Beneath his own fig-tree,
 Content in mind that all mankind
 Are brothers—let it be :
 Let us love on—love on.

MAY DAY SONG.

BY MARION H. ROE.

May-day morning, bright and clear,
 May-day morn at last is here ;
 Haste us to the woods away,
 For 'tis nature's festal day.
 Choose our fairest and our best,
 Crown her queen of all the rest,

Kneel before her rural throne
 And her gentle sceptre own.

Deck her with a crown more rare
 Than the tyrant's brow doth wear ;
 Amaranth and myrtle vine
 Round her fair young brow entwine.
 'Mid their emerald leaves weave in
 Diamonds of jessamine ;
 Shame the turquois azure hue
 With the sweet wild violet's blue ;
 Let the changeful opal be
 Zephyr's child, anemone ;
 Ruby's gleam and sapphire's light
 Dazzle not our May-queen's sight ;
 Richer gems around her fall
 Plucked from nature's coronal ;
 Fairer hues to her we bring,
 Firstlings of the blushing Spring ;
 Strew with fragrant flowers her way,
 Crown her, hail her, Queen of May.

BEAR BACK THE DEAD.

BY REV. ALVA H. ROE.

Bear back the dead to her childhood's home !
 To her own—her dear Green Mountain land ;
 Let the wild flower bloom on her hallowed tomb
 By Northern breezes gently fanned.
 Bear back the dead ! where her merry voice
 Rang clear and sweet as the spring bird's note ;
 No more those tones will our heart rejoice,
 Their music no more on the glad air float.
 Bear back the dead ! where the shadows fall
 Of learning's loved and honored shrine,
 Where long she bent her earnest soul
 To gather gems from wisdom's mine.
 Bear back the dead ! to that sacred fane
 Where faith's first spark to life was fanned ;
 Where her young heart caught, O, not in vain !
 "Glad tidings" of "the better land."
 Bear back the dead ! where her troth was plight,
 Where she gave in trust her hand,
 With love that grew each day more bright,
 Till perfect mid the heavenly laud.
 Bear back the dead ! in peace to rest,
 Her work is well and nobly done ;
 Now free in mansions of the blest,
 She wears the crown the cross hath won.
 Bear back the dead ! where the loved and true
 Will gather round her cherished grave,
 Where memory's tear will its turf bedew,
 And bid sweet flowerets o'er it wave.
 Bear back the dead ! where the scattered band,
 Who lived in the light of her earnest love,
 Pilgrims may come from a weary laud,
 Hoping reunion in the realms above.

* Written upon the occasion of the removal of her remains to Poultney. Once when visiting her, Mrs. Roe showed us a cantata written by herself and husband together for their school. It appeared as the production of one pen. She said that she and her husband frequently wrote an article in verse together and that sometimes afterwards they themselves could not tell which part each had written, so like each to each, their style, both in thought and rythm, two harps with but one chord.

RUTLAND.
CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION.

1770. RUTLAND 1870.
Centennial Celebration of the Settlement of Rutland, Vt., October 2d, 3d, 4th and 5th, 1870, including the Addresses, Historical Papers, Poems. Responses at the Dinner Table, etc. Compiled by Chauncy K. Williams. Rutland: Tuttle & Co., Printers, 1870.

OFFICERS OF THE CELEBRATION.

William Y. Ripley, President; Vice-Presidents, John B. Page, Francis Slason, John Cain, Luther Daniels, James Mc Connell, H. Henry Baxter, John Prout, Edwin Edgerton, Thomas I. Ormsbee, Lorenzo Sheldon, James Barrett, Charles Clement, Azor Capron, William Y. W. Ripley; Chauncy K. Williams, Recording Secretary; Henry Hall, Corresponding Secretary; Henry F. Field, Treasurer; Edward H. Ripley, Chief Marshal; Levi G. Kingsley, John A. Salsbury, R. M. Cross, Assistant Marshals.

In the month of July, 1870, by notice, signed by several citizens and published in the Rutland Daily Herald, a meeting was called, which was largely attended and resulted in the determination to celebrate the Centennial Anniversary of the settlement of Rutland and in the choice of a Committee of arrangements.

This Committee organized by the election of William Y. Ripley, Chairman, Chauncy K. Williams, Recording Secretary, and Henry Hall, Corresponding Secretary, and appointed from their own number an Executive Committee of thirteen, to whom they committed all the details of the celebration.

The Executive Committee consisted of William Y. Ripley, President; Chauncy K. Williams, Recording Secretary; Henry Hall, Corresponding Secretary; John Cain, Lorenzo Sheldon, Ben K. Chase, Horace H. Dyer, John M. Hall, Levi G. Kingsley, George C. Hathaway, Henry R. Dyer, William Gilmore, and William Y. W. Ripley.

The following circular was issued by the General Committee, and by the Sub-Committee of Reception and Invitation.

RUTLAND CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION.

To the former Residents of Rutland, Vt., and their descendants:

You are hereby cordially invited to attend and participate in the celebration of the centennial anniversary of the first settlement of

Rutland, to be held the 2d, 3d, 4th and 5th days of October next. The order of exercises will be substantially as follows, viz.

Sunday Evening, Oct. 2d.—Sermon by the Rev. John Todd, D. D., of Pittsfield Mass., with appropriate music.

Monday Oct. 3d.—Reception of Guests.

In the evening, Old Folks' Concert, at the Opera Hall, in ancient costume, with ancient music, vocal and instrumental.

Tuesday Oct. 4th.—Visit to the Quarries and other places of interest.

In the evening, Address by Henry Hall. Subject: "The Early History of Rutland." Address by Chauncy K. Williams. Subject: "The Ecclesiastical History of Rutland."

Wednesday Oct. 5th.—Forenoon. Procession. Oration by Rev. James Davie Butler, LL. D., of Madison, Wisconsin. Poem by Mrs. Julia C. R. Dorr. Dinner in the pavilion.

Afternoon—Toasts, responses, addresses, anecdotes, biographies, etc.

Evening—Fireworks, Promenade Concert.

It is desirable to know if your attendance is probable. Ancient documents and relics gladly received.

WILLIAM Y. RIPLEY, *President.*

CHAUNCY K. WILLIAMS, *Rec. Sec.*

HENRY HALL, *Cor. Sec.*

FIRST DAY.

The opening services connected with the Centennial Celebration of the settlement of Rutland took place at the Congregational Church, Sunday evening, Oct. 2, 1870. At an early hour the people began to assemble from all sections of the town, and from the neighboring towns, until the Church was filled long before the services commenced. At least 1500 persons were seated in the audience room. In the arch, in the rear of the pulpit, were the figures 1770—1870, wrought in evergreens. The former, trimmed with stars of white, emblematic of the past, and the latter with stars of red, emblematic of the active present. On the table, in front, were beautiful bouquets; others were distributed about the desk, and rare plants decorated the pulpit, giving an agreeable and cheerful appearance. Among these was particularly noticeable a "Century Plant," a beautiful reminder of the Century the completion of which was to be commemorated.

At 7½ o'clock the services commenced with the rendering of a voluntary by the choir, accompanied by the children occupying the balcony, near to the orchestra.

Rev. James Davie Butler, LL. D., of Madison, Wisconsin, a native of the town, read Psalm cxxii.

"I was glad when they said unto me, Let us go into the house of the Lord. Our feet shall stand within thy gates, O Jerusalem."

The hymn was sung: "Lift up your heads eternal gates!" &c.

Prayer was offered by Rev. Aldace Walker, D. D., of Wallingford, formerly for many years the honored pastor of the Congregational Church in the West parish, and the hymn sung "Come sound his praise abroad," &c.

The venerable Rev. John Todd, D. D., of Pittsfield, Mass., native of Rutland, then delivered an eloquent discourse.

EXTRACTS FROM DR. TODD'S SERMON.

You are aware, my friends, that your beautiful town, lying under the shadows of the Green Mountains, far above the tide waters—now just one hundred years old—famed for its beautiful scenery—the quiet home of intelligence, refinement, and all that makes life pleasant, is destined very fast to lose its old appearance and change its character. Enterprise has pushed business into it; wealth has been sleeping under your fields, waiting only for skill and labor to come with the mallet and the chisel and awaken it into beautiful forms, and it is fast becoming a new thing. The chrysalis state between a quiet town and a city is fast developing into a city—in name as well as in reality.

I want to take this occasion, of the birth day of the town, to recall to your minds what the gospel has, through this and similar towns, done for the world, and lead your thoughts to look on the fact that here is a Christian mountain town, which, for one century, has been throwing out its influence—one town among the hundreds of similar ones in New England. I invite your thoughts to the sacred words, "The mountains shall bring peace to the people." * *

Men have always loved mountains. Perhaps the reason is to be found in our natural love for what is grand, mysterious, solitary and unknown. We all know that there is no rank vegetation on their sides to decay, and, therefore, the air that plays around their tops is pure; that the streams that come from their heights, tinkling like the sound of golden balls in a silver cup, are so clear that they remind us of the river of life; that the little lakes and reservoirs hid in the recesses of the mountains are the head-waters of fertility and beauty, as they grow into rivers; that

every particle of the hard rock which the lichen gnaws out, rolls down to fertilize the land; that the mountains are the physical sources of peace, the barriers of invasion from hostile armies, and thus bring "peace to the people;" and we know they are sources of peace in a moral sense, in that the human mind cannot but feel the effects of their lofty grandeur,—the passions hushed in their solitudes and silence. The last people with whom you would want to measure physical strength, or meet in battle, would be men who, from infancy, have breathed the mountain air. And in the intellectual and moral battles of life, they fall behind none. * *

But our text looks to something higher yet. The mountains where the Prophet saw, were gilded by the light of the latter day, and they became ennobled as does everything which the light touches. * * *

The tendency of the Gospel is to raise and dignify small things, so that the little chest, called the ark, shall be held in everlasting remembrance—so that the soiled and weary feet coming over the mountains to bring peace, shall "be beautiful"—so that a cross of wood shall be more honored than all the carvings of art—so that the volume containing God's words shall be *the* book of the human race. You will not then deem me perverting that text, if I lead your minds at this time to consider the blessings which the Gospel conveys to the world by and through a single mountain town.

Many of our New England towns are one hundred years old at least. Many of our western towns are fifty years old—others not half of that; but the time will come, when all this will be called the early history of our country, and all these cities and villages will seem to have been built at the same time, and the whole country settled together. What are a few centuries in a nation's life?

Go back a century—when the white man plunged tremblingly into the forest, and came to the spot where the beautiful town now stands. His first object is to find a spring of water—near which he is to erect his little log cabin. There are no roads but the trail of the Indian. There are no neighbors—no forests yet cut down, no fields sown, no mills to grind his food or saw his lumber; no trading post where he may relieve a want; no physician when he is sick; no school for his child; no property by which he can supply his ne-

cessities. . . . When he buries his dead, he himself must make the coffin, dig his grave, and without a bell to toll or a minister to offer a prayer, he must bury the dead under the tall tree. The pioneer must struggle with poverty, take nature in the rough, let sunshine into his house and heart by his own industry and struggles. His food is the plainest, his dress is the simplest, his home the most humble, and the only thing that cheers him is hope that his children will reap the benefit of all this self-denial. But the poor man brought his Bible with him, his education with him, his shrewdness with him, and his brawny arm and cheerful courage. He must live and die poor. But the light of the Gospel shines upon the first dwelling that is reared, and that becomes a controlling power in all the future history of the town. Go there a century after this. That beginning has become a mighty power. The same old mountains lift themselves up there, but the forests are gone, the pleasant roads and bridges are all built, and a town, growing, thriving, prosperous, is there. The fields are under high culture, the meadows glow with beauty, and the town sits like a queen crowned with a wreath of beauty. . . .

The Christian home now stands where the bear lay down a century ago. Property is power, and property is the daughter of industry. The people own the land in fee-simple, and till it with free labor. . . . By this time, the town is surrounded by a cordon of similar towns. . . . One town acts upon another; make an improvement in one, . . . and you electrify all that surround you. . . . Each town is a little Republic by itself, and the most perfect Republic in the world. Public sentiment settles everything, and these sister-towns act and re-act upon each other as diamonds are polished by diamonds. . . .

Rear a beautiful church, or any other perfect edifice here and you will have men come from all parts of the land to view the model. Raise up a skillful surgeon here, and his fame will be known over half the continent. Educate an eloquent preacher here, and hundreds of churches will be turning their eyes towards him. Manufacture any one perfect article here, and it will go over the world. . . . Make a model school, or strike out in any direction in that which is valuable to the world, and your town becomes a power.

Scores of towns feel the influence, and while they may envy you, are very sure to imitate you. . . .

It is in these mountain towns that we look for strength, for defenders, when it is necessary to appeal to arms, and for defenders of education, morals, religion, and all that beautifies humanity. These are the best specimens of republicanism we have, and these are the true models of republics; and on these the great Republic of the world rests.

* * * * *

Another way by which "the mountains bring peace to the people," is by the men who are educated in these towns, and then emigrate all over the land and the world. . .

We may dig out the marble and the iron with which our hills are stored; we may send the products of our machinery and spindles even into the deserts of Africa; we may lay the ends of the earth under contribution for what we make, but this is not the peace that "the mountains bring to the people." Our glory is the men that we raise, the character we send forth, the influence that we diffuse, the power that we impress upon other little communities all over our country, and, indeed, all over the world. * * *

They come down upon the people as rain upon the mown grass, in the form of educators and teachers, physicians, merchants, and lawyers and judges, and legislators, and Sabbath School teachers, and preachers of the gospel. * * *

My dear friends,—just seventy years ago, wanting one week, there was a male child born in your village. He was carried away in the arms of his father, while an infant; he was, at a very early day, left an orphan—he has battled with poverty and difficulties; he early laid himself on the altar of God, to live for the good of humanity; he has seen many sorrows, but more joys; he has labored in his poor way, and with such talents as God gave him with his might; but, Oh! the sheaves he has been permitted to lay at the feet of the Master have been too few; the good he has accomplished has been too small; the zeal with which he has toiled has been too cold; but though he can bring you but a few withered leaves to-night, he is grateful for the privilege of greeting you in your high prosperity, rejoicing with you in what your town has done for humanity, and though only claiming to be one of the humblest sons

whom you have sent out, gives thanks to God for the honor which no other man can ever have—that of preaching the first Centennial sermon that can ever be preached in Rutland.

The concluding prayer was offered by Rev. James Davie Butler, the hymn, "From all that dwell below the skies, &c.," read by Rev. James Gibson Johnson, pastor of the Congregational church, sung by choir and congregation, and the congregation dismissed with benediction by Rev. Dr. Todd.

SECOND DAY.

Long before the appointed hour of 8 o'clock, P. M., the Opera House was filled to hear the addresses of Henry Hall, Esq., on the "Early History of Rutland," and of Chauncy K. Williams, Esq., on the "Ecclesiastical History of Rutland." The band played; and the president of the occasion, Wm. Y. Ripley, Esq., introduced Rev. B. M. Hall, who offered a prayer.

The president said that, as his voice would be inaudible to most of the hearers, he had prepared a few words of welcome, and would have them read. Gen. W. Y. W. Ripley took the paper and read the address of welcome.

Ladies and Gentlemen: It has been thought fit on this the hundredth anniversary of the settlement of our good old town of Rutland, to celebrate the event by inviting all the natives and former residents who have gone out from among us, with their descendants and our other friends, to meet us on this occasion. We thank you for your presence. We welcome you most cordially to our hearths and to our homes. We welcome you to the scenes of your former joys and your former trials. We welcome you to the banks of the Otter, to the shadows of Killington and Pico. We welcome you to the green hills of Vermont, and though you will witness many sad changes, and miss many of the old landmarks and the familiar faces of loved and dear friends, we trust you will find many changes for the better, and hope that on the recurrence of the second centennial anniversary of the settlement of our town your great-grandchildren's children may, with the blessing of a good Providence, meet our great-grandchildren's children under the folds of our national banner, spangled with an hundred stars, with our constitution unimpaired, with just and equal laws honestly administered, citizens of the freest, the happiest and the best country on the globe. We again greet you with a hearty and a cordial welcome.

Henry Hall being introduced to the audience, addressed them as follows:

THE EARLY HISTORY OF RUTLAND.

On the 2d day of July, 1776, the old Continental Congress voted unanimously in favor of National Independence. John Adams, attributing to this vote the importance which the world has since appropriated to the renowned Declaration of Independence, adopted, two days later, wrote to his wife, on the 3d day of July as follows:

"The 2d day of July, 1776, will be the most memorable epoch in the history of America. I am apt to believe that it will be celebrated by succeeding generations as *the* great anniversary festival. It ought to be commemorated by solemn acts of devotion to Almighty God. It ought to be solemnized with pomp and parade, with shows, games, sports, guns, bells, bonfires and illuminations, from one end of this continent to the other, from this time forward forevermore."

This notable prophecy expresses the Anglo-Saxon idea of patriotic celebrations: first, gratitude to Heaven; next, jubilant joyousness. Our national character adds another feature, viz. speechifying—sometimes spread-eagle bombast, sometimes commanding eloquence. Town anniversaries add two other features, viz. social family visiting and local historic sketches.

Rutland rejoices in a name illustrious with the ducal coronet—the highest rank of a subject—a name that has for ages flashed along the page of history, in the drama, on the battle-field, and in the councils of a great nation—a name that was time-honored before William the Conqueror crossed the English Channel.

Different governments, at different times, claimed the right to rule over our hills and valleys. Once, ere Rutland was, the lilies of France floated supreme on Lake Champlain, asserting and exercising sovereignty over the soil watered by the tributaries of that Lake. For several years the early settlers of Rutland looked fondly to the Lion and the Unicorn as the banner of their pride: for several years these early settlers shared with England the honor of calling Shakspeare and Milton fellow-countrymen. For 13 years Rutland owned and rendered fealty and allegiance only to the bannered pine of Vermont. And when the Stars and Stripes, Hail Columbia and Yankee Doodle properly became a part of our inheritance, Rutland was 21 years old, and her population 1450.

During the old colonial wars, no white man dwelt within our borders. During our four great national wars, Rutland bore the banner

of freedom full high uplifted against foreign foe and domestic traitor, on many a fierce field, from the walls of Quebec to the halls of Montezuma.

Once Rutland was famous for its pipe-clay and linseed oil—to-day Rutland sends her marble westward and southward beyond the grave of De Soto, and eastward to the land of Columbus and Galileo, of Raphael and Michael Angelo. Rutland seems a young town; yet she has a newspaper that rivals the London Times in age. Rutland is the grave of the grandfather of one of the nation's greatest thinkers, Ralph Waldo Emerson.

Rutland has been the home of eminent men: Nathaniel Chipman, one of the ablest lawyers and statesmen of New England; his brother Daniel, eminent as a lawyer, pre-eminent for conversational power; John A. Graham, the first lawyer located in Rutland—half dandy, half humbug, yet with talent enough to attain notoriety in England and eminence in New York—Jesse Buel, the founder of the Albany Cultivator; Thomas Green Fessenden, the bearer to England of Rutland's great philosophical blunder. From a London prison he sent forth his Hudibrastic poem; he founded the New England Farmer, and was the friend of Hawthorne. John Mattocks, the unlearned but capable and eccentric judge; Samuel Williams, the studious philosopher and dignified historian; Gov. Israel Smith, so successful in life, so sad near death; Charles K. Williams, so able, so learned, so uncorruptible, so charming in conversation, so kind and wise a friend in council; James Davie Butler, the mechanic, the merchant, the scholar, the wit; the great landholder, the energetic, the enterprising Moses Strong, who, it is claimed, married a descendant of Cotton Mather; the shrewd and capable Robert Pierpoint, descended from a favorite officer of William the Conqueror; the very able Robert Temple, of the same family as Lord Palmerston—like Gen. McClellan, a descendant of Gov. Bradford of the Mayflower—also a descendant of the good Godiva, wife of the Mercian Earl Leofric, the Saxon king-maker, one thousand years ago; George T. Hodges, the cautious, successful merchant, polished in his manners and prudent in his habits; William Page, the diligent attorney, the safe and upright cashier; Walter Colton, the popular author, the Herald to Christendom of the discovery of California gold; James Meacham, the lovable man, the eloquent preacher; Edgar L. Ormsbee, brilliant with thought, the pioneer of

marble and railroad enterprise; Solomon Foot, the prosperous politician, the president of conventions and senates; James Porter, the good physician; Jesse Gove, the gentlemanly and genial clerk; Rodney C. Royce, the popular young lawyer; Gershom Cheney, John Ruggles, Edward Dyer, Avery Billings, Samuel Griggs, Benjamin Blanchard, the Meads, Chattertons, Reynolds, Purdys, Sheldons, Smiths, Reeds, Mc Connells, Barnes, Greens, Kelleys, Thralls, William Fay, Charles Burt, Benjamin Lord, Nichols Goddard, Nathan Osgood, Osgoods, Greenos, Farmers, and hosts of other noble citizens.

Nearly a century and a half ago, Rutland was the focus of Indian travel. Otter Creek to the north, Otter Creek to the south, Castleton River to the west, Cold River to the east, indicate the most convenient routes for travel or freight from Lake Champlain to Fort Dummer. Massachusetts sold her goods at Fort Dummer cheaper than the French sold in Canada; hence a brisk trade across our State. In 1730 James Coss and 12 Caughnawaga Indians arrived here in 7 days from Fort Dummer, coming by way of Black River, Plymouth Ponds and Cold River. They reach Otter Creek Sunday evening, May 3, 1730. Monday they made canoes. They were thus employed, when a squaw, left behind the day before, rejoined them with a newly born papoose on her back. Tuesday it rained. Wednesday they rowed 35 miles down Otter Creek. Coss' journal mentions the two falls in this town, without comment. He calls Otter Creek black and deep, and praises the soil. Probably this was not the first visit of a white man to Rutland; for, in King Williams' wars soldiers passed from Massachusetts to the Lake; but it is the first where we are able to identify the man and the time.

The French and Indian wars sweep the Indian trade of Massachusetts out of existence. And now, instead of canoes laden with furs, tallow and goods, the war paint, tomahawks, scalping-knives, muskets, swords, British and French uniforms gleam through the foliage, all along our borders, from the roaring Winooski to the swift rushing, arrowy Wantastiquet. Indian raid and English scout pass and re-pass the mountain gorges.

In 1748 sixty scouts came over from Black River—forty go down Otter Creek on the east side, and soon re-pass the mountains; twenty go north on the west side of Otter Creek, imprudently expose themselves to the enemy at

Crown Point, are swiftly pursued up Otter Creek, and down West River, and when thrown off their guard by being near home, they are terribly defeated in Windham county.

Many a poor captive passes through our town to suffer for years in Canada. How absorbing is our interest in the trials and hardships endured by the captives, Mrs. Johnson and Mrs. Howe! The grandfather of President Labaree was a fellow-captive with Mrs. Johnson. This party dined in Rutland, at the junction of East and Otter Creeks—the principal diet being sausages made of bear's meat.

In the year 1759 Rutland saw brave sights: 800 New Hampshire troops, with axe, shovel and hoe, cutting down trees and leveling hummocks, making a road from Charlestown, N. H., along Black River and Otter Creek, to Crown Point, N. Y.,—crossing Otter Creek at Centre Rutland—soon after 400 fat cattle, in five droves, going over this new road to diminish the scurvy at Crown Point. Toward the last of November came Major Rogers and his surviving heroes, nearly 100 in number. They had been absent from Crown Point 2 months; they had destroyed that great pest to New England, the Indian village of St. Francis, on the St. Lawrence, near Three Rivers; they had been pursued by superior numbers, shot at and starved; they had recruited at Charlestown, and now were returning along the new military road to Crown Point, the headquarters of Gen. Amherst.

The ancestors of Charles Burt, Joel Beaman and Rev. Drs. Charles and Aldace Walker and others, went over this road, or its predecessor, the old Indian path, during the Colonial wars.

When, at length, the English flag floats in triumph from Florida to the St. Lawrence, the New England soldiers remember the fertile soil, the valuable trees and the convenient water-privileges that so abounded in the Green Mountain territory. And although New York had, in 1750, put forward a claim to this State, yet, in 1761, New Hampshire issued 60 charters for towns in Vermont.

The charter of Rutland was dated the 7th day of September, 1761; it is now extant in fifteen pieces; it cost about \$100; it was procured by Col. Josiah Willard of Winchester, N. H. The first named grantee is John Murray, an Irishman, the principal citizen of Rutland, Mass., and the man, probably, that named this town. The grantees are chiefly of New Hampshire—none of them ever lived here; among them were the captives, Mrs. Johnson

and Mrs. Howe; and the familiar names of Bardwell, Hawks, Willard, Stone, Arms and Field. The grantees claimed that the charter was granted to them "as a reward for their great losses and services on the frontier, during the late war."

Rutland was also granted, in 1761, by the name of Fairfield. The grantor was Col. John Henry Lydius of Albany. He claimed by deed of the Mowhawk chiefs, and confirmation by Governor Shirley of Massachusetts, as royal agent. But the act of Lydius which most interests us now, was his employment of a surveyor to survey Otter Creek. The surveyor came from Connecticut—his name was Asa Peabody. Peabody is now so distinguished a name that we are interested to learn. Tradition says it signifies "The Mountain Man," and is derived from a relative of Queen Boadicea, who retired, on the suicide of his monarch, to the Welsh mountains. I have seen the original record of this survey, on one half sheet of foolscap—over one hundred surveys, with points of compass, distances, currents, rapids, falls, affluents and islands. His survey or measurement made Centre Rutland Fall 26 feet, and the Sutherland Fall 150 feet (the latter now estimated at 118 feet.)

Between the charter and the settlement of Rutland eight and one half years intervene. George II. had taken Vermont from Massachusetts and given it to New Hampshire; George III. takes Vermont from New Hampshire and gives it to New York, but forbids New York granting the lands: New York speculators petition the New York government for the charter of a new town, to be called Socialborough, to include Rutland, Pittsford, and part of Brandon: the New Hampshire grantees file a caveat, and the grant is postponed several years, although the York petitioners had sent up the Scotch surveyor, William Cockburn, to survey the premises.

Meanwhile John Murray sells his right in Rutland, about 350 acres, for 2s, or over ten acres for 1c. During this interval, also, John Chipman and fifteen other young men from Salisbury, Conn., pass through town with cart and oxen, along the banks of Otter Creek, on their way to Addison county. When they had passed Sutherland Falls, they converted the trunk of a large tree into a boat, load the boat with their provisions and farming utensils, attach their cart to the rear of the boat, and then row the boat and drive the oxen northward.

The ever-active Skene is at Whitehall; the

idle British officers leave their garrisons on the Lake, prospecting for land speculation; Yorkers, New Hampshire men and Lydius are busy with survey and deed; the southern part of the county rings with the axe of the wood chopper and the merry prattle of children. Clarendon is settled two years before Rutland.

JAMES MEAD

was the first white man that ever settled in Rutland. In 1764 he and several other men with their families, emigrated from Nine Partners to Manchester, Vt. Nine Partners was joined on the east of Salisbury, the northwest corner town of Connecticut. Mead, acting as agent for others, soon became acquainted with this town. It was on the 30th day of September, 1769, that Mead made his first purchase in Rutland, and that same day he sold half his purchase. He bought 20 rights; he sold 10 rights; there were seventy rights in the whole town: one right contained about 350 acres—so that Mead retained about 3500 acres. The price alleged in the deeds for the purchase was £ 100, or \$ 333.33: price of sale £ 40, or \$ 133.33. If the deeds say true, Mead lost £ 10 in the trade, and paid \$ 200, or less than six cents per acre, for the land he retained. Mead's daughter, Mrs. Smith, thought he paid for the land in horses. He bought of Nathan Stone of Windsor—he sold to Charles Button of Clarendon. Both Stone and Mead, in their deeds, describe Mead as of Manchester, in the county of Albany, and province of New York. These twenty rights of Mead and Button each owning one-seventh part of the town, were located in the southwest part of the town undivided.

That same fall Mead built him a log house half a mile west of Centre Rutland, near the banks of West Creek. In this immediate vicinity there was an ancient clearing, made by a community of decidedly democratic proclivities—neither Mohawks nor Algonquins, neither Yorkers nor Green Mountain Boys. They had no churches, no court houses, no ballot-boxes, no rum, no tobacco; they were models of industry and thrift; yet, unversed in law, they had not secured their title to the property by any proper legal deeds, and Mead did not hesitate to appropriate to his own use both their meadow and their dam.

The first settlement of Rutland occurred in March, 1770. Mead was now forty years old. He had a wife and ten children: his oldest child, Sarah, at the age of seventeen was the wife of Wright Roberts. These thirteen per-

sons were three days moving from Manchester to the present Wells meadows. They came not along the valley of Otter Creek, but over the uplands west, stopping the first night in Dorset, the second in Danby—passing through Timmouth, West Clarendon and Smithtown. Coming through Chippenhook, Sarah and Mercy riding on one horse, and Roberts on foot, driving the cows, far in the rear of the others, lost their way. Before wandering far they found the house of Simeon Jenny, a noted Yorker and Tory. He showed them where to go.

The third evening they camped on the present farm of Robert Chapman in Clarendon; but a warm supper, the browsing of the horses, the moonlight glittering on frosty foliage and snow draped earth, cheer them on to finish their journey before sleeping. Late in the evening, on foot, on horsoback and in the sleigh, they reach their log house. But this building has no roof, and it is too near the Creek: snow, water, ice and cold make it unavailable.

Near by, on a more elevated site, is a wigwam, with perhaps nine or ten Caughnawaga Indians around a cosy fire. Mead applies to share the wigwam. The Indians shake their heads, talk Indian, then rising and throwing their hands apart, they cry, "Welcome! Welcome!" gather up their traps, abandon their hut to the pale faces, and quickly build another for themselves. So on the 16th of March, 1621, Samoset enters the village of Plymouth and cries, "Welcome, Englishman! Welcome, Englishman!" In that wigwam the Mead family lived until late in the Fall, when they built a substantial log house, in which they wintered.

As early as May, 1770, Thomas Rowley was in Rutland, surveying lots. In the year 1770 three children were born in Rutland. The first of the Anglo Saxton race, whose manifest destiny it was to be born in Rutland, was William Powers, son of Simeon Powers, a cooper from Springfield, Vt. This birth occurred Sept. 23, 1770. The second child born in town was Capt. William Mead, who died a few years since in Granville, Ohio. He was the son of James Mead, and was born one day later than Powers. The third child was Chloë Johnson, daughter of Asa Johnson, from Williamstown, Mass. She was born Oct. 3, 1770—these first three births occurring within ten days of each other.

Simeon Powers, his wife Lydia, and their first-born child had settled, in the spring of 1770, west of Otter Creek, on the present Kelley farm. In the fall William Dwinell and wife

came and lived with his relative Powers.—These four families, Meads, Powers, Dwinells and Johnsons, are the only white persons positively known to have lived in Rutland in 1770, although the surveyor Rowley's record shows a clearing "by one Brockway." Thus the population of the town in the Fall was about two dozen.

It is said that a few days before the birth of William Powers, his mother and others were upset in a boat on Otter Creek, a short distance above Centre Rutland Falls. She floated down near the brink of the Falls, where she caught hold of a slippery log, and held on till she was rescued.

In 1870 Rutland has 2000 families and 10,000 inhabitants. The cash value of the town is several millions of dollars.

In 1770 the best land sold for a few cents an acre: there was not a wagon or bridge in the town: Mead kept a boat each side of Otter Creek, at Centre Rutland: there was scarcely any land fitted for plowing. Trout and venison were plenty, grain scarce—no gristmill nearer than Skenesborough (now Whitehall) and Bennington: Mead had an iron hand-mill that ground corn coarse. Wild ducks, butternuts, wild berries, shad plums, maple sugar and fowl abounded. Nor may we disdain to mention two social companions, parting presents to the Meads from their Manchester friends, viz.: a cat, and a lap-dog rejoicing in the name of "Fancy."

Thus far we have condensed or omitted history. Now we can only index our materials. In 1771 New York granted a charter of Socialborough, in direct violation of the King's order. Again, Cockburn, the Scotch surveyor, is here; he surveys the road, now Main Street; Mead and Johnson stop him—men, dressed as Indians, threaten him, and he leaves. In 1772 Rutland sends a delegate to the Manchester convention, and the convention sends delegates to England. In 1773 Rutland had 35 families, a clergyman comes, a log meetinghouse is built, a church is formed with 14 members—4 out of town, 2 from the west side of the town, and 8 from the east. In 1774 the will of Daniel Harris is made—a will that, creating an estate-tail, roused Vermont with law doctrines that have so often shaken Westminster Hall. In that year New York condemned two Rutlanders to death without trial, and Rhode Island sent two men to encourage emigration from Rutland to Sherburne. In 1775 Rutland sent soldiers to capture Ticonderoga,

and the siege of Quebec. During the Revolutionary war Rutland furnished Bowker, the president of the State conventions—had two forts and two militia companies, over eighty taxable inhabitants, and two representatives to each session of the Legislature; the land of three Tories was confiscated, and the town was honored by a visit from the illustrious Kosciusco, the Washington of Poland.

In 1786 an anti-court mob, a miniature Shay's rebellion, reeled through our streets, and the courts of justice were paralyzed. In October, 1804, the seventh and last Legislature met in Rutland, in the midst of a violent snow-storm.

And now abruptly we close our theme. To some, all study of the past is useless antiquarianism. To the servant of the great Hebrew prophet it seemed that he and his master stood alone, begirt with a vast host of beleaguering foes. The Lord opened his eyes, and now the mountain sides are flashing and burning with horses of fire and chariots of fire round about Elisha. So the patriot, musing o'er his country's history, hears the rustling wings and sees the angelic forms hovering and stooping to bless the people who remember and honor the

ECCLESIASTICAL HISTORY OF RUTLAND.

There are certain times, seasons, periods and events which always, to a thinking mind, present peculiar claims to our thoughtful attention. Such, for instance, is the termination of the old year, and the commencement of the new. If so with years, much more so with centuries and half centuries. The Mosaic law required that they should "hallow the fiftieth year, and proclaim liberty throughout all the land, unto all the inhabitants thereof; it shall be a jubilee unto you" (Lev. xxv: 10.) In compliance with this command during that dispensation, and ever since down to the present time, centuries have formed divisions for man, and the lapse of their principal and ordinary divisions or parts has been marked with peculiar emphasis. From this naturally come our Centennial and semi-Centennial celebrations. It is not, as many profess to think, an idle and unmeaning custom and ceremony. It has its seat and birthplace in the heart of each and all of us, and is a part of our very human nature. We and our children delight to celebrate with appropriate ceremonies our birthdays—as we now propose to celebrate the birthday of our town and community. Such customs and celebrations form landmarks to connect those of us who, by the blessing of

God are permitted to be now here present, both with those who reduced the wilderness to fertile plains and flourishing villages, and to those who will succeed us in the responsibilities which devolve upon every citizen who is worthy of the name of citizen, to sustain those municipal and religious institutions, without which all would be confusion and anarchy.

It would be appropriate, pleasant and instructive, if upon this occasion, standing in a room dedicated to music, and occupied as a place of religious worship by one of, if not *the* youngest, of the churches and religious societies in the town, I could spend the few moments allotted me in speaking of the difference and changes from and between 1770 and 1870, and of the lessons taught and duties devolved upon us by the changed situation of affairs. When we contrast these two distant periods of time, and remember that what was then, to use a threadbare expression, a "howling wilderness," now cultivated fields, then a barren waste, now large and thriving villages, then a pathless forest, now cut up and gridironed by railways, then the hut and wigwam of the Indian, now magnificent public and private buildings, then the only religious worship was that of the simple Indian, and his only church or temple was the vast and uncovered forest, now in costly churches, built with the best architectural skill, with spire pointing heavenward—and in the interior, furnished with seats splendidly upholstered, chandeliers and all that wealth, art and skill can contribute to render it rich and attractive to the eye, luxurious to the mind, and pleasing in every respect. But I must forbear, and leave these pleasing and instructive topics to other, abler and worthier hands. The few minutes allotted to me this evening will not more than suffice to give in the briefest possible manner the historical and biographical data and facts connected with some fourteen different churches or religious societies and organizations, and of their numerous pastors, so far as it may be proper and my limited time and the material at hand may present. It may be proper here to remark that in the minds of the first settlers of this country, and more particularly those of New England, although they abhorred the idea of any connection between Church and State, yet, after all, in some respects, the matters of civil and religious polity were intimately connected. They emigrated mainly

from religious motives, or, as they themselves expressed it, to "carry forward the reformation." It was manifest to them that religious freedom could not exist without civil liberty, and it was equally manifest to them that civil liberty, or any government short of anarchy could not exist unless it was founded and formed upon the corner-stone of religion and religious worship. Hence the first thing done was to lay the foundation and establish a form of civil government. This done, then they commenced to make provision for the support of public worship and for the enjoyment of Christian institutions and ordinances. This was also true of Vermont. In Bennington, which is the oldest of our chartered towns, in the records of their first proprietors' meeting, the first act after the election of officers was the appointment of a "committee to look out a place to set the meeting house." The same is true of the early settlers of Rutland. All through the early records of the town will be found votes in reference to the employment of preachers, providing places of public worship, and kindred subjects. To show the nature of these votes, we give the record of the town meeting of January 4th, 1781:

Voted, That Mr. Gideon Miner, John Johnson and Joseph Bowker, Esq., act as a committee to endeavor to provide a preacher of the Gospel for this town.

"Voted, That the above committee apply to Mr. Mitchell of Woodbury as preacher aforesaid.

"A motion being put, to know whether it was the minds of the town to settle a minister as soon as they can find one that they can be agreed on, it was voted in the affirmative."

It is to be regretted that the records of the transactions of our fathers for the first years of the settlement of the town are not extant, so that we could, on this occasion, give the first votes and action in relation to this subject, for we doubt not that we should find here, as elsewhere, that this was among the earliest things acted upon.

THE CONGREGATIONALIST CHURCH.

The proper ecclesiastical history of Rutland may be said to have begun in 1773, when, on the 20th day of October, the first Congregational church and society was formed in Rutland, with fourteen members, namely: Joseph Bowker, Sarah Bowker, William Roberts, Eben Hopkins, Samuel Crippen,

Daniel Hawley, Charles Brewster, Abraham Jackson, John Moses, Enos Ives, Jehiel Andrews, Sarah Andrews, Annah Ives and Mehitable Andrews.

Over this church was settled the Rev. Benjamin Roots. This was the tenth church in the State, the second west of the Green Mountains, and the first in the county of Rutland.

[We here omit a generous sketch of Rev. Mr. Roots, having a more complete biography prepared for our work by the Rev. Aldace Walker, so long Congregationalist pastor at West Rutland.]

Rev. Lemuel Haynes, successor of Mr. Roots, in his day and generation, was one of the most remarkable men in Vermont. Fifty years hence it may be, and probably will be, difficult to apprehend the difficult position in which not only he, but also the people of that parish were placed in employing such a clergyman to minister unto them. Mr. Haynes was a partially colored man, his father being of unmingled African extraction, and his mother a white woman. * * * [See biographical department that follows the general history for sketch of Mr. Haynes.—*Ed.*]

He was succeeded by Rev. Amos Drury, who was born at Pittsford in 1792, and studied theology with Rev. Josiah Hopkins of New Haven, and also at the Auburn Theological Seminary. He was ordained at West Rutland June 3, 1819, and dismissed in April, 1829. On the 6th of May following (1829) he was installed pastor of the Congregational church at Fairhaven, where he remained until the 26th of April, 1837, when he was dismissed, and, June 29, 1837, he was installed over the congregational church at Westhampton, Mass. He was succeeded by the Rev. Lucius Linsey Tilden, who was born in Cornwall in 1802 and graduated at Middlebury College in 1823 and, after spending some time in teaching, he commenced the study of theology at Andover Theological Seminary, where he graduated and was settled over this church in March, 1830, and dismissed in March, 1839.

He was succeeded by the Rev. Aldace Walker, D. D., who was ordained and installed, Dec. 30, 1840, and was dismissed in 1862. He remains with us to the present day, ministering in holy things to the people of our neighboring town of Wallingford, where he was settled or commenced to labor in 1862.

Next to Rev. Dr. Aldace Walker, came the

Rev. Henry M. Grout, a graduate of Williams College, in the class of 1854, who was ordained Sept. 1, 1858, and installed on the 26th of Aug., 1862. He removed to Massachusetts in 1867, and was followed by the Rev. George L. Gleason, who was ordained, Feb. 1, 1866, and installed at West Rutland, Oct. 17, 1867, and dismissed on the 22d of March, 1869. The present pastor of the church is the Rev. James R. Bourne, who was ordained pastor of the church, Jan 12, 1870.

On the 22d of October, 1787, the town was divided into two parishes, by the following bounds or division line: "Beginning at the center of the north line of said town, thence parallel with the east and west lines of the town till it strikes the Otter Creek, thence up the Creek, as the stream runs, to the south line."

The church in the east parish was established Oct. 5, 1788, with 37 members.

Rev. Mr. Ball makes a minute, in what is now the first volume of their church records, found by him when he came here (in 1797) was a short note on the back of a confession of faith, signed by Augustine Hilbred, moderator, giving an account of the establishing of the church, in which Pittsford, West Rutland and Poultney with their members assisted—and that the church was established "upon the plan of the Convention of the West District of Vermont, which was supposed to be agreeable to the Gospel." They did not however adopt all of the articles of said convention, but made one or two exceptions. During the preaching of Dr. Williams "the half way covenant," as it was called, was adopted, but discontinued in 1767, as Dr. Ball says, because "it was supposed to be unwarrantable and defective."

The pulpit was supplied by different candidates till near the close of the year 1788, when Rev. Samuel Williams, L.L. D., was employed. He continued to supply the pulpit until October, 1795, when he relinquished preaching, and was succeeded by Rev. Heman Ball, D.D. Since the death of Dr. Ball there have been five pastors—Rev. Charles Walker, Rev. William Mitchell, Rev. Silas Aiken, D. D., Rev. Norman Seaver, D. D., and Rev. James Gibson Johnson.

Rev. Heman Ball, D.D., son of Charles Ball, was born in Springfield, Mass., July 5, 1764, and graduated at Dartmouth College in 1791. He studied theology with the Rev. Joseph

Lathrop, D. D., of West Springfield, Mass., and was ordained pastor of the Congregational church here, Feb. 1, 1797, the sermon being preached by Rev. Dr. Lathrop, and remained pastor until his death.

In 1794, he received the honorary degree of A. M. from Yale Collage, and that of D. D. from Union College in 1816, and was one of the Trustees of Middlebury College from its organization until his death.

Several of his sermons were published, among which was one on the death of Washington, and an Election Sermon in 1804.

Rev. Dr. Sprague says: "He was highly respected for his talents and virtues, and exerted an extensive influence in the church. He died here Dec. 17, 1821, and was buried in the West street cemetery, and is the only clergyman who has died during his pastorate of this church.

Rev. Charles Walker, D. D., was born in Woodstock, Connecticut, in 1791. He studied theology at Andover (Mass.) Theological Seminary, graduating in 1821. He was ordained pastor of the Congregational church here, Jan. 1, 1823, and was dismissed, March 14, 1833.

He was installed over the Congregational church in (the east village of) Brattleboro Jan. 1, 1835, and was dismissed Feb. 11, 1846, and on the 27th of December of the same year was installed over the Congregational church in Pittsford, and was dismissed, Dec. 6, 1864, since which time he has resided in Pittsford, "without charge."

He received the honorary degree of A. M. from the University of Vermont in 1823, and from Middlebury and Dartmouth Colleges in 1825, and that of D. D. from the University of Vermont in 1847, and has been a trustee of Middlebury College since 1837.

He delivered the annual Election Sermon before the Legislature of Vermont in 1829, which was published, as were also some of his occasional sermons.

Rev. William Mitchell, son of John and Abigail (Waterhouse) Mitchell, was born at Chester, Conn., Dec. 19, 1793, and graduated at Yale College in 1818. He studied at the Andover Theological Seminary, graduating there in 1821, in the same class with his immediate predecessor, Rev. Dr. Walker, and was licensed, June 5th, of the same year, by the Middlesex (Conn.) Association, and engaged as a Home Missionary in Northwestern New York.

He was ordained October 20th, 1824, and was settled over the Congregational church in Newton, Conn., from June, 1828, to May, 1831.

He was installed pastor of the Congregational church here, March 14, 1833, and was dismissed June 2d, 1846. He was acting pastor in Wallingford from August 8th, 1847, to March 28th, 1852. In the Fall of 1852, he became agent of the Vermont Colonization Society, and served in that capacity three years; after this he served some two years as agent of the New York, and then of the New Jersey Colonization Society.

In 1858, he removed to the residence of his son, John B. Mitchell, at Corpus Christi, Texas. During his residence there he organized a church at Casa Blanca, about forty miles from his residence, to whom he preached two Sundays monthly till the war scattered them. About a year before his death he organized a Presbyterian church at Corpus Christi, and by his own exertions secured the funds for a church building, which was partly erected at the time of his death. He died Aug 1, 1867, of the yellow fever, which also carried off two others of his household.

April 21, 1847, Rev. Henry Hurlburt was unanimously given a call to become pastor of the church. In pursuance of this call Mr. Hurlburt came to Rutland and preached some time, but, on the second of October, 1848, he informed them that owing to the condition of his health he must decline the call. He, however, remained here and occupied the pulpit some weeks longer.

Rev. Silas Aiken, D. D., son of Phineas and Elizabeth (Paterson) Aiken, was born at Bedford, N. H., May 14, 1799, and graduated at Dartmouth College in 1825, with the highest honors of his class, being valedictorian. He studied theology with Rev. Bennett Tyler, D. D., and Prof. Howe, and was ordained pastor of the Congregational church in Amherst, N. H., March 4, 1829, and was dismissed, March 5, 1837, having accepted a call to Park Street church, Boston. He was installed over that church March 22, 1837, and resigned his pastorate and was dismissed in July, 1848. March 28, 1849, he was installed over the Congregational church here, Rev. Benjamin Labaree, D. D., President of Middlebury College, preaching the sermon, and was dismissed at his own request, July 1, 1863, from which time until his death he remained

in Rutland without a charge. He had been at different times Chaplain of the Massachusetts Senate, Trustee of Dartmouth College, Member of the Prudential Committee of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, Director of the Prison Discipline Society, etc. He received the honorary degree of Doctor of Divinity from the University of Vermont, in 1852. He died here, April 14, 1869.

Rev. Norman Seaver, D. D., son of Norman and Anna Maria (Bigelow) Seaver was born in Boston, Mass., April 23d, 1834, and graduated at Williams College in 1854. He studied theology at the Andover Theological Seminary, graduating there in 1860. He was ordained here as colleague pastor with Rev. Dr. Aiken, Aug. 29, 1860. On the resignation of Dr. Aiken, July 1st, 1863, he became sole pastor, and was dismissed in September, 1868, at his own request. December 30, 1868, he was installed pastor of the First Presbyterian church (Henry street), Brooklyn, N. Y., where he now is. He received the honorary degree of D. D., from Middlebury College, in 1866.

Rev. James Gibson Johnson, the present and sixth pastor, is a native of Providence, Rhode Island. He prepared for college at Washington, D. C., (where his mother now resides), and, entering Union College, at Schenectady, N. Y., graduated there in the class of 1863. He studied theology at the Princeton (New Jersey) Theological Seminary, and graduated in 1866.

He was ordained at Newburyport, Mass., Dec 27, 1866, and was settled over the second Presbyterian church in that city, where he remained until Oct. 1, 1868, when he resigned.

Immediately after his resignation he embarked on a tour through Europe and the East, and was absent about a year. Returning, Oct. 7, 1869, he took up his residence in New York City, where he continued to reside until his acceptance of the call, April 1, 1870, to the pastorate of the Congregational church here and was installed April 21st.

In 1788, a petition was presented to the Legislature of Vermont from a part of the inhabitants of Rutland and Pittsford, being in what is known as "Whipple Hollow," asking for the establishing of a parish by the name of "Orange Parish." The petition was referred to a committee, and on their report the request was refused. They however organi-

zed themselves into a parish, built a meeting-house and employed the Rev. Abraham Carpenter as their pastor, who remained with them until his death. He was what was called "a strict Congregationalist," and, in 1773 or 1774, was settled according to the rules of that denomination in Plainfield, N. H., without any action on the part of the town. In March, 1779, the town voted to accept him as the minister of the town, and by this action he received the right of land belonging to the first settled minister, consisting of 360 acres, and worth probably about the same number of dollars. He continued to preach there eight or ten years longer, preaching in his own kitchen, in private houses or in the open air, until he was dismissed and came to this town. He remained connected with the "Orange Parish" until his death, which occurred in September, 1797.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

The first notice that we have of the Protestant Episcopal Church in Rutland, is a notice that appeared in March, 1784, that Rev. Mr. Chittenden would deliver a sermon to the Episcopal society, in the State House, Rutland, and on the 30th of September of the same year it was announced that "A Protestant Episcopal Church is formed in Rutland and vicinity under the pastoral care of Mr. Ogden.* No results appear to have followed from this organization, although the annual conventions of the Church were held in Rutland, and the parish was represented by lay delegates in 1795, 1802 and 1807. In 1817 another attempt was made, and February 19th of that year "The Protestant Episcopal Society of Trinity Church, Rutland," was organized by the Rev. George T Chapman, then of Greenfield, Mass. On the 13th of September, 1818, Bishop Griswold, of the Eastern Diocese, visited Rutland, and in his annual address says that this Church "have been very desirous to obtain the permanent services of a settled minister, and have manifested a very laudable liberality in offering to subscribe for his maintenance. They have been disappoint'ed and disheartened."

In 1826, "St. John's Church, Centreville, Rutland," was received into connection with the Convention, and Rev. Louis McDonald,

* There must evidently be some mistake here as to dates as neither Mr. Chittenden nor Mr. Ogden were in orders at the dates specified. Ed.

as Minister, in June, 1826, reports that "services have been kept up between this and the East Parish alternately since February last." In 1831, Rev. Moore Bingham officiated for some time, but for how long I have been unable to ascertain, as "Visiting Minister" of St. John's Church, and from this time that Church seems to have ceased to exist.

In January, 1832, Rev. John A. Hicks accepted the Rectorship of Trinity Church,—and from that time the real existence of the church may be dated,—a church building was soon erected, which was consecrated by Bishop Hopkins in May, 1833. The Rev. Mr. Hicks married, September, 1828, Lucy, daughter of George Cleveland of Middlebury, Vt. Mrs. Hicks died at Rutland, August 10th, 1860. Dr. Hicks left a family of nine children.

On the resignation of Rev. Dr. Hicks, the Rt. Rev. John Henry Hopkins, D. D., LL.D., D. C. L., Oxon., officiated until the first of October, 1860, when he was elected and accepted the office of Rector for two years.

Bishop Hopkins was born in Dublin, Ireland, January 30, 1792, and came to America with his parents in 1800, and was educated chiefly by his mother. He was originally a maker of iron, then studied law and was admitted to the bar and practiced his profession at Pittsburg, Pa., and was rapidly rising to eminence, when, in 1823, he left the bar for the ministry, and was ordained a Deacon by Bishop White, December 14th, 1823 and a Priest in May, 1824, and immediately became Rector of Trinity Church, Pittsburg. In 1831 he resigned, and became Assistant Minister of Trinity Church, Boston, where he remained until he was elected the first Bishop of the separate Diocese of Vermont, in May, 1832, and was consecrated in New York, Oct. 31 of the same year, by Bishop White. He immediately came to Vermont, accepting, at the same time, the Rectorship of St. Paul's Church, Burlington. He resigned the Rectorship of that Church in 1856, in order that he might devote himself more unreservedly to Diocesan works and the building up of the "Vermont Episcopal Institute." He died at Burlington, Jan. 9, 1868.

Rev. Roger S. Howard, D. D., succeeded Bishop Hopkins, and became Rector Dec. 1, 1861, and remained until June, 1867, when he resigned. Rev. Dr. Howard was a native

of Vermont,* and graduated at Dartmouth College in 1829. He represented the town of Thetford in the Legislature of Vermont in 1849. He subsequently studied for the ministry. Before coming to Rutland, he was the Rector of St. Stephen's Church, Portland, Me. From here he went to Woodstock, and on the first Sunday of July, 1867, became Rector of St. James' Church. He remained there some over a year, and then resigned to accept the Presidency of Norwich University and the Rectorship of St. Mary's Church, Northfield. Dr. Howard resigned his offices at Northfield in 1872 and is now (1875) Rector of the Church of the Reconciliation, Webster, Mass. Rev. Dr. Howard, was succeeded by Rev. John Milton Peck, who assumed the Rectorship of the Church, August 1, 1867, and remained three years.

In 1859, an Episcopal Church and Society was organized at West Rutland, by the name of Grace Church, and was admitted into union with the Convention of the Diocese, June 6, 1860. This church never had a *resident* Rector, but Rev. D. Willis of Granville, N. Y., had pastoral charge during a portion of the years 1859 and 1860. After him, Rev. Albert H. Bailey took charge of the parish as its Rector, commencing June 17, 1860, officiating one half of the time. Since the close of his labors the parish has become practically extinct.

[We here omit Mr. Williams' account of the Baptist Church, as also of the Methodist Church, having fuller histories prepared particularly for the Gazetteer by their Reverened pastors, Mr. Mills and Mr. Hall. And the history of the Roman Catholic Church, having in hand a paper for the same prepared by the Bishop of the Diocese.—Ed.]

UNIVERSALIST CHURCH.

The Universalists organized a society here about the year 1853, Rev. Charles Woodhouse supplying the pulpit. He remained here some two years, and was succeeded by Rev. H. P. Cutting, who only remained a short time. Their place of meeting was in the hall of the building on the corner of Merchants' Row and West Street. After Mr. Cutting left, the society became practically extinct.

In February, 1858, a religious society calling themselves "Christians," founded by Elder Miles Grant of Boston, was organized by

* Thetford, Orange Co.—Ed.

the name of "Christ Church." They, in 1860, built a church or chapel on West Street, which is now known as the "Free Christian Chapel." The first regular preacher was Elder Matthew Batchelder, who remained about three years, and was succeeded by Elder H. F. Carpenter, who was followed by Elder George W. Stetson. The church is now, and has been for some time vacant."

LIBERAL CHRISTIAN CHURCH.

A Liberal Christian Society was organized in Rutland, July 20th, 1867. Since the society was organized it has been supplied from one to five Sabbaths each by Rev. Dr. Stebins and Rev. William Tilden of Boston, Rev. J. F. Moors of Greenfield, Mass., Rev. Mr. Reynolds of Concord, Mass. In addition to these temporary supplies, Rev. C. A. Hayden of Boston supplied the pulpit one half of the time for six months. Rev. F. W. Holland was employed by the society from the second Sunday of February to the second day of August, 1869. He was succeeded by the Rev. L. W. Brigham, who commenced his labors on the third Sunday of September, 1869, and remained until the second Sunday of September, 1870."

We have thus imperfectly passed in review the different religious societies in Rutland and their several pastors, and trust that we have succeeded in rescuing some facts and dates from oblivion, and placing others, which would soon be forgotten, in a form in which they may be preserved.

THIRD DAY.

OLD FOLKS' CONCERT AT RIPLEY OPERA HALL.

From the Rutland Herald.

It was a happy conception, most admirably carried out. Not a little of the praise is due to the Wales Cornet Band. North Bennington may well be proud of it, as we are of our Rutland Choral Society. To say there was a full house does not at all express the idea. It was packed, jammed, and long before the curtain rose hundreds had gone away, unable to gain a foot place on the floor. The orchestra consisted of the above named band, Mrs. W. N. Oliver of our town, soprano soloist, Mr. S. C. Moore of Burlington, pianist, our townsman, Mr. J. N. Baxter, solo flutist, with our Rutland Choral Society, under the direction of R. J. Humphrey, for the chorus. Of the band we have only good words. They have most agreeably disappointed our community.

Last not least, we desire to say a few words in honest praise of what has been ac-

complished by our Rutland choral Society. Mr. R. J. Humphrey, their indefatigable conductor, identified with the society from its beginning, and without promise of reward has labored incessantly for its welfare. From feeble beginnings he has seen the society come to be one of the established institutions of our county. Their performance last night was truly gratifying to all who listened. We noticed that many tearful eyes bore testimony to their effective singing, among the older portion of the audience, while the old fugue tunes were being sung, their memory doubtless quickened by the quaint tableau of the spinning wheel and yarn-swifts in the corner. But the grandest, noblest feature of the entertainment was when, in instant recognition of the first notes of the closing piece of the evening, the entire audience, without a word or hint, voluntarily rose and joined in our sublime national anthem, "The Star Spangled Banner."

A rich display of the occasion, which we had almost omitted to mention, was the display of the "Flood-wood Militia," dressed and undressed, between the first and second parts of the concert. Their drill, perhaps though not according to Hardee's tactics, was for the occasion much more pleasing, eliciting ROUNDS of applause, and though they beat a hasty retreat, there was none able to CHASE 'em.

FOURTH AND LAST DAY.

At ten o'clock on Wednesday a large audience assembled at the Opera House, to hear the Rev. James Davie Butler, LL.D., a native of Rutland, but now a resident of Madison, Wis.

EXTRACTS FROM THE ADDRESS OF REV. MR. BUTLER.

Eighteen hundred and eighty-seven years ago, and perhaps on this self-same day, imperial Rome was celebrating one of her centennials. The cry of the heralds was, *convenite ad ludos spectandos quos nec spectavit quisquam nec spectaturus est*, "Assemble yourselves and behold a spectacle which no one has ever beheld, or will behold again." The festival lasted three days. Every night was enlivened by dances, every night and every day was solemnized by sacrifices. The choral ode had been composed by the poet Horace, then at the height of his fame. Its intricacies made Byron, and still make classical tyros hate its author, but its patriotic and exultant strains were equally perspicuous and welcome to thrice nine youths and as many maidens, no one of them bereaved of either father or mother, who formed the choir which rung them out in the Circus Maximus. It

was a happy era. Legends regarding the Trojan origin of Rome had just been crystalized, as in a mammoth Kohinoor, in the *Æneid* of Virgil. The city which Augustus had found brick he was fast transforming to marble. The temple of the war-god, Janus, was shut, for there remained no foes to conquer worthy of the Roman steel. Rome was the only universal empire the sun ever shone upon, and hence was greater than all which had gone before, or that were to come after her. She only wore without co-rival all its dignities. Such was a centennial in the most high and palmy state of the Cæsars.

What is ours to-day? We celebrate the arrival of the first pilgrim train which here settled. One century ago a dozen people entered this valley with a view to make it their home. They brought with them nothing save what they could carry, either on their own backs or on pack horses. No farmer's ox-team had as yet been driven over the mountain. They had not much of education or property. Their houses were of logs, low, narrow, and destitute of furniture. For 20 years the title to their lands hung in doubt before them. They were far from markets where they could sell what they did not want, and buy what they did. War to the scalping-knife soon raged around them, and that for 7 years. For 49 years there was no church really *in* this village. The recruits who joined the first comers, some of them outlawed by New York,—others deserters from more than one army,—others leaving their country for their country's good, or having lost caste there, remind one of David's partisans when "if any man was in distress, or if any man was in debt, or if any man was discontented," they betook themselves to his cave in the cliff. Moreover, during 40 years of the nineteenth century Rutland was notorious as a case of arrested development, like the legendary monkeys who were intended for men, but whose creation being begun on Saturday afternoon, was stopped in accordance with the Connecticut Blue Laws, by the coming on of the Sabbath, while they were still "scarce half made up." Hence a satirist would say that Rutland was fitly named after the smallest county in England, and one chiefly famous for producing the smallest specimen of a British dwarf. It is clear, therefore, that the pompous ceremonial of this week, in honor of the birth of a town

so insignificant long after its cradle years, may appear the comedy of "Much ado about Nothing,"—like the sacrifice of an ox on an altar dedicated to a fly. To what purpose is this waste? Imperial Rome and Infantile Rutland! That was to this, Hyperion to a Satyr.

Nevertheless, townsmen, you, like me, have beheld with equal wonder and delight the primitive pettiness of Rutland after long burial come forth in a better resurrection and swelled to fair proportion.

In my western home striving to vie with Mr. Hall in reference to those local details by which he has made the past re-live and look us in the face, I should be dropping buckets into empty wells, and growing old with drawing nothing up, while my chronicles of Rutland, through lack of local coloring, would resemble that picture of the Israelites crossing the Red Sea which was all one dead wall or barn door of Spanish brown. When the artist was asked, "Where are the Children of Israel?" the answer was, "They have all passed over"—and when the question recurred, "Where are the hosts of Pharaoh?" "Why they," said he, "they are all drowned."

After all, as a child of Rutland, as the son of a man who settled in this town in the second decade of its existence, and made it his home during more than half a century,—yes, as myself a Rutlander who, while traveling more than half round the world, has still retained an untraveled heart, I would fain speak to you as I can,—though I cannot as I would. * * *

The Rutland pioneers brought with them not a little that no sharp eye could detect in their scanty outfit. Those of them who were most eager to escape from the past, those who had deserted their native lands lacking both inheritance and occupation there, as it were instinctively, established institutions analogous to those on which they had turned their backs.

In reference to *law*, their spirit was that of the forefathers of Connecticut, who voted to be bound by the laws of Moses till they had time to make others better. As to the *execution* of law, they appointed the needful officers and backed them up by the whole force of the community. A convicted criminal could not get reprieved for a second trial unless some reliable man would volunteer to be hanged as his substitute if legal trickery

should clear him, as Ethan Allen once volunteered in Bennington. Some of them were ignorant, but you have heard how early they established a school and built a school-house. Too many of them were personally irreligious, but they soon called a minister and reared a sanctuary, though rather far off,—and out of the way. Moreover, the Rutlanders brought with them to their new abode the *township* system in which they had been nurtured. That style of local government for maintaining the neighborhood poor, as well as for providing roads, bridges, police, schools and churches, in the way which seems best to a majority of the citizens convened in a town or church meeting, was long deemed an expedient too simple and natural to deserve any fame, but since the eulogies of the philosophic De Tocqueville it has become famous as the best illustration extant of pure democracy. States made up of such elements are immortal, and

“Vital in every part,
Cannot but by annihilating die”

The word “Town,” which Texans to this day define “a place where whiskey is sold,” to a Rutlander meant protection, education, sociability, religion.

The event which we have gathered to hold in remembrance has come to seem to me more memorable than I at first thought it, as a representative specimen of *colonization*.

One of the great means by which man has improved his condition. Such has been its tendency among Jews downward from when Abraham heard the voice of God, saying, “Get thee out of thy country, and I will make of thee a great nation.”

Just one century ago England essayed by paper proclamations and surveyors' chains to dam up the migrational wave which then first began to roll inward from the Atlantic States.

“She might as well go stand upon the beach,
And bid the main flood bate its usual height.”

No sooner are farmers established in any region than all varieties of artisans, traders and professional men flock thither—to build their houses, furnish them clothing, furniture, foreign gewgaws, buy their produce, as well as dose them with pills and preaching, pumps and politics, lectures and liquors.

In new communities wages, measured by the price of wheat, are enormous. They are also high in money. With a view to keep

them down, one of the earliest laws in Massachusetts forbade any one to give or take more than two shillings for a day's work. Mauger all this, prices went up. When the carpenter had finished the town stocks, his charge seemed so exorbitant that the indignant magistrates forced him to sit as the first culprit, with his own feet fast in his own handiwork.

In States new born no tall trees keep down the underbrush,—every man's energies find ample room. * * A boy who had grown up in Ticonderoga as a pauper migrated to St. Louis and there became worth more than all the inhabitants of his native town. * *

The first steps of the movement for colonization intra-continental and trans-continental, I date just one century ago, and simultaneous with the planting of Rutland.

Two years before, in 1768, Carver returned to New England from exploring the upper Mississippi, and first proposed opening a passage across the continent, as the best route for communication with China and the East Indies. In 1769, Pontiac, the evil genius so long repressive of western adventurers, perished. In the same year, Daniel Boone first saw the Kentucky. In 1770, forty Virginians reached the Cumberland, Carolinians penetrated to Natchez, Connecticut men were at Wyoming,—were seeking land grants on the lower Mississippi,—were claiming 800 miles west of the Alleghanies. Hear the prophecy of these last knights errant. * *

“In fifty years our people will be more than half over this tract, extensive as it is; in less than one century the whole may become even well cultivated. * *

Besides all this, I have chanced to discover an event that took place on the self-same year and month and *day* which we now commemorate,—one hundred years ago *this* day,—and which emphatically marks that era as the day-spring of colonization breaking over the limits of the Atlantic colonies.

In the very hours* when the first comers to Rutland were here arriving, George Washington, on horseback, was making his first day's march in a nine weeks' expedition beyond the Virginia mountains in search of western lands, farms which had been granted his soldiers by the Legislature.

* October 5th, 1770, Washington's Journal.

This coincidence in the movements of Washington and of the Rutlanders should seem to us as remarkable as a cat's eyes coming just where there are holes in her skin then seemed to the liege lord of both of them, George III. Neither Rutlander nor Washington was content to vegetate like the rharb pie-plant under a barrel and see the world only through its bung-hole.

The hamlet here a hundred years ago was Lilliputian, almost contemptible in itself. Yet it was the baby figure of a giant mass, henceforth to come at large. It was among the first outbreaks, or rather *inbreaks*, of the irrepressible Yankee. That Yankee spirit,—colonizing in order to cultivation and culture,—my eyes have seen its miracles beyond the Missouri, beyond the Sierra Nevada, in Hawaiian Honolulu, in Egyptian Thebes, in Syrian Beyroot.

Thus the spring which here gushed forth, a century ago, was one head of a river that was to flow on and on making glad the cities of the world. To what shall I *compare* this fountain? It seems to me like a picture of the signing of the Declaration of our Independence,—small to the eye, great to the mind. To the eye it is fifty men in plain clothes, in a room plainly furnished, writing their names. To the mind it is nothing less than the laying of the corner-stone of the empire of hope,

She that lifts up the manhood of the poor,
She of the open heart, and open hand,
With room enough about her hearth for all mankind.

Mr. Hall's pictures of Rutland in its swaddling-clothes seem to me the best that can be painted by one shut up to his sources of knowledge. But he was not an eye-witness how Rutland began to be, and I doubt if he ever had an historical talk with more than one ante-revolutionary settler, or if he ever entered a town not yet five years old.

Nevertheless, the truth is that history repeats itself. What Vermont was in 1770, Nebraska is in 1870, or rather all social eras are co-existent and cotemporaneous. Accordingly whatever Mr. Hall has described from tradition my eyes have seen beyond the Missouri. Voyaging up that river I have sailed up the stream of time. Let Mr. Hall go out West, and there, names and dates being changed, he shall behold as waking realities what, after all antiquarian researches here, must remain the baseless fabric of a

vision. The Rutland "of the dark backward" he shall there survey cut out of the distant past and brought safe into the present. How shall I pardon him that he has not long ago pilgrimed where such ravishing views of settlements in babyhood are as familiar as babies themselves? Why seeks he the living among the dead?

Mr. Hall's mosaic has shown you a fac simile of an incipient commonwealth. In the great valley of the West such beau ideals are daily realized, so that your bodily eyes may gaze in broad day upon whatever he has contemplated only through the moonlight of memory, and has shown only to your mind's eye.

It were, perhaps, natural to expect that a speaker in the position now assigned me, would contrast Rutland of to-day with its aspect in 1770. But the Rutland of to-day is known to you and unknown to me. If, therefore, I should expatiate on *that* theme, I must fare as I did two years ago in the University of Athens, when showing the students how to pronounce their vernacular Greek. Again, how shall one contrast something with nothing? and in 1770, Rutland was still nothing in respect to the works of man, while, as to the works of God,—aside from the destruction of forests,—all things remain as at the first. The mountain forms and their sky lines, here as round about Jerusalem,—thank Heaven,—can never be much changed. I see them to-day just as I saw them when my eyes first learned to delight in them as the heaven-kissing wall of a valley embosoming all the sweets of nature, while excluding the cares and sorrows of the world. I see them as my father saw them in 1786, and as the first comers saw them sixteen years before. Well has some one asserted that no man is ever homesick for his natal soil, unless its scenery is such that he can find his way home without a guide-board. The *reason* is that only in such places are the features of Mother Nature unmistakable. When a man born on a prairie, or in Chicago, returns to it after long absence, the places that had known him knew him no more. Nor yet does he know the places. He cannot recognize the face of his own mother.

It is on this account that the Highlanders have a contempt for lowland regions. Accordingly, when a Dutchman was quoting, the grandiloquent hexameter of a patriotic,

Holland poet, *Tellurem fecere Dii, sua litora Belgae*, the English of which is that, "while the Gods made all the rest of the world, the Dutch created Holland," he provoked my Green Mountain pride so that I could not help retorting, "The Dutch made Holland, did they? I should really think they did; it looks as if a Dutchman had made it."

But the characteristic features of Rutland, even to the utmost bounds of its everlasting hills, the trinity of goodly mountains, Killington, Pico and Shrewsbury, were not made by *hands*, or only by *His* hands "which by His strength setteth fast the mountains being girded with power."

But while the earth abideth forever, one generation passeth away and another generation cometh. Our fathers, where are they?

"Each in his narrow cell forever laid,
The rude forefathers of the hamlet sleep."

Meeting lately in Iowa a Rutlander who forty years ago was living here with me, we sat down and talked over the occupants of every house at that time in this village. Only two or three could we remember as dwelling where they then dwelt,—“a glean- ing of grapes when the vintage is done.” The pioneer Madam Williams, mother of the Governor, the lady ancient and honorable, of whom my earliest feeling was,—“Nor spring nor summer beauty hath such grace as I have seen in her autumnal face,” had already passed away. We recalled Temple, the excellency of dignity; Williams, the genial judge, whom I have seen weep as he sentenced a culprit; Walker, the minister, who was to me more awe-inspiring than the whole papal conclave in after years; Hodges our merchant prince; Strong, rightly named, for he was *strong* indeed; Royce, the most popular of men, and Ormsbee, the most acute; Alvord, from whose cabinet shop Congressman Meacham had just gone to college, and who was just about to send General Benjamin Alvord to West Point.

Senator Foot we first saw when, the Castle- ton Seminary proving bankrupt, he was ad- mitted to the Rutland bar. Who then could prophesy that he would live to preside over the national Senate? As little did Page, in the bank, foresee that he was training up a Governor. Green, Porter, Fay, Lord, Burt, Gove, Hall, with more others than I can mention, crowded upon our memories and tongues,

"And every lovely feature of their life
Did come appareled in more precious habit,
Than when they lived indeed."

I see here a centennarian city, but my eyes seek in vain a centennarian citizen. I saw one ten years ago in the capital of Wisconsin. I was there making a Fourth of July oration, and there sat before me the only revolution- ary pensioner surviving in the State,—a hundred years old,—his youth passed in New England, his middle life in New York, his age on the Mississippi. I called him a three- fold man,—who had fought his country's foes on the land and on the sea, "Look," I cried, "with all your eyes on what you never saw before, and never will see hereafter!"

The people took the horses out of the old man's carriage, and drew him themselves in triumph round the park.

Thus would *we* delight to honor a Rutland centennarian, did Heaven vouchsafe us one at this centennary.

On this day of commemorating our ances- tors who stood here a century ago, it is im- possible not to contrast the *world* as they saw it with what our eyes to-day behold.

1770! In that year George the Third, who, according to English wits, reigned as long as he could, and then mizzled and misted, and who, even when crazy and clapped into a strait jacket refused to believe himself a limited mon- arch, chose Lord North for his prime minister, who for a three penny tax on tea bartered away the brightest jewel of the crown, and, on the next morning after the time we are hallowing as the birthday of Rutland, the British mon- arch, seeing a cannon fired twenty times in a minute, pronounced it an argument no Bos- tonian could resist. Yes, a hundred years ago all England hugged the delusion that five thousand of her soldiers could subjugate America. * * * Capt. Cook was circum- navigating the globe, though as yet only a lieutenant. The first Napoleon and Welling- ton,—both children of the same year,—were still unweaned in their cradles. The two first settlers in one Vermont township had been in it almost a year before either knew that the other was there. Their non-inter- course was of a piece with that in the great world. Countries separated by a hundred miles of geographical distance were put asunder a thousand miles by mutual con- tempt, and then touched one another at only a few points, while now no king can turn

over in his bed without disturbing the slumbers of a dozen neighboring potentates. *

The death of Whitefield befel on the fifth day before that which we keep as the birthday of Rutland, and the death of Benning Wentworth, the New Hampshire Governor who chartered it, was on the sixteenth day after. * * *

When we look around us here, *where* can we turn that our eyes do not rest on monuments of the last century? In Rutland we see such monuments not only in every human work, everything whatever graven by art and man's device, but in most of the inventions of which these works are specimens. I mean agricultural machinery, which has made farming a sedentary pursuit; postal facilities "which waft a sigh from Indus to the pole;" drawing-room cars like the Queen City, * * photography, which makes the sun stand still and paint our portraits; locomotives, megatheria mightier by far than all the mammoths of Siberia; and the telegraph, which, though it hath no tongue, doth speak with most miraculous organ.

It is no more than sixty-five years since the first whites crossed the continent in our latitude. Last year an iron river had flowed across it from ocean to ocean. Already its banks swarm with settlers, even as an unbroken oasis skirts the Suez canal all through the desert. Rutland had seen twenty-one years when the first new State was added to the original thirteen. Twenty-four have now been added. Vermonters are in them all, and everywhere at home. Long after Rutland began to be, a Vermont judge was in a minority of one when he refused to recognize any title to a slave except a bill of sale in the handwriting of the Lord Almighty, but we behold all Americans concurring in his opinion, and by the fifteenth Amendment filling up the "great gulf fixed" which so long severed the North and the South. * *

Time fails me to descant on the increase within a hundred years. * * *

"The eye affecteth the heart." No man who saw 1770 also sees 1870. * * *

What has been will be, as surely as the Missouri, which has flowed two thousand miles to Nebraska, has thus gained more strength to flow further. * * *

Fellow Townsmen: * * * There is a greater as well as a lesser Rutland. Its men have gone further than its marble. New

wine will burst old bottles. As the Athenians bounded their valley,—one not unlike this,—north by rye, south by vines, east by wheat and west by olives, so the Green Mountain Boy, who has his birth here, will have his being wherever he can best make his own boons best worth having. In 1860, three-fourths as many Vermonters were residing elsewhere as within their own State. One year ago last September, on the cone of a Hawaiian volcano, I encountered one long resident there, a nephew of Luther Daniels, and whose sister had been among my earliest sweethearts.

One among our early members of Congress used to say that the yellow butter and white girls of Vermont were better than the yellow girls and white butter at Washington. No doubt they always will be; and yet Green Mountain Boys will wander to Washington,—yes, to all golden gates. Nevertheless, they will hold fast their individuality, as tenaciously as that Englishman did who, when afraid of chills in Indiana, was assured by his landlady that he was out of danger, because he carried with him so many British airs, such a John Bull atmosphere, that he would be safe while all Hoosiers were shaking.

Rutland will grow beyond the dreams of all its founders,

Its honors with increase of ages grow,

As streams roll down, enlarging while they flow.

But those born here, becoming continentals, will build up other Rutlands in Nebraska. New wine will burst the old bottles. A Rutlander, once a schoolboy here with me, Moses M. Strong, thirty-three years ago staked out a town twelve days' journey west of Lake Michigan, now my home and the capital of Wisconsin, which has three times the population of Vermont.

Farmers in this half bushel have hoed among rough stones till they have beaten them all smooth; they will be off for prairies where there are not stones enough to give stone bruises to their barefooted boys, or to free homesteads (which yield even the slovenly farmer from each acre thirty bushels of wheat, forty of barley, fifty of oats or seventy-five of corn, and where at harvest time the farmers first fill up all out doors with their crops, and then gather the remnant into barns,) or to grazing grounds where steers gain three pounds a day. Thus their plows,

as was well remarked by the earliest and best historian of Vermont. "will enlarge the boundaries of the habitable creation."

Some outside pressure is indeed needful to push one nurtured here out of this amphitheatre into that Mediterranean valley where he will never see a mountain until he gets faith enough to move one, but when he has once possessed a prairie it is harder to draw him east again than to move a mountain, or even a meeting-house. Hence, he is like one of his own contrary calves. You must pull his ears off before he will begin sucking,—and then you must pull his tail off before he will stop.

Again, according to the census of 1860, the males in Iowa out-numbered the females by more than 39,000. No wonder when you tell an Iowan he ought to take a wife, he answers: "Whose wife shall I take?" and that railroad conductors, at refreshment stations, cry out: "Twenty minutes for dinner and Chicago divorces." On the other hand, New England had nearly 37,000 more females than males. In this heyday of woman's rights will the fair, like Jephthah's daughter going up and down the mountains, bewail their virginity in Vermont, where they can no more find husbands than hair on a bald head, or than Spain can find a king?—or will they hunt husbands in the West?

Neither. Nevertheless, where the carcass is the eagles will be gathered. Green Mountain girls will cross the Missouri in order to visit some cousin, or to teach, or even to do plain sewing. But school-houses are Cupid's mouse-traps. Their needles may be warranted not to cut in the eye, but it will turn out that that is more than can be said concerning the users of them. * * *

In the future, more and more Rutlanders becoming not only continentals but cosmopolitans, leaving those who will, to sluggardize at home, will see abroad the wonders of the world,—earth's kingdoms and their glory. Notwithstanding they will return, as I did, from all continents of memory to our own, as the continent of hope. * *

Townsmen! sweet is this reunion, like the evening gathering together those whom morning had scattered. Worthy is it to be called a jubilee and proclaimed in the old Hebrew fashion with silver trumpets. It is a scene, take it for all in all, we ne'er shall look upon its like again,—the hospitable home-keepers

bidding us, outsiders, come and see them every week and stay a fortnight everytime. It reminds me of a way-side settee along the highways in Germany, beneath shade or fruit-trees,—a shelf behind its back on which way-farers may rest their burdens, a fountain and flowers before it, the road trodden and to be trod in full view, castle, cathedral, city, in the distance.

Coming up to this convocation of old friends who make the world warmer and of new friends who make it wider, we seem like those climbing different sides of the same mountain, rising to broader views, and drawing nearer at once to each other and to heaven. It is *next* to the recognition of friends in the skies. Speaking in a lighter vein,—no ingredient is wanting for concocting a bowl of soul full punch—

Where strong, insipid, sharp and sweet,
Each other duly tempering, meet.

Of course I mean *teetotaler's* punch,—the bright, champaigny "old particular" brandy punch of genial and congenial feeling.

It is good to be here, and we would fain clip the wings of so good a time,—or like Joshua bid the sun stand still. Should we be taking leave as long a term as we have yet to live, the lothness to depart would grow.

"Forever, and forever farewell! Townsmen!
If we shall meet again we do not know,
Therefore our everlasting farewell take.
If we do meet again, then we shall smile,
If not, why then this parting was well made."

After the address of the Rev. Dr. Butler, a Poem, "The Dead Century," written for the occasion by Mrs. Julia C. (Ripley) Dorr, was read by her son, Russel R. Dorr.

Immediately after the close of the exercises at Opera Hall, a procession, one of the largest and most orderly ever seen in Rutland, moved in the following order, under the direction of Chief Marshal, Gen. W. Y. W. Ripley and Assistant Marshals Col. L. G. Kingsley, Major John A. Salsbury, R. M. Cross and Capt. Harley Sheldon.

1. Wales Cornet Band, followed by a company of Continental militia, and, in comparison, a company of the militia of to-day.

2. Nickwackett Engine Company, No. 1, 61 men, Capt. S. G. Staley with engine and hose cart, drawn by a double team of horses.

3. Washington Engine Company, No. 2, E. F. Sadler foreman, 50 men, engine drawn by two horses, and hose cart by two.

4. Killington Steamer, No. 3, drawn by four horses, and its hose cart drawn by two. C. Kingsley foreman, and the full company turned out.

5. Hook and Ladder Company, No. 1, George W. Hilliard foreman, 45 men, with their truck decked with evergreens and flowers, and preceded by a band of Martial music.

6. St. Peter's Cornet Band of Rutland.

7. Hibernian Literary Society of Rutland, Dennis Kingsley and Edward Lyston, marshals.

8. St. Patrick's Benevolent Literary Society of West Rutland, Robert Monaghan, M. Duffy and M. Meagher, marshals.

After these came individuals representing the costumes etc. of "ancient" days, among which was a representation of a surgeon of the Revolutionary Army, a commissary of the same period, and other characters, both male and female, representing the same period.

Next in order came a representation of the wares of some of our principal merchants, personified in the manner in which the wagons which bore them were laden. First was a wagon drawn by six horses, *a la tandem*, alternate white and black, representing the grocery business of Chester Kingsley at the "Old Red Store." A machine, drawn by two pairs of fancy matched horses. G. F. White had a wagon drawn by four oxen, and on it was reclining a monument representing the withered trunk of a tree, or "the flower is faded and the limbs are broken." This monument was very large, weighing several tons. B. W. Marshall represented his grocery business in a heavy laden wagon. H. R. Dyer followed with a team representing steam and gas fitting. Howe's candy manufactory was represented by two double teams, with an assortment of the proprietor's goods. Paine, Bowman & Co. had in display a fine assortment of manufactured goods and cloths, and with the goods were their operators, both male and female, seemingly as busily at work as when in the store. Levi G. Kingsley had two wagons of upholstery goods, with fine exhibitions of shelf hardware and mechanics' tools. Dr. Verder had a portion of the goods from his bakery out in a wagon drawn by the black horse. George W. Chaplin, jr., had a fine display of furniture and upholstery goods, and Newman Weeks, in the same line, had, beside two chairs made

one hundred years ago, a display of furniture and upholstery work which was creditable. W. B. Mussey's grocery wagon was decked with goods of his line, and the three teams of G. H. & H. W. Cheney bore evidence that they kept a good variety, and were not to be counted as minors in the grocery line. Dunn, Sawyer & Co. had three teams in the procession, laden with peddler's goods hardware and house furnishing goods, including stoves, etc. Spencer, Sawyer & Co. had their large candy wagon in the procession. The Rutland Manufacturing Company had a large wagon, piled mountain high, almost, with chairs. Abbott & Whitman had a display in the shape of a light express wagon. C. W. Nichols, photographer, had his camera out.

When the procession, after marching through several of the principal streets, arrived at the pavilion it broke ranks, and some five or six hundred sat down to partake of the dinner.

TOASTS.

After the dinner, Gen. William Y. W. Ripley, acting as president, made a few brief remarks appropriate to the occasion, and called upon Mr. John Strong, the toastmaster for the first toast.

Toast first. Rutland—Like a good mother, she welcomes her sons who have sustained and exalted the family name abroad, and who, returning from distant places, testify by their presence to-day that they hold in affectionate remembrance the town that gave them birth.

Response by James Barrett, who related some amusing anecdotes of the early history of Rutland, among which was that in a former period when the people from the country around came to trade they tasted the liquors in every store, and after arriving at the place where they considered the best liquors were kept, there they bought their goods. But these times were past, and now we have a town and a community of which every one can feel proud.

In response to the same toast, Rev. Stephen C. Thrall said: I sincerely regret that this welcome Vermont, and particularly Rutland, has extended to her children has taken my voice away so that I cannot, as I would like to, respond appropriately on this occasion. Looking about the continent, and standing on the Sierra Nevadas, on the borders of the Miss-

issippi, or wherever my lot has been cast, I have ever with pride remembered Vermont, not populous at home, but extensive abroad, and it has ever been my pride that wherever I met a Vermonter he was true to the manor born. Douglas said Vermont was a good State to go from, and it is not less true, I find, that it is a good State to come back to. On no place on earth have we seen such beauty, and we say to our noble mother, We thank you, and will bear your memory to our homes and to our graves.

Mr. Frederick A. Fuller made a happy speech chiefly of anecdotes referring to the elderly citizens of Rutland, many of whom, though now non-residents, were present, especially alluding to the humorous traits of the character of Rev. James Davie Butler, when doing business with his father in Rutland thirty years ago.

Second toast. Vermont—Her place among the States, established by the bravery of her "Green Mountain Boys," has been gloriously maintained by a people already distinguished for industry and virtue; by her statesmen, eminent in the councils of the nation; by her Judges, learned in the law and fearless in its administration; by her soldiers, first on every battle-field of the republic, from Ticonderoga and Plattsburgh to Gettysburgh and the Wilderness; and above all by her women; who, true to their duties as wives and mothers, with all the sacred precincts of home, have, by the influence of their virtues and the careful training of their children, exalted us as a people.

Gen. Ripley expressed the regrets of Gov. Stewart and Messrs. Redfield, Phelps, Poland and others who had expressed their desire to be present, but were unavoidably absent, and in a happy manner introduced Col. W. G. Veazey to respond.

MR. PRESIDENT, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:

If I were to point you to the greatest glory of Vermont, I think I should direct your view to the wonderful autumnal beauty that now clothes our mountain slopes, so far surpassing anything that art has ever been able to attain. I might properly refer, also, to the healthfulness of our climate, which, with the beauty of her scenery, makes Vermont the resort of the invalid and the tourist.

But there is another aspect in which to speak of our State.

Although Vermont had a settlement many years prior to the date which the charter of the town of Rutland bears, yet it is scarcely a violation of fact to say that our State is a product of the century just closed, which, historically considered, has been more fruitful of great men and great events than any which history chronicles. But, though a product of this wonderful era, her worth, her honor, her importance as a State is measured rather as a producer. In this respect, as in beauty of scenery and healthfulness of climate, she stands pre-eminent. In art her sons are rapidly taking rank with the most distinguished artists that the western world has produced; in laws and institutions, eminent jurists and statesmen have said, that she presents, on the whole, the best model of any people on earth. This, perhaps, is the best criterion of the purity and ability of the public men who have, under a general guidance of the people, shaped and moulded her laws and institutions. But, independent of this, the character of her executives throughout the entire succession has been the pride of Vermonters. Good government, protection of person and property, freedom of thought and action, liberty without license, have been the fruits of their faithful administrations.

Among the best products of Vermont, we may safely name her judiciary. The names of Phelps, Royce, Williams, Collamer, Redfield, and many others that have adorned the Bench of Vermont, are among the highest of modern judges. Could we be assured that the century to come will have a judiciary in Vermont equal to that of the century past, it would be the strongest assurance of the preservation of our liberties, and the prosperity of our Commonwealth. Equal in character and ability with her executives and judiciary, stand her statesmen. Indeed, in many instances, the same men have aided to establish and maintain the proud position of Vermont, as governors, judges and legislators. In the civil service, Vermont has never been excelled by any State in the eminence of her public men.

There remains to speak of Vermont on the battle fields of the Republic. And yet the sentiment to which I am called upon to respond, comprehensively covers the whole ground: "Foremost, from Ticonderoga and Plattsburgh to Gettysburg and the Wilder-

ness." Vermont has been called "the legitimate child of war." It is a curious fact of history that the territory now constituting Vermont, was more a battle-ground of fierce aboriginal tribes upon the north, west and south, than a home or possession that any tribe claimed. So, through the Colonial period, it lay in the pathway of British and French armies contending for supremacy in the new world. After this came the contention arising out of the double system of grants from New Hampshire and New York. Resistance to the unwarranted and unjust jurisdiction of New York was the occasion of that military organization known as the Green Mountain Boys, afterwards famed in the great struggle that resulted in severing this nation from an empire, and lifting it to the dignity of independent national existence. The grand figure of Ethan Allen on the heights of Ticonderoga, in the gray of the morning of May 10th, 1775, proclaiming the authority of the Continental Congress, and compelling the first surrender of the British flag "to the coming Republic," has been the inspiration of Vermonters through the succeeding generations. The preservation of the honor and integrity of the Republic has ever been to them the most glorious cause, the most exalted duty, in the performance of which they have held life as but an idle breath. When they planted our starry flag on the ramparts of the Hessian, at Bennington, the American heart was filled with joy and hope, and the success of the American cause passed from the possible to the probable. When, in 1812, the pestilence of war again breathed upon us, the lines of Vermont flamed along our Northern border, at Plattsburgh, at Niagara, at Crown Point, achieving glory worthy of Ticonderoga and Bennington. In the war with Mexico, though our people were not in full political sympathy with its object, yet when declared, and the national fame became imperiled, partisanship was buried in patriotism, and Vermont furnished her full quota, and contributed the brave and brilliant Ransom to the country's cause.

Next came resistance to the assaults of treason, in which 34,000 Vermonters participated with distinguished honor. They struck the first blow in Virginia. They were the first to enter Richmond. They set an example of gallantry at Lee's Mills that was

never surpassed, and Rutland there lost the brave and noble Reynolds. They were firm amid confusion at Bull Run, and their firmness contributed largely to the salvation of Washington. They were patient and persistent amid the disasters of the Peninsula, and through the seven days humiliating conflict, never declined a battle, nor failed to punish the enemy in every instance of his attack upon them. History will one day record what is now not generally known, that a * son of Rutland, here present, as effectually and surely contributed, by his personal exertions, to save our army from defeat at the desperate battle of Malvern Hill, as Warner contributed to the victory of Bennington. At Fredericksburg, South Mountain and Antietam they bravely bore our banners to victory. At Gettysburg, they stood in the pivotal point of our lines, in that pivotal battle of the war, as firm as the hills of their Green Mountain State, and after three days of stubborn fighting of 200,000 men, they dealt the blow that ended the battle of Gettysburg, which in brilliancy, is not eclipsed by the resplendent glory that for half a century has steadily rested upon the field of Waterloo. In the Shenandoah Valley, their unyielding presence convinced the gallant Sheridan that he could turn defeat to victory. They were also on that outstretched battlefield, from the Rapidan to the Appomattox, running through from May to April, where the scythe of death swept as it never swept before, every day garnering up laurels that would have adorned the chaplets of Roman Emperors, in their triumphal returns from the conquest of Empires. They were at Baton Rouge, where another son of Rutland, the gallant Colonel Roberts, fell. They were everywhere, indeed, throughout the vast arena of conflict, making up a record which the most brilliant achievements of war never eclipsed; and, thank God, they never, throughout the four years of fighting, lost a flag. May we not reasonably expect that in all the accomplishments of Vermont in the century to come, she will scarcely, at its end, be able to point to a nobler record than that of her brave sons in the gigantic struggle which resulted in lifting the cruel yoke of slavery from the necks of a race of human beings?

Mr. President, I am mindful that I must

* Lieutenant Colonel Wm. Y. W. Ripley.

close. I have said that the century we are to-day, in a certain sense, reviewing, produced Vermont. Vermont in turn has produced, that which, it is said, in the highest sense, constitutes a State, "Men, high-minded men, who know their rights, and knowing, dare maintain!"

Gen. W. Y. W. Ripley followed in a tribute to the brave men of Vermont, and feelingly implored their descendants to preserve the relics of their memory in their hands at present, that the future might revere those who so nobly lived and died.

Gen. Ripley said, to the subject of "The Ladies," embraced in the concluding sentiment of the toast, he would call his friend, Hon. D. E. Nicholson, whose anticipated response would fully justify the fitness of the call.

Mr. Nicholson responded that he duly appreciated the distinguished honor of being thus commended to this particular sentiment. As a Rutland county man by birth, whose mother, now in her sainted grave, and whose wife and daughter all had a Rutland county origin, he should justly be condemned if he was wanting in appreciation of the value of such companionship. What has been said here and elsewhere of the distinguished Christians, philanthropists, patriots and sages could never have been true if woman the mother of them all, had been less than an exalted being, and the perpetual homage of man's heart has been to the Great Creator of all, that when beholding the solitary, pitiful and helpless condition of the father of the race, He benevolently created for him companionship, with such social, intellectual, moral and material adaptations, as had served not only to perpetuate, but to exalt the race.

Third Toast.—The Early Settlers of Rutland—True descendants of the Puritan stock, they builded better than they knew.

Gen. Benj. Alvord of the U. S. army responded.

When I first received the invitation to share in this celebration it seemed impracticable to accept, but every day which elapsed convinced me that my heart would gravitate in this direction, and that it was a duty to make an effort to attend. During all my wanderings to the remotest corners of this Union, throughout the last thirty-seven years, I have never failed to recur with pride and pleasure to Vermont and to Rutland.

The attachment of those born in mountain regions to their homes is proverbial. The discharge of my official duties has carried me to the most celebrated mountain regions of this continent; those of Central America,

the snow white peaks which border on the north west Lake Nicaragua, * * those of the valley of Mexico, * * those of the Sierra Nevada range in California, and of the Cascade range in Oregon and Washington, and those of the Rocky Mountain ranges of Colorado and Utah Territories. However deep the enjoyment received from such scenes of grandeur, they always only served to carry my memory and imagination back to these lovely green mountains, whose quiet beauty is unsurpassed. I know that it will be said that such sentiments have their origin in the charms and fascinations of youth. But it is fitting that here, on our return to the land of our birth, such feelings should be indulged. Let them not be despised! If Heaven, in showering upon you other blessings, has also imparted a love of nature, an appreciation of your beautiful scenery, and a keen relish for the wonders and splendors lavished on this material world, let them be highly esteemed. Contrast the ideas of the native of a level prairie in the West with the sensations awakened here! By cultivation he may acquire such tastes, but his birthright has comparatively a limitation, a tameness and a monotony which excite the pity of exultant mountaineers! It should certainly be to-day a cause for holding in grateful remembrance our hardy ancestors, who one century ago chose their homes in such pleasant places, that they bequeathed to their posterity such influences, and such sublime inspirations. There are some not open to such magnetism. There are those who, under the shadow of Killington Peak, can, without emotion witness the lovely clouds move to and fro, and the cultivated valleys smiling between mountain slopes, and the meandering river gliding through grassy meadows. I say there are those who can gaze at such scenes and turn upon them only a vacant and uninterested eye, buried in the cares and clogged by the surroundings of the busy world. But their effect upon the genius of your population, upon the character of the most enterprising and susceptible, is undoubted; above all upon the scholars of your State. From one end of this Union to the other, Vermonters can be found remarkable for their clear heads, their hardihood, and if scholars, for their acute, robust intellects and poetic sensibilities.

It is customary in Massachusetts to boast

of Berkshire county, and the array of distinguished characters who have originated there. Berkshire is the mere offshoot, the last descending ridge of the Green mountains, which Vermont condescends to give Massachusetts. If the scenery of Berkshire and the lovely estates at Lenox and Stockbridge of the Sedgwicks, Fields, Rockwells and Bryants can awaken admiration,—for still stronger reasons should Vermont indulge a little pardonable exultation, rioting as she does in the Green Mountains (par excellence,) in the very backbone and lofty summit of those mountains. Why do not the Aspinwalls, and Carys, and other men of wealth, who went to Berkshire in search of a mountain home, come up here and get the Simon-pure article? I feel certain that the Rev. Dr. Todd, now a resident of Pittsfield, in that county, however attached to his Pittsfield home, will admit the force of my recommendation. Why! from the seat of Aspinwall and other of those millionaires they point to what they call mountains! A few years since I was delighted to make a visit to that county, filled with such charming society, such refined and hospitable residents,—but I aver I could not find in all Berkshire county an elevation as high as your "Pine Hill."

The Puritans settled Vermont. From Connecticut and Massachusetts they came here to seek their fortunes. All my military life I have been on our extensive frontiers in contact with pioneers. I know well their virtues, their hardihood, their enterprise. I have delighted to watch the growth and expansion of infant communities.

Our ancestors came to the New Hampshire Grants deeply imbued with all the best traits of the Puritan race * * *

The question occurs, Has this Puritan character borne *generous fruit*? In pure and applied science, in oratory and metaphysics and literature, in poetry and art, the educated men living in the State or sent forth by Vermont, have made their mark throughout the world. The names of James Marsh, George P. Marsh, S. S. Phelps, Charles K. Williams, Collamer, Foot, Horace Greely, Saxe, Powers and Mead are a sufficient response, known, some of them, to the whole civilized world. And it was fitting that the State which produced the best living American sculptor should also find in its exhaust-

less quarries the best marble for purposes of art on this continent, and thus spread the name of Rutland to all lands.

The student residing here, far from the distractions of more populous haunts, has had time and opportunity to dive deeper into the recesses of science. Vermonters are noted for their liberal culture, and in public life for their national sentiments. They have not been eaten up with sectionalism or provincialism. Their State pride, however intense, has not diminished their love and devotion to the Union and the national government. In time of deliberation and counsel, they have been for peace and averse to war. But their hearts have embraced the whole country, and have instantly rejected every proposition looking to a dissolution of the Union. This brings us to say that the descendants of the Puritans have stood the test of the great civil war, in which their best qualities have been conspicuously manifested. Look at their promptitude, their manly spirit, their martial enthusiasm, their noble deeds, their devotion to the flag and to the cause of liberty. Let Grant, Sheridan and Meade be consulted as to the bearing of the Green Mountain Boys! * * *

In the war it is but simple justice to say that Rutland sent forth her full quota, heroes who returned with honorable records, showing that they are worthy sons of a State whose expressive motto is "Freedom and Unity." * * *

A birthplace is a fountain-head, whence should a fountain of rejuvenation flow pure, sparkling waters to gladden, vivify and fertilize the vale of life. A return to it takes the memory back to youth and all its gilded hopes, joys and enjoyments. To carry youth forward into age, and let the mind remain equally susceptible of vivid impressions and generous impulses, should be the aim of every Christian.

Here I watched the clouds, and commenced with the cheering smiles of a mother's love to learn my first lessons of science and religion. Can influences thus planted in the midst of these lovely mountains ever die out? Like Wordsworth, who was born and spent his days under the shadow of Skiddaw, in the Cumberland Mountains, and among the lovely lakes of Windermere.

"My heart leaps up when I behold
A rainbow in the sky!

So was it when my life began;
 So is it now I am a man!
 So be it when I shall grow old,
 Or let me die!
 The child is father of the man!—
 And I could wish my days to be,
 Bound each to each by natural piety."

Gen. Alvord was followed by Rev. Aldace Walker, D. D., of Wallingford, formerly pastor of the Congregational church at West Rutland. He gave a brief sketch of the Congregational church in this town, with notices of Rev. Benajah Roots and Rev. Lemuel Haynes.

Fourth toast:

Rutland—Rapid in growth, wonderful in development, her past honorable and distinguished, her present happy and prosperous,—her future is in her own hands.

To which Warren H. Smith, Esq., responded: Prominent among the subjects presented in this toast is the "rapid growth" of Rutland. * * My personal acquaintance with this town began in 1848. Prior to that time, as I learn, the town had remained nearly or quite stationary, celebrated, and very justly, for its age, its distinguished citizens, including several Governors of the State, eminent and incorruptible judges, a long list of able lawyers, distinguished divines and staid and substantial business men in all departments of industry.

Taking 1848, as my starting point, I feel justified in saying that the "rapid growth" of the town since that date has justly been the pride and boast of its citizens. It was about that date that new life, enterprise and energy seemed infused into the whole business and diffused among the mass of the people of the town, and hence its progress, rapid and resistless, in all that constitutes material growth. Statistics, always tedious in detail, best demonstrate this. In 1848 the population of this town was about 3,900—now about 11,000. Then there were about 600 voters—now near 2,000. Then the appraised value of her taxable property was \$1,120,000 now \$4,960,000. But the material growth has been still more apparent in the village of Rutland. At the date named it consisted only of Main street and the road towards Castleton, with no dwellings below the brow of the hill; now hundreds of acres all around us are covered with comfortable houses and pleasant homes and many stately mansions. Then her business center consisted of some

half dozen old wooden one-story stores and shops, scattered around Court House square; now we have our Merchant's Row and Center street, lined for long distances on both sides with massive blocks of three and four stories, filled with elegant stores, affording us a business center unequalled in the country. Then we had but a single newspaper, the Herald, worked upon the hand press; now three weekly and one daily papers, all four power presses. Then but one school-house and 130 scholars; now 14 large and substantial school-rooms and 1700 scholars. Then but 3 churches, and poorly filled; now 7, and more being built. Since that date, railroads connecting us with all parts of the country and from all directions center here. Marble interests were then just beginning to be developed, which since have produced supplies for the whole country.

In view of these facts, who can gainsay the "rapid growth" of this town? We claim that it is unequalled in Vermont, and unsurpassed in New England. It is also noticeable that the prominent business men of the town at the date named were in the decline of life, and most of them have gone to their honored graves, and that the very large proportion of the business men of to-day are in their prime, in the full vigor of life,—men who have contributed largely to make the town what she to-day shows herself. That she is "happy and prosperous," this occasion and as you see her speaks more eloquently than any words I can utter.

What shall be her future? With such elements of success, such master minds, such energy, such enterprise and industry as has produced what you see, there is abundant promise for her future rapid growth in all that is good and great.

Fifth toast: *The Orator of the Day*—Eminent alike as a scholar and divine, his eminence, honorable to him, has honored us.

In response the orator, Prof. James D. Butler, spoke:

Mr. President and Townsmen: "Eminent alike as a scholar and divine!" What a non-committal toast! Its language is as ambiguous as the utterances of the political candidate, Mr. Facing-both-ways." A man may be "eminent alike" who is not eminent at all. The sentiment reminds me of a horse-dealer who flourished of old not far from Rutland, and who, wishing to get rid of a

vicious animal, advertised him as "equally kind in saddle and harness," and warranted him to be up to the recommendation. Nor did he long lack a purchaser. No sooner, however, did the buyer harness his horse than he was run away with and his wagon broken to pieces. Thereupon he called on the horse-dealer and demanded damages. But the dealer said to him, "Have you tried your horse in the saddle?" "No;" said the buyer. "Why," returned the other, if you had mounted him he would certainly have thrown you off, and so I hold that the beast is everything I warranted him,—that is, 'equally kind in saddle and harness.'" In calling one "eminent alike as a scholar and divine," your toastmaster seems to have shirked responsibility no less dexterously than the horse-jockey did. On the whole, however, I am inclined to think the words "eminent alike as a scholar and divine" were intended for a compliment. But viewed in that light they force me into a difficult dilemma now that I am called up for a speech. For how shall I speak? Suppose I try to prove the toast a truthful assertion, and that I am an "eminent scholar and divine," then you, and everybody, will say, "Thou bearest witness of thyself, thy witness is not true," and you will charge me with forgetting Solomon's injunction, "Let another man praise thee, and not thine own lips."

But, on the other hand, suppose I prove by all manner of logic that I am no scholar, and no divine. Then, while you would admit that I made out my case conclusively, you would compare me to the most beautiful belle in Rutland, who, when she would rouse her admirers to double raptures in her praise, glances in a mirror and exclaims, "How like a fright I look! was ever any being so horrid?"

My words of self depreciation, one and all, would be set down as prompted by "hopes of contradiction." Accordingly, whether I speak for or against, the toast proposed, I should myself be tossed higher than any bull-fighter I ever saw in Madrid, on one or the other horn of a dilemma.

But in my despair how to meet the demands of my toast a hope rises upon me, for I have been invited to say a word as a *substitute* for Col. G. A. Merrill, whom his duties in the State Senate prevent from meeting with us at this table. And yet the idea of

serving as a substitute is not altogether flattering. Only a substitute, only a substitute, —substitute for George A. Merrill!

Yet who'll my claims to thanks dispute
As an unflinching substitute!
For of all heroes new and old,
Where can be found a chief more bold
Than he who on this speaker's block,
As gazing-stock and laughing-stock,
The gauntlet for his brother runs
And braves the blows that brother shuns?
Who'll then my claim to thanks dispute
As G. A. Merrill's substitute?

[Here runs at length in rhyme and humor the olden story of Ethan Allen's offering to be hung for a man if he should not be hung. Centennial pamphlet page 90-92.—ED.]

Townsmen, in Allen's shoes I stand,
For G. A. Merrill's fled the land,
Yet shall not you, as critics, lack
A victim now to hew and hack.
While Merrill then at large may roam,
To execution, Lo! I come!
Who'll then my claim to thanks dispute
As G. A. Merrill's substitute?

Col. Merrill as a railroad superintendent was expected to speak in the line of his profession, although those of us who have ever heard the car whistle are ready to think that the locomotive may be left to speak for itself.

Regarding railroads, few men have had more experience as travellers than has fallen to my lot. My first car ride was 32 years ago, and I have been riding ever since. My journeyings have been as a preacher, a lecturer, and a tourist in search of knowledge. In 1843, I traversed most of the European roads then in operation, and a quarter of a century afterward was not only on the new European lines, but on others in Asia and Africa. Last year I swept the whole length of our trans-continental line to the Pacific.

If one should praise the bridge that carries him well over, then I ought to praise railroads for they have never harmed a hair of my head. In my Oriental travels I became convinced that in the material force of steam there lurks a tremendous moral power. * My conviction is firm that steam will carry Christendom,—and that as a Christianizing conquerer,—through and through the Moslem world.

If I were the only speaker, I would delight to expatiate on railroads in their diversified influences,—and especially as just now, and notably in Nebraska, preceding settlement and quickening its pace a hundred fold, —but I can only allude to a few facts in this

our home field. The earnings of all the roads centering in Rutland have been tripled during the last six years. Forty-eight trains now enter or leave Rutland every twenty-four hours, and some one of them is passing over its line during every minute of every secular day. Arrangements have been perfected for building a new railroad west of Lake Champlain, which will within two years insure Rutland an additional line of steam communication with Montreal.

Believing that this progress in railroads and these prospects are due as largely to my friend Col. Merrill as to any other man, I beg leave to close my speech with a sentiment in his honor :

George Alfred Merrill—May he continue to rub the Aladdin's lamp of railroads until all the miracles they have wrought shall be forgotten among the greater miracles which they shall hereafter work.

Sixth toast: *The Poetess of the Day* ;

" And long as poetry shall charm mankind,
Her flowing numbers will admirers find."

Responded to with music by the Wales Cornet Band.

Seventh toast: *The Elderly Citizens of Rutland.*

Responded to briefly and humorously by Jessie L. Billings.

Eighth toast; *The Adopted Sons of Rutland.*—We recognize their worth and the advantages of their accession, and gladly extend to them equal rights and privileges with those " to the manor born."

To which Hon. Walter C. Dunton responded as follows :

It was not my fault that I was not born in Rutland, although I dearly love the little town so closely nestled under the Green Mountains, in an adjoining county, where I was born, yet, if I had had anything to say as to the location of my birth place, I am quite sure that I should have been born in Rutland. However, I did the next best thing that I could, I married a Rutland girl " to the manor born " for my wife, and our only child was born here; and if no unforeseen event changes my purpose, I shall spend the remainder of my life in Rutland, and, although an adopted son, will endeavor to be true and faithful to the town, which, when commencing the practice of my profession, extended so cordial a welcome to me, not only to me, but to all of her adopted children.

It was my fortune to spend a few years in the West, and become somewhat acquainted with Western men, their enterprise, activity and treatment of strangers; and I have often remarked that I could content myself to live in no other Eastern town than Rutland, which more closely resembles, in the character and enterprise of her inhabitants, the thriving and prosperous towns of the West than any other town in all New England. And in no respect is this resemblance greater than in the cordial welcome extended by her inhabitants to all worthy persons coming here to reside. Rutland most emphatically, in the language of the sentiment to which you have called me to respond, " extends to her adopted sons equal rights and privileges with those accorded to her oldest inhabitants."

The people of Rutland have ever been ready to bestow honors upon those to whom honors are due, alike upon all, irrespective of the place of their birth or former residence, as the honorable positions assigned by them to many of her adopted sons will attest, of whom time on this occasion forbids me particularly to speak.

Allow me, native citizens of Rutland, at this time in behalf of the other residents of the town, who form no inconsiderable part of your inhabitants, to thank you for your generous treatment of us. Be assured that it is duly appreciated and will never be forgotten by us, and that it will continue to be in the future, as it has been in the past, our utmost endeavor and greatest pleasure to cooperate with you in promoting the future prosperity of the town, and in making Rutland what her location and great natural resources have designed her to be—one of the most prosperous, thrifty and enterprising inland towns in New England. We will extend the same cordial welcome to others who shall hereafter come here to reside, which you so kindly extended to us; and we are happy to unite with you to-day in welcoming to our homes and our firesides, the former residents of the town, many of whom went forth to mould and form the institutions of the new states of the great West, and there occupy positions of honor and trust, and of whom you have just cause to be proud. Let us, fellow citizens, not only continue to develop the resources of our town, and increase its prosperity, but also continue to " build school houses and raise men," so that those

whom we shall hereafter send forth will honor both themselves and the town by their intelligence, and be as highly esteemed and useful citizens as those whom we are to-day so happy to welcome.

As it is getting late, allow me, Mr. President, to close by offering the following sentiment:

The Native Citizens of Rutland—Generous, hospitable and enterprising; the town is alike indebted to them for her prosperity, and her adopted sons for their success.

Ninth toast: *The Centenarian*—The connecting link between the past and the future.

To which A. A. Nicholson, Esq., responded: [Concluding paragraph to a speech by Mr. J. Grafton Briggs, if there had been time.]

Mr. President: Do the spirits of departed ones ever visit earth? Do they sometimes come to view the scenes of their sojourn while here? Then, I doubt not, but the souls of Timothy Boardman, James Mead, Zebulon Mead, Wait Chatterton, Maj. Cheney and their associates are hovering within the folds of this pavilion. All honor to their sacred memory! They caused the wilderness to bud and blossom as the rose! They plowed the first furrows in this soil. They sowed in those furrows the seed of that prosperity which we reap to-day.

THE PROMENADE CONCERT.

From the Herald.

The Promenade Concert held in the mammoth pavilion, was a fitting "finale." Whatever may be said of Vermont bands, the music furnished was of a high order. The pavilion was handsomely decorated and tastily lighted. When we entered the pavilion, there must have been over a thousand present, still, all had plenty of room, and but for the number of different faces one would meet in a promenade, we would say that there were few present.

Dancing commenced at 10 o'clock, and was entered into with a zest that was refreshing. Everybody danced, old and young, rich and poor, high and low. Dancing was indeed the order of the night! We saw many that had not tried the "mazy measures" before in many a long year.

Quite a number figured in the costume of "ye olden time."

THE ANTIQUARIAN MUSEUM,

In the building adjoining the Bardwell

House Block, was open every day during the celebration.

Our attention was first called to the gun, now the property of Dr. C. L. Allen, which was formerly owned by Gen. Ethan Allen, the leader of the Green Mountain Boys. The gun was owned and used by Ethan Allen about 1760. Ethan Allen and Robert Torrence were intimate friends when they were young men, and exchanged guns for keepsakes. Robert Torrence gave the gun to his grandson, Orleans P. Torrence, from whom it was obtained by its present owner. Beside this gun, is one taken from Long John, an Indian, at the Battle of Bennington, by Captain William Jenkins, whom many of our citizens remember as one of the wealthiest men and largest land owners in this section. The Indian afterwards resided here, and is undoubtedly remembered by our oldest citizens. It is the contribution of Miss Isabella M. Brown, which lady made many valuable contributions to the display.

Next, came a gun, the barrel of which was carried by Lieutenant Zebulon Mead in the French and Indian war—was used on Lake Champlain, when Old Put was taken, and was taken into Ticonderoga on the 10th of May, 1775, when Ethan Allen was there, and was carried in the Revolution by Henry Mead,—the contribution of their descendant, Joel M. Mead.

Besides these guns, were a Continental \$4 bill; a musket flint-lock, old Continental, by C. Carpenter; the same by several others; a Continental sword by S. Hinckley; the same by L. Long; a sword found on the farm of William Lincoln, in Shrewsbury, about 1800, supposed to have belonged to some one of Burgoyne's officers, it being found where it is supposed his army crossed the mountain, by Parkhurst; a sword captured from the Hessians by Gen. Stark, at the Battle of Bennington, and now owned by his sister's daughter, also, a captain's hat, 80 years old, used by Captain Bachot, by J. C. Dunn; a sword captured from the Hessians, at the Battle of Bennington, by Jonathan Warren; a powder-horn, used by Captain Jenkins in the war of 1812; a pair of horse pistols, which belonged to Captain Jenkins, 100 years old or more; a Hessian coat and hat, by H. R. Dyer; an Indian frock, captured from the Indians at the time of the massacre in Iowa, Peverly; a pocket-book and papers, 101 years old; a bible 109 years old, used by Mrs. H. H. Albee's great grandfather; vols. 10, 11 and 12 of Spooner's Vermont Journal, printed in Windsor in 1792-3-4, presented by M. Cook; copies of the Rutland Herald of 1808, 1820, and 1827, and Burlington Centinel of 1812, by Horace Kingsley; a shinplaster issued by Vermont Glass Factory, of Salisbury, of the denomination of \$1.75, dated 1814, by William Y. Ripley; a copy of Spooner's Vermont Journal, of 1799, by G. C. Hathaway, and a Vermont Gazette, of 1799, by the same; a Psalm book, 105 years old, by Dr. J. D. Green; a book entitled "Christ, the King

Witness of Truth," dated 1744, by H. H. Paine; a singing book of 1708, by the same; treatises, of 1750, by H. W. Porter; Five Books of Moses, 1737, and a cream-pitcher 130 years old, by Miss Pierpont; a work of John Knox's Writings, owned by James Ferguson, of Barnet—the owner being now past 99 years of age, and the book over 300 years old, presented by J. C. Dunn, of Rutland; a mirror, known to be over 215 years old, in the hands of the 9th generation, a chair 107 years old, and table, chair and trunk that was his great grandmother's, by the same; a pitcher 113 years old, owned by Addison Buck; a gravy dish, over 100 years old, by Mrs. Buckham; a turtle-shell imitation crockery plate, by Mrs. G. A. R. Bissell, which was her father's grandfather's, and is now over 200 years old; a tea-cup, 140 years old, by Dr. Cyrus Porter; a slop-bowl and plate, by Mrs. Sarah T. French, which her grandmother had at the time of her marriage, 108 years ago; a China tea-cup and saucer, 150 years old—came from Holland, and a punch tumbler, very handsome and old, by Miss Mary Baxter; a pewter porringer, 110 years old, by Mrs. Cyrus Porter; an ink-stand, 108 years old, by A. B. Jones; a tinder-box used by Capt. Ebenezer Markham, going through the woods from Maine to Nova Scotia in 1796, a pair of silk stockings worn by Capt. Markham, Feb. 7, 1775, on the occasion of his marriage, a vest worn by him two years earlier, a frisk worn by Mrs. Markham before her marriage, a waist worn by the same lady, and a set of coin balances used by Capt. Markham in the West Indies in 1768,—all presented by J. B. Spaulding, who likewise shows a baby's shirt worn by the late Hon. Isaac Kellogg, in 1776; a wooden sugar-bowl, 125 years old, by Mrs. H. Glynn; a cocoa-nut tunnel, 97 years old, by D. Hall; three spectacles and cases, 100, 107 and 115 years old; a cane by S. Hinckley, which was the property of the great grandfather of Gilbert Breed, and now known to be over 200 years old; a mirror, which was brought over in the Mayflower, by D. K. Hall; a birch bark basket, made by an Indian named "Long John," and an 18-inch pewter platter, belonging to Miss I. M. Brown's father's great aunt, very old; a pod-anger, 105 years old, by Oliver Tinney; a pewter plate and tea-salver, over 100 years old, by R. E. Pattison; a pewter plate, one of a set buried at the time of Burgoyne's surrender, remaining buried 52 years on the farm in Addison, Vt., known as the late Hon. John Story's farm, by J. B. Spaulding; a pewter mug, 95 years old, by Miner Hilliard; a wooden skimmer, 105 years old, by F. Weeks; a foot-stove, 100 years or more old, by J. Haskell; a brass kettle, 137 years old, by T. L. Fisk; an earthen arm-flask, 97 years old, by A. Reed; a wooden salt-mortar, 150 years old, by Mrs. Caswell; an ax, used by the great grandfather of John C. Thompson, which has passed down three generations, an iron pot, 99 years old, taken by the In-

dians at the burning of Royalton, a double linen-wheel, 127 years old, and several stone arrow-heads, by A. H. Post; a stone arrow-head, picked up by James Buckham 60 years ago, the eye and tongue of the old court-house bell, taken from the ruins, by C. Carpenter; two chairs, of a set used in the first State House in the State of Vermont, located in Rutland, on West street, in the dwelling more recently known as the Jenkins farmhouse, it being 86 years since it was used for the sittings of the Legislature; a large arm-chair, 110 years old, by Joseph Tower; a small round dining table, used by Captain Jenkins, 90 years old; an iron pot, 90 years old, taken by the Indians at the burning of Royalton; an arm-chair, 100 years old, by James Holden; a wheel-head, over 100 years old, by Mrs. B. Parker; a pair of wooden shoes, by B. Tilley; a warming-pan, 150 years old, by Mrs. Carswell; a pair of shoe-buckles and two worsted combs, 100 years old, a warming-pan, 125 years old; by D. S. Squires; two worsted combs, over 100 years old, two loom-reeds, 92 years old, a tape-loom, 160 years old, a hetchell, 100 years old, James McConnell; a pair of cards, 80 years old, Mrs. Sarah Tower; one hand-fan, 100 years old, D. H. Squires; a wooden plow, made by Stephen Holt, of Pittsfield, the first settler of that town, and one wooden plow, 100 years old; a wooden box, made by the Indians, and found in an old building at Comstock's Landing 25 years ago, Mc Duie; part of a wedding-dress of Mrs. Noah Thompson, formerly of Bridgewater, made with her own hands from flax, in the year 1766, by Stillman Atwood; one christening blanket for children, 175 years old,—it was once lined with pink silk and bound with braid; one blanket, 115 years old, brought from Holland by Miss Brown's great grandmother, a tray made in England 150 years ago, by Miss I. M. Brown; one coverlid, supposed to be 125 years old, and was the property of Mrs. J. C. Thompson's great grandmother, J. C. Thompson; a genuine autograph of Sir John Franklin, by A. A. Nicholson; a frame containing a New-Hampshire \$4.00, 1780; and also a striped worsted vest, made by Jennette Riche, in Scotland, in 1740, for her intended husband, Andrew Lackey. She also made a wedding-dress at the same time, and her husband's vest was patched with her dress. It was brought from Glasgow to this country in the year 1783, by James Ferguson, and his wife and three children, in the ship Laura Campden, Capt. Gildrist in command. They were bound for Philadelphia, 300 Irish and 40 Scotch aboard the vessel, and were nine weeks crossing the ocean, and the vessel run aground near Newcastle, Delaware; the 40 Scotch landed, and walked 40 miles to Philadelphia. It is now owned by James Ferguson, of Barnet, Vt., the grandson of Andrew Lackey and Jennette Riche.

A Commission to Lieut. William Dyer in the Vermont Militia, in 1812, signed by

Jonas Galusha, Governor; also a portrait of Samuel Dyer, a soldier of the Revolution, painted in 1845, and his account book, commenced at Cranston, R. I., in 1784, and closed at Chester, in this State, in 1814, exhibited by James H. Dyer, grandson of William, and great-grandson of Samuel Dyer. A twenty dollar bill on the bank of Plattsburgh, contributed by Rodney Pierce, of Brandon, who has had it in his possession 50 years; he received it at par just before the bank failed. A Bible, owned by James Mead, first settler of the town, contributed by R. R. Mead, printed in 1791; a copy of Virgil, printed in 1515, edited by Sebastian Brant, and containing 204 very curious wood-cuts, and an English version of Homer's Iliad, by George Chapman, printed in 1610—both contributed by Judah Dana; "The History of the Low Country Warres," printed in 1650; Travel in Germany and Elsewhere, printed in 1454; a letter written by Nichols Goddard, of this place, in 1797; a bottle, presented at the battle of Bennington to Jonathan Haynes, grandfather of B. H. Haynes, by a Hessian; a picture of Gen. Israel Putnam, very old and dingy; a picture of Mrs. Rebekah Freeman of this town, who died in 1862, aged 97, taken when she was 91 years old; a chair formerly owned by John Adams, of Killingby, Ct., great-grandfather of Amasa Pooler, by whom presented; the wedding apron of Abigail Leonard, wife of Rev. Warham Williams, married in 1728, and 5 silver table-spoons, a part of her marriage portion.

(Rev. Warham Williams was son of Rev. John Williams, taken captive at Deerfield, Mass., 1704, and brother of Eunice Williams, grandmother of Rev. Eleazer Williams, celebrated as the Dauphin or "Lost Prince," and supposed by many to be really the son of the unfortunate Louis XVI. and Marie Antoinette of France.)

Also table and tea-spoons belonging to Rev. Samuel Williams and his wife, Jane Kilborn Williams, married in 1768. All these articles were brought to Rutland in 1792, by Rev. Samuel Williams, and now owned and contributed by Mrs. John Strong of this town. (Rev. Samuel Williams was the historian of Vermont, and founder and first editor of the Herald.)

Here also was a "letter written by our blessed Saviour, Jesus Christ, found under a great stone, 65 years after His crucifixion," and reprinted in London in 1791; a smoking tongs, brought from England before the Revolutionary war, by Rev. Mr. Carpenter, owned by J. B. Kilburn; a powder-horn, 112 years old, by H. Bateman; a dentist's turnkey, 1720; a tobacco-box, 1760, containing knee-buckles, sleeve-buckles, and an ancient coin once worn about the neck of an ancestor, placed there by a "seventh son" as a charm against "Kings' evil," by Dr. Cochran, West Rutland; a blanket, 125 years old, owned by Mrs. J. C. Thompson; a plate brought from China 150 years ago, and used by the great grandfather of Mrs. J. N. Baxter; a hatter's

cooling-iron—the one with which Anthony killed Green in a hat shop on Main street, Rutland, 1814, owned by Dr. Orel Cook; a pan brought to this country by Roger Williams; a clock made in 1580, presented by Dr. Abell, the astronomer, to Ben K. Chase, Rutland; Gen. Stark's dram-cup, presented to him by Hannah Dalton; a pair of knee-buckles, worn by Prince Robinson, of Washington's Black Regiment; knee-buckles worn by Major Post 105 years ago; a slipper worn by Sally Cluff, a sun-glass, a pair of spoons, all 100 years old, the property of Mary Young; spoons made by Lord & Goddard of Rutland, its first jewelers; a spoon presented by Gen. Israel Putnam to his oldest daughter on her marriage, about 106 years old; buttons worn in 1759 by Mehitable Sperry; sleeve-buttons worn 63 years, by A. Chase, and 109 years old; a shirt-brooch made in 1773; shell cased watch worn by John Hancock, made in 1676; a gold Macedonian coin—a double drachma, whose value when coined was \$3.33. It is 2,200 years old, and as Lysimachus, tutor of Alexander and one of his great generals, caused gold coin to be stricken with the portrait of his great master on them, and from the near resemblance of the head on this coin to the bust of Alexander found at Tivoli, the ancient Tiber, in the year 1779, it may, with certainty, be regarded as a genuine portrait of Alexander the Great, and hence possesses a value to the lover of antiquity impossible to compute. A solid silver flagon, 102 years old, the property of Mrs. Jane Kilborn Williams; a table-spoon, 146 years old, owned by Mrs. Leonard; a sugar-tongs, a pin, ear-rings and sleeve-buttons, all 102 years old, a plate belonging to Mrs. Sikes, great aunt to Queen Emma of the Sandwich Islands, 120 years old, two pairs of shoe-buckles, 125 years old, contributed by Mrs. Gov. Williams; a pair of ear-rings worn by Phineas Pratt of New Ipswich, N. H., about 1780, contributed by Mary E. Ripley; a shirt and sleeve-buttons worn by Surgeon Hodges when on Washington's staff, contributed by Hugh H. Baxter; a bull's eye watch, made in 1720; a belt-plate, worn by Gen. Elias Buell of Albany, in 1779; an hour-glass 100 years old, an arm-chair 120 years old, the contributions of Eli Farmer; the Ulster Co. Gazette of January 4, 1800; the Northern Spectator, printed in Poultney in 1826; a pair of vases, known to be 1000 years old—history lost,—presented by a Mandarin (Chinaman) to W. Y. Ripley some years since; a pistol carried by Gen. Washington as late as 1776, a piece of gun and balls found after the battle of White Plains, and a looking-glass owned by Mary Chilson, the first white woman in America north of the old Mason and Dixon line, contributed by Ezra Edson, of Manchester; a worsted comb, used by the grandmother of O. H. Rounds in Scituate, R. I., 125 years ago.

The contribution of John Cain, made for his son, Captain Avery B. Cain of the U. S. Army, who for years has been in army life

on the frontier, was noticeable, and attracted more handling by visitors than it would were it ours. It consisted of a pipe of peace, presented by Red Cloud, two arrows captured from the Cheyennes in battle, needle-cases made by Sioux squaws, pantaloons stripes worn by a Sioux chief, match-safe, tobacco-box, pouch and beads, by the same tribe, a blanket and ear-rings presented Capt. Cain by the Navajoes. A quilt, 125 years old, furnished by O. H. Rounds; a breastplate picked up by Christopher Rice of this town on a Rebel battle field, and worn by him, after the derision of his comrades, at the battle of Locust Grove, where it was struck by a ball, which would undoubtedly have penetrated the wearer's vitals but for it. The ball flattened is shown with the plate. An oil painting of Major Eaton, and his wife, made 85 years ago; an oil painting of Nathaniel Gove, and Jesse Gove and his wife; an embroidered picture made by Mrs. J. C. R. Dorr's grandmother in France, over 100 years ago; a bunch of arrows, with their quiver, taken from a Sioux chief in battle by Capt. Wm. J. Cain, another son of our neighbor of the Courier, and by him presented to Master Hugh Baxter; a copy of the New-England Courant, published Feb. 11, 1723; copies of the first volumes of the Rutland Herald, by a gentleman from Saratoga; a charter signed by Cadwallader Colden, Lieut.-Governor of New York, to Nathan Stone and others, of a township of land in lieu of Rutland, which had been granted to them by the Governor of New Hampshire, and afterward chartered by the Government of New York to other parties, dated July 15, 1774, belonging to Chauncy K. Williams; etc., etc.

The Pavilion, or tent in which the dinner was served, and in which was held the Promenade Concert, was situate on the lot purchased by the town, on which to erect a town hall, on the south side, and at the foot of Washington street. It was 210 by 66 feet, and fully capable of seating 3,000 persons. The walls were 9 feet high, and the roof some 25 feet high at the ridge, the whole supported by 6 stout masts. From the ridge of the roof to the top of the wall on the sides, were hung streamers of alternate red and white bunting, at close intervals, while on the ends were numerous streamers, emblematic of the national ensign, carried out from the centre at the top down to either corner. Around the tent, at the top of the wall, were interwoven stripes of red and white bunting. About the middle of the tent, and in front of the stage, from the roof depended the stars and stripes, on either side of which, and extending to both ends, were hung numerous flags and banners of various nations. The platform was in the center, on

the west side, in full view and easy hearing of all parts of the house. To the gas works were attached 138 burners, some of which were arranged in the form of stars.

One of the most beautifully decorated buildings in the place was the Opera House, whose inner appearance, with flags, streamers, mottoes, coats of arms, shields, evergreens, flowers and other ornaments decking the walls, ceilings, stage, galleries, and every available place, made it resplendent with beauty. Externally, also, flags and banners were displayed from every window and hung on the walls and over the door. Extending across the street from the Opera House was a line of flags, in the center of which was a tablet in the shape of a shield, with the inscription on the side, "Washington promulgated our principles, Warren died in their defence—we intend to perpetuate them." On the reverse of the tablet was, "The Memories of the Fathers are the Inspiration of her Sons," the whole bordered with the stars and stripes.

In the tent was a painting of a globe resting on a shield, surmounted by the American eagle, "E Pluribus Unum" in his beak, the whole surrounded by wreaths of the olive, and on the opposite side of the hall an allegorical painting of "America—as it was and is," on each of the six masts, pictures of some of our elderly and deceased prominent citizens, trophies of flags, and the coat of arms of one of the six New-England states. At the Central House a line of flags extended across to Kingsley & Sprague's block, in the center of which was a banner bearing on one side the motto, "Our Fathers left us the glorious legacy of Liberty—may we transmit it to posterity—have virtue to merit and courage to preserve it," and on the other side, "Stain not the glory of your worthy ancestors, but like them resolve never to part with your birthright." Other street decorations were made at the foot of Center street, where there was a line extended from the top of Morse's block to the Bates House, on which was a banner girded with evergreens and inscribed, "Welcome to Rutland," and on either side of it an American flag. Outside of the flag, on the left, was another of blue and white blocks arranged diagonally, underneath which were the figures "1770," and on the right one of red and white blocks, arranged in the same way, with the figures underneath of "1870."

Other street decorations were admired which led from Landon's block to Clark's block on Merchant's Row, from the Stevens House diagonally to Verder's block on Center and Wales streets, and from the residence of H. R. Dyer to the Strong mansion on Main street, and one at the head of the same street. An arch erected on West street, opposite the old State House, by the members of Nickwacket Engine Company, elicited the commendation of all who passed under it. It was trimmed with evergreens and flowers, and ornamented with American, Turkish, Irish and State flags. Colonel Veazey had his own house decorated finely. The arch was inscribed, "Nickwacket No. 1, in honor of the old State House." The old State House, the present residence of Martin Spaulding, was ornamented with flags and labeled with a brief history of it from its building to the present time, and nearly every house and business place along the line of march of the procession showed some emblem of decoration.

The Herald building was decorated finely outside, and centered with a shield bearing the inscription, "The Rutland Herald, the oldest paper in Vermont,—established, December, 1794." In the building, the stores of Tuttle & Co. and Fenn & Co. had flags displayed in profusion. Morse's block and the building of the National Bank of Rutland had numerous flags displayed, as had also Dr. Pond at his drug-store, the same at the Bates, Central and Bardwell Houses, the Independent office, Courier office, Paine, Bowman & Co., George H. Palmer, Newman Weeks, Ben K. Chase, George W. Chaplin, H. W. Kingsley, O. W. Currier, Lewis & Fox, Clark Bros. & Marshall, J. W. Stearns, and others. R. M. Cross & Co., B. H. Burt, George W. Hilliard, Allen & Higgins, and the Rutland Boot and Shoe Company, were the richest looking on Merchants' Row. The private residences which looked the best were those of Gen. Wm. Y. W. Ripley, Thomas McLaughlin, J. N. Baxter, B. H. Burt, Martin G. Everts, Mrs. Gov. Williams, Dr. Haynes, George H. Palmer, George C. Royce, Albert H. Tuttle, Rev. E. Mills, Geo. A. Tuttle, H. C. Tuttle, F. C. Sherwin, Charles J. Powers, and James Barrett. At the residences of Henry Hall, Gov. Page and many others, were displays of flowers, wreaths and the national bunting.

RUTLAND BAPTIST CHURCH.

BY REV. E. MILLS.

The first beginnings, early struggles, trials and triumphs of any branch of the Christian church is to the devoted Christian a subject of grateful and profitable contemplation; and, did time and space permit, it would be deeply interesting, from resources at command, to lay before the living membership the evidences of the piety, loyalty to truth, zeal and unwonted self-sacrificing devotion to the cause of Christ, that characterized the constituent and early members of our beloved church; but circumstances demand the simple statement of a few leading facts.

As far back as 1807 we find a small but vigorous Baptist church in Centre Rutland; but when it was formed, or what was its previous history, we have no means of knowing. At the time above mentioned, they were destitute of a house of worship, and, like the primitive Christians, met and worshiped in private dwellings—for the most of the time at the house of Bro. Allan Pooler. Rev. Mr. Hurlburt was their minister at the time, laboring for them in word and doctrine, until 1809, when he resigned, and for an indefinite period they were without pastoral care. They enjoyed, however, the occasional ministrations of the Rev. Sylvanus Haynes of Middletown; Rev. Mr. Kendrick of Poultney; Revs. McCuller, Sawyer, Harrington, and other itinerant ministers.

Prominent among this little band of Baptist communicants we find Deacon Griffith, Deacon Weller, Allan Pooler, Nehemiah Angell, Jedediah Walker, Benjamin Farmer, Esq., Joseph Rodgers, Caleb Whipple, Eri Kendall, Daniel Ford, Samuel Griggs, Ebenezer Rawlins, Philander Griffith, and a few noble, devoted women, among whom were Mrs. Dea. Griffith, Mrs. Dea. Weller, Mrs. Angell, Mrs. Allan Pooler, Mrs. Mary Pooler, Mrs. D. Ford, Polly Ford, Susan Ford, Mrs. Jesse Thrall, Mrs. Beta Rodgers, Mrs. G. Dyer, Mrs. Capt. Jenkins, Mrs. Woods, Phebe Briggs, Polly and Fanny Daniels, and Leapy Maxy. These devoted men and women were, for the most part, poor in the things of this world, but rich in faith and good works, with bright hopes of better things to come, and all of them have been transferred from the church on earth to the church triumphant in heaven.

In the years 1813–14, becoming reduced by death and removals, the meetings of the above named church were discontinued, and their or-

ganization broken up—the members uniting with neighboring churches.

In 1818, several families of Baptists moved from Centre Rutland to Mill Village, now known as "Pooler District," and immediately commenced to hold meetings at the house of Daniel Ford, and at the school house. These were mostly meetings for prayer, praise and conference, with an occasional sermon by some neighboring or itinerant minister. For 5 years these pious men and women maintained the means of grace under adverse circumstances, and through all kinds of weather; and there are a few still living who date their first religious impressions from the instructions and admonitions they then and there received.

In 1823 the above named little band of disciples organized themselves into a Baptist church of 15 members, viz.:

Amos Weller, Joseph Barney, Benjamin Farmer, Daniel Ford, Adonijah Ford, Allan Pooler, Campbell Simpson, Dinnis Weller, Experience Barney, Salome Ford, Susanna Ford, Polly Ford, Elizabeth Pooler, Anna Greno, Martha Fuller.

The church thus constituted completed their organization by the adoption of "Articles of Faith" and "covenant," and the choice of Daniel Ford as moderator, and Adonijah Ford as clerk.

Nov. 25, 1823, in accordance with a previous vote of the church, and in response to letters missive sent by them to neighboring churches, a "Council of Recognition" convened in the house of brother Daniel Ford, consisting of ministers and delegates from the following churches: Poultney, Hubbardton, Brandon, Whiting, Pittsford, Ira, East Clarendon and Middletown. Elder Isaac Fuller was duly appointed moderator, and Elder J. W. Sawyer, clerk.

After a careful consideration of the reasons for the organization of said church, and the presentation to the Council of their "Articles and Covenant," it was voted to proceed to the service of recognition in the following manner: That Elder Isaac Sawyer offer the consecrating prayer; Elder Isaac Fuller give the hand of fellowship, and Elder Abel Woods give the charge to the church: all of which was done in due form, and with becoming solemnity.

May 6, 1824, the church voted to extend a call to Elder I. Fuller to preach for them half the time, which service he accepted, and continued to discharge until Dec. 2, 1826, when the church called Rev. Hadley Proctor, of Chi-

na, Me., to the pastorate. His labors commenced with the opening of the year 1827, and continued until 1834—years of earnest labor and gracious ingathering of souls. He was a good man, and faithfully led the flock of Christ. In '34-5 Rev. Samuel Eastman supplied the pulpit; then Rev. Hadley Proctor returned to the pastorate; but after one brief year was recalled to China, Maine, where he remained until his death.

After the second removal of Elder Proctor, the Rev. Daniel Haskell, a venerated father in Israel, served the church during the year 1837, after which Rev. Arus Haynes, graduate of Brown University, was called to the pastorate, and was ordained to his work Jan. 30, '38, and enjoyed an unusually successful pastorate of 2 years: 90 persons being added by baptism, and 27 by letter and experience: being the greatest addition in any like period, in the history of the church.

He resigned in 1840, from which time the church was without pastor until February 8, 1842, when Rev. Joseph M. Rockwood was ordained and settled, continuing his labors till September, '49, when he was dismissed.

Rev. Leland Howard, of blessed memory, was next called to the pastorate, who was settled in 1852, and resigned in 1860. This pastorate was fruitful of much good in the ingathering of many precious souls; the year 1858 being signally blessed in this respect.—Some dark, threatening clouds of dissension appeared, also, during this pastorate, and a few drops of trouble fell: but in the providence of God, and by wise counsel, the impending storm was averted. After his resignation Elder Howard continued to reside among the people to whom he had ministered so faithfully and long, until his death, which occurred on the 5th of May, 1870.*

The next pastor was the Rev. Francis Smith, from Providence, R. I. who commenced his labors on the first Sabbath in May, 1860, and preached his farewell sermon July 27, 1862.

Pastor Smith was a good man, a blameless Christian, and a faithful minister of Jesus Christ. He was succeeded by Rev. J. C. Fernald of Cambridge, Mass., who was ordained pastor of the church, March 23, '64. He remained with the church 17 months—resigning Sept. 2, '65.

* Miss Mary L. Howard, daughter of Rev. Mr. Howard, died April 4, 1874, from the effects of drinking oxalic acid for Congress water, two or three weeks before.
Rutland Herald.

Rev. O. Cunningham supplied the pulpit from November, '65, to Aug. 5, '68.

Nov. 1, '68, the present pastor, Rev. Edward Mills, commenced his labors with the church, and up to this date, the relation has been unusually pleasant, and, we hope, mutually profitable.

Feb. 27, 1827, the church and society held a special meeting, which was duly organized by the appointment of Dea. Ezekiel Green, moderator, and Bro. Amasa Pooler, clerk. Said meeting, after adopting a constitution and rules of order, voted to build a new meeting house, and appoint a building committee to superintend the work.

The following named persons were then duly chosen :

Ezekiel Green, William Green, Daniel Ford, Ira Seward, Cyrus Edson, John Smith, Asa Howard, Comfort Barnes, Jr., Lewis Sawyer, Chrispin Tafft, Amasa Pooler, James W. Pooler, Aaron Perkins.

This committee subsequently appointed a sub-committee, viz.: Ezekiel Green, William Green, Dan'l Ford and John Smith, to purchase a lot of land on which to build said meeting-house, which duty they accepted and promptly discharged, procuring the land upon which the meeting house now stands. The building committee entered into a contract with George W. Daniels to build the house, which contract was fulfilled, and the work pushed to completion.

In the Society's meeting of August 17, 1829, the following resolution was passed :

"Resolved, That we assess six dollars on each slip (except those already sold) for the purpose of purchasing the land on which the 'Meeting House' stands, and the yard around it."

In society meeting, May 12, '44, John Smith moderator, it was voted to sell *two rods* of the Parsonage Garden, and *slips* belonging to the society, to raise fifty dollars to pay for 'Meeting House' ground.

When first built, the internal arrangements of the house were strictly in harmony with the prevailing New England style, viz: pulpit placed high against the wall between the entrance doors, and the choir extending along both side galleries, and across the eastern end of the house.

In 1852 it was voted to remodel and renovate the entire interior: which was done. the house being made much more convenient and attractive: and being at that time in the centre of the village, it was hoped that its foundations were permanently established; but in conse-

quence of the rapid growth of our village, north and west of our present location, a more central position for our house of worship has been seriously thought of for some years; and as the result of prolonged and serious consideration of the whole matter, the society held a special meeting on the evening of Nov. 28, 1870, when it was voted to "arise and build," and the following committees were duly appointed, viz: subscription committee, Rev. E. Mills, Melzer Edson, Samuel H. Kelley; building committee, George A. Tuttle, E. W. Horner, Dea. John Murray; location committee, R. R. Kinsman, B. W. Marshall, H. C. Tuttle.

These committees have exercised commendable interest and energy in the responsible duties assigned them, and the work is in rapid progress. The "corner stone" was laid with becoming ceremony, on the 18th of July, 1871, beneath which was deposited the "Church Manual," list of members, and a copy of this sketch.

On the evening of Feb. 1, 1872, the spacious and beautiful vestries of our new house of worship were opened with appropriate services; Rev. D. Spencer, of Fairhaven, preaching a very able and scholarly sermon from Psalm cxlv. 11.

OFFICERS OF THE CHURCH:—Pastor, Rev. Edward Mills; Deacons, John Murray, Luther Angier; Clerk, Benjamin W. Marshall; Treasurer, John Murray; Committee on baptisms, Dea. J. Murray, Luther Angier, E. W. Horner, Mrs. G. A. Tuttle, Mrs. E. J. Kinsman, Miss M. Howard.

OFFICERS OF THE SOCIETY:—Moderator, Geo. A. Tuttle, Clerk and Treasurer, Albert H. Tuttle; Trustees, R. R. Kinsman, Harley C. Tuttle, Benjamin W. Marshall

Total list of members in the historical sketch 169—and 16 additional up to date, (1874) making a present membership of 185. Sunday school membership about 170. First reception, Mrs. Cynthia Tuttle by baptism, Dec. 19, 1824.

SKETCH OF THE HISTORY OF METHODISM IN RUTLAND.

BY REV. B. M. HALL, A. M.

Much obscurity rests upon the early history of the Methodist Episcopal church in this town, in consequence of the loss of the earliest records. In primitive times the circuits embraced many towns, and such records as were kept included only the most general subjects. Indeed there was but one book of records for the whole circuit. Hence, as the several societies kept no

separate accounts, we can find no data to aid in writing the separate histories.

It is certain that there was Methodist preaching in Rutland long before there was any circuit bearing this name. As early as 1799, Joseph Mitchel and Joseph Sawyer were on the Vergennes circuit, and extended their travels through all the towns, far and near. In those days their travels often included territories which required journeys of 400 miles to reach all their appointments; and these journeys were performed every 4 weeks. As there were two preachers on each circuit, they visited each place once in two weeks. This was the rule for many years after circuits were formed in this region. Preachers were sent out to form circuits in vast regions, before there were any societies organized, or a solitary member of the church to bid them welcome, or to invite them to their hospitality. So did the Apostles of old.

At this date, (1799) Shadrack Bostwick was the presiding Elder, and his district extended from Cambridge, Washington county, N. Y., to Plattsburgh, including all the country between those points, and employing only 11 preachers. One of these was Joseph Mitchell, a man of rare gifts and abundant grace. He it was who baptized and received into the church the youthful Elijah Hedding, who, for many long years was the able and beloved bishop of our church; and who died in 1852, in such triumph as can never be described! Mr. Mitchell traveled but a few years, having located in 1804.

Another of those veterans was Henry Ryan, by birth an Irishman, and by a second birth a Methodist. He was blessed with a powerful frame and indomitable courage; so that the "lewd fellows of the baser sort," who thought it an honor to maltreat inoffensive Methodist preachers, always gave him a wide berth, if he showed them his fists. On one occasion he called at a tavern to feed his horse, and as he was seated before the fire, one of the young fellows said to his associates: "That is a Methodist preacher." The other replied: "Then we must keep our hands on our pockets." Ryan said: "I should think you had better keep them on your mouths." Another then spoke up with great spirit: "We cant swallow that." "Then, (said Ryan) chew it till you can." Some of them were then ready for a fight; but Ryan put up his sleeve, and showed them his wrist and hand, and said: "Take care; for, if I should strike you, the Lord have mercy on your soul." They were quite willing to keep "hands off."

In 1801 Brandon circuit was formed from portions of the great Vergennes circuit, and included several of the adjacent towns, and reported at the end of the year 290 members. Ezekiel Canfield and Ebenezer Washburn were the preachers. Mr. Washburn was converted while a young man and a school teacher in Petersburg, N. Y., and was a member of the first class ever formed in that place. While traveling in Chittenden county, and on the Vergennes circuit, a singular and interesting case occurred. In the town of Huntington there lived a German by the name of Snyder, who had a large family, and his little daughter four or five years old, sickened and died. They called a minister of the vicinity to preach the funeral sermon. He being an old fashioned Calvinist, told the parents there were nine chances for their child to be lost, for one for it to be saved. The German could bear no more, and he gave a heavy stamp with his foot and said: "Hold your tongue; I will have no such talk in my house. I dont believe my child has gone to hell. I believe it has gone to heaven; and I just mean to go there too." He turned to brother Norton and said: "Neighbor Norton, wont you bring a Methodist preacher to see me?" Brother Norton said, "I will, if you desire it." "When will you bring one?" said he. Brother Norton said: "I expect one at my house to-night: I think I can come here with him to-morrow." "Do," said he. The child was buried without further ceremony. The next morning Mr. Washburn went with his friend. The whole family was collected, and he conversed with each one—gave a general exhortation, prayed with them, left an appointment for preaching, and went on his way rejoicing. Soon the parents and some of the children were converted, and a flourishing class was formed, of which Mr. Snyder was the leader.

The writer of this sketch is well acquainted with a large number of the descendants of Mr. Snyder, who are Methodists of the true stock.

In 1802 the preachers were Ebenezer Stephens and James Crowell, both of them long since passed away. In 1804 Seth Crowell was the preacher in charge. He was born in Tolland, Ct, in 1781—"born again" in 1797, and began to preach in 1801—was on Brandon circuit in 1804. He was a missionary in Upper Canada two years—was in New York city two years—filled many prominent positions, and died in peace in 1826.

The next in order was Samuel Draper. He

was born in Dover, N. Y., in 1776—converted at 15 years of age, among the first fruits of Methodism in that place. He became a traveling preacher in 1801, and was on Brandon circuit in 1805, and again in '20. He was of a very cheerful spirit—by some considered too much so; but his obituary says, "Hundreds will rejoice in heaven that they ever heard the Gospel from him." He was presiding elder on Cambridge district 4 years, and died in Armenia, N. Y., in the 46th year of his age, and the 23d year of his ministry. His colleague, Mr. Harris, was born in 1776—converted in 1800, joined the conference in 1803, preached as a missionary in Upper Canada 2 years—was in this circuit in 1805. He labored until 1834, when ill health caused him to retire; and in '44 he died in full assurance of faith.

He was a diligent reader of the Bible, sound in doctrine, and very useful in the ministry.

In 1806 the preachers were George Powers and Samnel Howe. Of the first I find no special account in the conference minutes. But of Mr. Howe much may be said. He was again on the circuit in 1811. He was a man fully devoted to his one work—very conscientious and prudent. During many of his later years he was a superannuate, but preached whenever there was need of his services. He was an admirer of "Old fashioned Methodism," and rigidly opposed to choirs and instrumental music in the churches. He professed perfect love, and lived in accordance with it. He died a few years since, in the city of Troy, N. Y. He had attended the funeral of an aged member of the church, though not officiating; and after the services he retired to a class room of the church, seated himself on a chair, and died instantly. "How many fall as suddenly, —not as safe."

Of Dexter Bates and Francis Brown there are no records which are accessible to the writer. It is most likely that they located; and, of course, the minutes of the conference would contain no further notice of them.

In 1810 Daniel Bromley and Tobias Spicer were appointed to the Brandon circuit. The first left the conference in 1812. Mr. Spicer entered conference this year, and, of course, this was his first circuit. He continued in the work during many years—was several times presiding elder, and was stationed at various times in the most responsible appointments—such as Troy and New York city. He wrote several small books of practical use, and received the honor of D. D. from Union College.

At his own house in the city of Troy, he died but a few years since, in great peace.

Justus Byington was associated with Samuel Howe on this circuit, in 1811. It is believed he joined the Protestant Methodists. The next year Daniel Lewis and Bradley Northrop served in this field; and Thomas Madden was the colleague of Mr. Lewis the next year.

These were followed by Almon Dunbar in 1814. He might have been a useful minister; but he became disaffected because his appointments were not such as he thought they should be, and left the ministry, becoming an unhappy backslider. At last he abandoned his family—went into some part of the West, and whether living or dead is not known to the writer.

The next in order was Jacob Beaman. He was a ready speaker, full of zeal and energy—a lover of Methodism, and an ardent hater of Calvinism. To the last days of his preaching, in his old age, he would strike hard blows against Calvin in every sermon. During many of his later years he was superannuated, living in Bennington, where he died a few years since in great peace, being "old and full of days."

In 1816 and '17, David Lewis and C. H. Gridley were the preachers. Mr. Gridley had too much spirit for his body; and though yet alive, was much of his time on the sick list. During many years he lived at Middlebury as a superannuate. At that place he was very active, when able, in all religious work; and so was obnoxious to the wicked, and subjected to various petty persecutions; being frequently followed from meetings by a miserable rabble, who would "make night hideous."*

Mr. Gridley had the gift of exhortation in an unusual degree, and his appeals were often almost irresistible. It were well if this gift were more generally possessed and used in the church at the present time. Mr. Gridley entered the conference in 1808; he now resides in Wisconsin.

In 1818 Isaac Hill and Phinehas Doane arrived in this field of labor. Mr. Hill located, after several years, and settled on a farm in Sheldon, where he was very highly esteemed. He was called to officiate at more funerals than any other minister in all the region. He was subject to seasons of mental depression; and it seemed as if nothing but music could give him relief. This appeared to have as good effect as did the playing of David in the case of Saul.

Mr. Doane, after traveling some years, settled

* See Mr. Gridley in "History of Methodism in Middlebury," Vol. I., p. 57, of this Work.—Ed.

on a farm in Chazy, N. Y., where, as the writer knows, he was a useful and an esteemed local preacher.

These were followed by Eli Barrett and Moses Amadon. Of the first there is no memorial found: but of Mr. Amadon we learn that he died in 1830. He was born in Reedsboro', Vt., in 1794, and converted when about 17 years old. He entered conference in 1814, and was faithful in his work until his health failed in '29. He died in Watervleet, N. Y., and when asked if he was willing to depart and be with Christ, he replied: "Willing, willing, willing," and died at once.

The next two years the preachers were Samuel Draper and Jacob Beaman—each the second time; and they were followed by George Smith and Hiram Meeker. The first was admitted on trial in 1821, and his name soon disappears from the conference minutes. The latter served the church well many years, in important stations; but is now under a cloud, which Providence may yet disperse.

Harvey De Wolf next appears in the field, with Philo Ferris as his colleague. The latter is said to have been a man of sweet spirit, who was often very successful in personal and private appeals. The first named was a very useful preacher for several years; but in 1826 he withdrew from the connection, and became a Universalist preacher: and finally a scoffer and a drunkard! Surely, "The last state of that man is worse than the first."

In 1824 Dillon Stephens was associated with De Wolf on the circuit. He was a good man, though of a sad countenance and desponding spirit. He died a few years since at Gloversville, N. Y., where he had lived some time as a superannuate.

Cyrus Prindle and Lucius Baldwin came next. Mr. Prindle was a man of more than ordinary ability, and, in after years, became prominent in the conference. But in the days of the Anti-slavery excitement, he withdrew from the church, and united with the "American Wesleyan church." He was a leading man in that denomination, until slavery was finally abolished; when, seeing no good reason for continuing that organization, he returned to the church of his early choice. He is now Presiding Elder of the Cleveland District in Ohio.

In 1826 Wm. Todd was the preacher; and under his administration the church edifice was built at the Centre. This enterprise was, to some extent, originated under peculiar circum-

stances: a quarterly meeting was appointed to be held in a barn at West Rutland; and as the Congregationalists were repairing their house of worship, and having but poor accommodations in the town hall, they were invited to unite with the Methodists on that occasion.—The pastor laid the question before the church, and though a majority were in favor of accepting the invitation, yet some of the most prominent and influential members opposed it; so they held their services as usual. Some, however, did attend the quarterly meeting. Rev. Buel Goodsell was the presiding elder, and preached with his usual ability. The result was the removal of a portion of the prejudice which had previously been cherished as a worthy thing.

In those days quarterly meetings were seasons of peculiar interest; for members and their families came from all the towns and societies in the circuit, making the gathering immensely large. The faith, and zeal, and love of the whole membership were united in the prayer-meetings, the love-feasts, and at the sacramental table; and the occasion was an inspiration to the preachers. It was usual to witness revivals at such times, and many of the members not only carried home their children newly converted, but carried, also, a fire newly kindled in their own souls, which melted the hearts of sinners in their respective neighborhoods. This meeting was no exception in these respects, and it was soon proposed to build a house of worship at the Centre.

As a more favorable view of Methodism began to be taken, there were some of the former opposers now ready to aid the work. It is a little strange that Methodism should encounter stronger hostility than any other system.—Deism, Mormonism, free love—indeed any other thing which has arisen, has never suffered a tythe of the opposition, and even persecution, that Methodists have endured in nearly all places. At West Rutland a father gave his son a most brutal flogging for uniting with them! and that father lives there even now.*

Freeborn Garrettson, the pioneer of Methodism in New England, in a letter to Mr. Wesley, says: "My lot has been mostly cast in new places, to form circuits, which has much exposed me to persecution. Once I was imprisoned; twice beaten—left on the highway speechless and senseless; once shot at; guns and pis-

* See what Mr. Washburn, who traveled this circuit in 1801, says (Vol. I., p. 57,) in the History of Methodism in Middlebury.—Ed.

tols presented at my head; once delivered from an armed mob, in the dead of night, on the highway, by a surprising flash of lightning; surrounded frequently by mobs; stoned frequently; I have had to escape for my life, at the dead of night."

Laban Clark traveled this circuit part of 1801, though his name does not appear on the minutes in this connection. He also tells of opposition—but I have not space for more. He was one of the original trustees of our University at Middletown, Ct., which office he held until his death, which occurred at that place but a few years since.

It is believed that but one of the building committee of that church is now living, viz: Mr. H. W. Merrill of Pittsford, from whom I have obtained some of the facts already recorded.

It was in 1826 that the church at the Centre was built, and under the administration of Mr. Todd. Mr. Merrill was almost the only male member in town, and obtained the means for building the house, assisted by some Congregationalists and Episcopalians. Almon Dunbar, whose case has been noticed, was here the second time. Then came Solomon Stebbins and James R. Goodrich, both able men, who have been transferred to the West since that time.

These were followed by Cyrus Meeker and Reuben Wescott, in 1829. The first is still in the effective ranks, and the other has been a supernumerary for several years, as fond of study as ever, and as much at home in the Hebrew and Greek Scriptures as in the English.

Joshua Poor and Joseph Eames arrived in 1830; and, by their financial tact, the debt, which had been incurred in building the church, was canceled, and the society greatly prospered. Both of these good men have long been on the retired list because of bodily infirmity.

These were succeeded by Elias Crawford and William Ryder. The latter, by hard work and exposure, in later years, contracted a painful and incurable rheumatic affection, which crippled him for life! Every joint in his frame was distorted, and for many weary years he was unable to move a single limb. His sufferings were extreme! All this was borne with the patience of a martyr, until the master said, "It is enough." He died at Poultney, where he had long lived, and escaped from the torture to the throne.

The next in succession was Asa C. Hand; of fair ability, sound in doctrine, but a little

slow in movement. He, too, joined the "Wesleyans" in after time. Then came Friend W. Smith, a man of marked ability. At this time the circuit took the name of Rutland, which it has retained ever since. Some years since Mr. Smith was transferred to New York East conference, where he continued to labor until his death, which occurred recently.

In 1835 Andrew Witherspoon was the pastor. He is now a D. D., and is presiding Elder in Plattsburgh district, having been in the same relation to Burlington district in former years. Since the above date, until 1843, there has been a kind of connection between Rutland and Pittsford, and the names of the ministers for both places were given in connection in the minutes. But they had no system of exchanges. One of them was the preacher for Rutland, and the other, or others, were for Pittsford. Not having the annual minutes at hand, it will be difficult, if not impossible, to give the names in their regular order.

Under the labors of Rev. A. C. Rice there was an extensive revival, which greatly strengthened the church at Centre Rutland. This was in 1836-7. There was no occurrence requiring notice for a few years, until about 1841-2, when there was another extensive revival under the administration of Rev. M. Townsend. Not far from this date Rev. John Alley was the pastor—but whether his services were confined to Rutland, or were shared by Pittsford, does not appear—as the two places are named together in the annual minutes. Mr. Alley was possessed of more than ordinary ability as a preacher, and was a very good writer. He published in the "Christian Advocate" a series of Articles on Temperance and Prohibition, which were confessedly able, and in advance of the times. He was transferred to the Black River conference in Illinois; and, after a time, was elected Bishop of the M. E. church in Canada, which office he accepted and held until his death. His height was 6 feet and 4 inches.

Rev. William Griffin (now D. D.) preached here in 1843-4—since which time Rutland has had no connection with any other place, as pertaining to ministerial labor. From 1844 to the present time the following preachers have been stationed in Rutland: M. Ludlum, C. H. Richmond, C. R. Ford, William Ford, John Parker, A. Campbell, J. Kiernan, A. Carroll, E. H. Hynson, George S. Chadbourne, J. E. Metcalf, W. W. Atwater, J. W. Carhart, D. W. Dayton, A. F. Bailey and B. M. Hall, H. Warner: perhaps a few names have been lost, as

the records have not always been kept in accessible places. Some of these ministers served a year and some two years; and the society has maintained its position and met its liabilities from year to year.

About 1853 it was desired to have Methodist preaching in the East village—this place having increased rapidly in population and business since the railroad was built, and its offices and shops were located here. As the Centre was still the headquarters of Methodism in town, it was intended to have but one service each Sabbath in the East village—taking no service away from the Centre. William A. Burnett, Esq., made application for the use of the courthouse for an afternoon service, when there would be no other public service in the village, and therefore it would not interfere with any established arrangement. He applied, at first, to the Sheriff of the county, supposing he had charge of the house. By the sheriff he was referred to the chief judge of the court, who resided here; and by him, in turn, was directed to the side judges of the county court. These resided in other towns in the county, and Mr. Burnett addressed them by mail. Not obtaining answers from them, and a term of the court occurring soon after, he waited on those judges, in person.

Now came the answer—which was a refusal! They were not willing to have the house used for any but county purposes: although Mr. Burnett had, in his letters, offered to give security against destruction or damage, and also to pay rent.—The Episcopalians and Baptists had both occupied the court house while making repairs on their churches; and the Romanists were using it at this very time—at such hours as would not have been interfered with by the Methodists, had their request been granted:—and the Romanists also used it after the Methodists were repulsed.

This is written, not for the purpose of awakening ill feeling in any heart; but as a historic FACT, which, being a fact, ought to have a place in the history of that time. If any of the denomination to which those judges belonged, *are now* (for they were not then) sorry for their action in the case, it is an evidence of progress in the direction of candor and Christian courtesy. That act was manifestly designed to keep Methodism out of this village: but usually there is more than one way to accomplish an object—and *Methodism came in by the railroad!*

Mr. Burnett held a position in the office of

the railroad company, and made arrangements to hold services in the spacious depot. It was swept, and to some extent seated; the gates were closed, and notices were printed and scattered through the village and beyond, and on the afternoon of the Sabbath Rev. John Parker preached the Gospel of "Free Grace" in that improvised sanctuary. The people attended in large numbers, and services were continued there during the warm season.

The place secured for meetings after summer was over was a hall in Landon's block, which was occupied until the present house of worship was erected. This was finished and dedicated July 21, 1854. The lot was donated by Wm. Y. Ripley, Esq., who, together with others, contributed liberally to the object. The names of Ripley, Barnes and Kelley will long be remembered as prominent among the friends of the cause in this time of need.

But there is no name more deserving of grateful remembrance than that of WILLIAM A. BURNETT. The Apostle eulogizes the saints of Macedonia, because of their great liberality in contributing to the relief of the poor saints at Jerusalem—saying: "*To their power I bear record, yea, and beyond their power, they were willing of themselves.*" So may it be said of this true friend of the church. To his power—yea, and beyond his power—he contributed to this object. To his devotion, self-sacrifice and energy, the cause of Methodism is more largely indebted for a place of worship, than the present membership are aware. Long will he be appreciated by those who know the facts in the case.

The condition of the church in this village during the years of its history has not been uniform. Like all churches it has had its seasons of prosperity and decline. In 1857-8, there were large accessions, as there were to nearly all the churches of the land; and in 1860 there was considerable prosperity and increase. In Rutland, more than in any other place known to the writer, is Methodism subject to continual depletion. It is not the popular church in the place, and so it often happens that some who have preferred its services in other places, on arriving here seek other communions: and from Methodist altars have other churches been recruited to considerable extent.

This, it is true, saves us the trouble of looking after *some* who are too fond of worldly honor or pleasure; but it is difficult to avoid the conviction, that if these had remained in the place of their second birth, they would have

been just as useful, just as nappy and just as safe.

While the denomination has had to contend with the adverse influences which are, to some extent, peculiar to New England, it has yet held on its way with more or less of success. "*Persecuted, but not forsaken; cast down, but not destroyed: as poor, yet making many rich; as having nothing, yet possessing all things.*"

The membership is now (1871,) about 150—none of whom are called rich—yet able to meet their liabilities, and sustain their institutions. They are now finishing a good chapel joined to the rear of the church. It is 31 by 48 feet, and will be of very essential service for Sunday School and social meetings. The building is nearly finished, at a cost of about \$ 1500.

It is in contemplation to enlarge the seating capacity of the church, the coming season, and render it sufficiently large, as well as comfortable and inviting. When this shall be done, and its benefits added to those already achieved by hard labor and spiritual conflict, it is believed the way will be opened for still greater prosperity and usefulness. The time for doctrinal controversy with other Evangelical churches having passed by, it is hoped that "*Ephraim will no longer envy Judah, nor Judah vex Ephraim.*"

HISTORY OF THE CATHOLIC CHURCH IN RUTLAND

BY RT. REV. LOUIS DE GOESBRIAND.

East Rutland—St. Peter's congregation—in this village, as in nearly all the towns in the south part of the State, prior to the erection of Burlington into a Diocese, the Catholics received from time to time the visits of Rev. J. Daly of the diocese of Boston. When he retired in October, 1854, Rev. Z. Druon was sent to reside in East Rutland, from which place he visited the missions attended formerly by Father Daly, in Vermont. In 1855 Rev. Z. Druon erected the brick edifice on Meadow St., which till lately was used as a church. He also purchased a house and lot for a parochial residence on the same street, and another house on West street, which was used under him, and for some years under his successor, as a school-house.

Rev. Z. Druon, who was for a few months assisted by Rev. Francis Picart, acted as pastor of East Rutland until November, 1856. He was succeeded in January, '57, by the Rev. Charles Boylan, who ever since has had charge of this flourishing congregation. To the perseverant energy and wise management of Rev.

Chs. Boylan is due the erection of the large brick house adjoining the new church—the purchase of suitable lots for parochial residence, north of the church—but chiefly the construction of the remarkable edifice known as St. Peter's Catholic church. This noble edifice was built by day's work, under the superintendence of the pastor, from plans furnished by P. C. Keely of Brooklyn; the stone having been quarried out of the very lot now occupied by the church. This edifice, one of the largest churches in Vermont, is also one of the finest. It cannot but be remarked and admired on account of its elegant proportions, and of the conspicuous spot on which it stands. Its interior finish is very rich; and apart from its colored windows, may be admired for its paintings of the last Judgment, the Annunciation, the Birth of Christ, his Resurrection, and a scene of the holy house of Nazareth.

In September, 1873, five sisters of the order of St. Joseph, from the house of Flushing, L. I., came to East Rutland to take charge of the parochial schools. Since the opening of *new* St. Peter's the schools are kept in the old church on Meadow St. The Sisters of St. Joseph teach about 450 children. When it is remembered that all that has been done in this parish was accomplished without exterior aid—by the parishioners alone; who, besides all this have been for twenty years paying towards separate schools for their children, too much praise cannot be given to their devotion and generosity. As a point of history it is well to record, that St. Peter's church was blest by Very Rev. Th. Lynch, on June 29, 1873—the Mass being celebrated by the Bishop of Burlington, and the sermon delivered by Rt. Rev. F. Loughlin, Bishop of Brooklyn, N. Y.

East Rutland—French Canadian congregation: this congregation, named the "Congregation of the Sacred Heart of Mary," was united to that of St. Peter's, until the month of April, 1869. Under the direction of Rev. G. Gagnier, after worshipping for a few months in a hired hall, they erected the present church edifice on Lincoln street. The number of families which worship in this church may vary from 60 to 100. The present pastor (June, 1875), is Rev. L. N. St. Onge; Rev. M. J. Cloarece and H. Cardinal having had charge of the congregation after the retiring of Rev. G. Gagnier in 1870.

In 1870 the Sisters of Montreal, named the *Sisters of the Most Holy Names of Jesus and Mary*, who keep the well known Academy at Hoc-helaga, founded a house of their congregation

at East Rutland, chiefly for the benefit of young girls of Canadian origin. Their school and boarding-house are well patronized. It being built on West street, it occupies a very central position. They have named it "the Academy of our Lady of Vermont."

Rutland West Village—St. Bridget's congregation—Rev. Z. Druon attended to the spiritual wants of the Catholics of West Rutland from the autumn of 1854, till November, '56. He built for them a low but spacious frame house, which was used temporarily as a church and a school-house. Rev. F. Picart succeeded Rev. Z. Druon, and was the first priest resident in the west village. He purchased the house and lot which has been since used as a parochial residence. The present handsome marble church of St. Bridget, which stands conspicuous on the hill above the quarries, with its walls of white marble and elegant spire, was erected through the care of Very Rev. Th. Lynch. It was commenced in June, 1860, and dedicated in November, 1861. The interior proportions of this edifice are very fine, and the frescoe decorations in excellent taste. The altar is of Caen stone, and is a fine piece of carved work. The congregation is large, although very liable to increase or decrease in numbers, according to the demand for work in the marble quarries.

This congregation has a large burial-ground on Main street, which was consecrated by the Bishop of Burlington on Oct. 7, 1867.

French Canadian congregation.—The large building now occupied as a church by the Canadians who work in the quarries was erected under the direction of Rev. G. Gagnier of East Rutland, in the year 1870. Its dimensions are much too large for the present, as there are but few Canadian families attached to the place.—The Catholics of this congregation are attended regularly on Sundays, by the clergyman who resides near the French church at the east village. Their church is known by the name of "The church of the Sacred Heart of Jesus."

ELECTION SERMONS PREACHED BY RUTLAND TOWN AND COUNTY CLERGY.

- 1779, Benajah Roots, Rutland—Grad. N. J. C., 1754.
 1790, Matthias Cazier, Castleton—Grad. do., 1785.
 1794, Samuel Williams, Rutland,—Grad. H. U., 1765.
 1804, Heman Ball, Rutland—Grad. D. C., 1791.
 1809, Sylvanus Haynes, Middletown, (not grad.)
 1812, Isaac Beal, Pawlet.

1818, Clark Kendrick, Poultney.

1829, Charles Walker, Rutland.

1835, Leland Howard, Rutland.

1856, Willard Child, Castleton—Y. C., 1817.

1858, C. A. Thomas, Brandon.

The sermons by Revs. Matthias Cazier, in 1790, and Leland Howard, in 1835, were not published—all the others were published.

REV. P. W. WHITE.

REV. LEMUEL HAYNES.

BY L. L. DUTCHER, OF ST. ALBANS.

It happens not unfrequently in this country, that men rise from the very lowest condition in life, to celebrity and honor. Many instances of this will readily occur to every reader of this article. By far the most remarkable example of this kind is that of the late Rev. Lemuel Haynes, whose degraded and all but hopeless infancy developed into a noble manhood, and a most successful life.

An excellent biography, prepared by the Rev. Dr. Cooley, with an introduction by the Rev. Dr. Sprague of Albany, was published by the Harpers in 1837. From that work the following sketch has been mainly compiled:

Lemuel Haynes was born July 13, 1753, at West Hartford, Ct. He was a partially colored man—his father being of unmingled African extraction, and his mother a white woman of respectable ancestry in New England. He bore up the name of neither father nor mother, but probably of the man in whose house he was born. Nothing is said of the marriage of these parents. therefore we must infer that their offspring was the child of guilt and shame. Certain it is, that he was abandoned in his earliest infancy, by both father and mother, and was never, to the end of his life, favored with a single expression of a mother's kindness. She refused to visit or see him.

When he was five months old he was taken to Granville, Mass., and bound out as a servant to Deacon David Rose. Who that considered the extreme prejudice against the colored race, at that time, could have predicted for this abandoned little waif any future, save one of hardship, misery and sorrow. Who could have dreamed that this forlorn, illegitimate *nigger-baby* was destined to become one of the ablest and widest known of N. England divines; that some of his writings, at least, would be published by millions of copies, and read and highly appreciated wherever the English language was spoken; that his reputation as a profound theologian would attract numerous students—

among them graduates of colleges—to study for the ministry under his tuition.

Deacon Rose and his wife, to their eternal honor let it be mentioned, received and treated him as they would their own child. He grew up healthy and robust, and by his fidelity to his master's interest, well repaid the kindness which had been shown him. In common with other children he attended the district school during a portion of the winter; but his education was obtained mainly in the chimney corner, by the light of the kitchen fire. While his mates were sporting in the streets, and even around the door, he was seen seated on his block, with his book in hand. Here he studied the spelling-book and psalter, till he had literally devoured them. His memory was so retentive that he could repeat large portions of the Bible, Young's Night Thoughts and Watts' Psalms and Hymns. He united with the Congregational church at East Granville—but in what year is not stated. In 1774 he enlisted as a "minute-man," and thus became connected with the American army of the Revolution. He joined the army at Roxbury, Mass., shortly after the battle of Lexington, in 1775. The next year he was a volunteer in the expedition to Ticonderoga to expel the enemy. After this he returned to his former home, where he was fully occupied in work upon the farm. His judgment on all agricultural matters was such, that his opinion was always solicited in every movement of importance. Not a trade was consummated, not a horse or yoke of oxen purchased, but upon the approval and advice of "Lemuel."

It was the custom in the family, on Saturday evenings, to have a sermon read in connection with religious worship. Mr. Haynes, although busily engaged in the employments of rural life, and largely enjoying the respect of those by whom he was surrounded, had, by rising early in the morning, made considerable proficiency in the study of Theology. One evening, being called upon to read as usual, he slipped into the book a sermon of his own which he had written, and read it to the family. The Deacon was greatly delighted and edified by the sermon, as it was doubtless read with unusual vivacity and feeling. His eyes were dim, and he had no suspicion that any thing out of the ordinary course had happened; and at the close of the reading he inquired very earnestly, "Lemuel, whose work is that which you have been reading?" It was the Deacon's impression that the sermon was Whitefield's—Haynes

blushed and hesitated; but was at last obliged to confess the truth—"It 's Lemuel's sermon."

This incident brought him at once very favorably into public notice. It was now discovered by a discerning Christian community, that in this young man were the germs of usefulness. He was advised by his pastor, the Rev. Mr. Smith and others, to obtain a collegiate education; and a door was opened for it at Dartmouth College: but he shrunk from it.

In 1779, however, he accepted an invitation from the Rev. Daniel Farrand of Canaan, Ct., to study with him. Here he resided some time, studying the Latin language—devoting part of his time to belles lettres and the writing of sermons. He composed a poem while here, which was surreptitiously taken from his desk; and he afterward heard of its being delivered at a certain college on the day of commencement.

He next was engaged in teaching a school in Wintonbury, and in studying the Greek language with the Rev. Wm. Bradford, the minister of the parish. By intense study by night, while the school engaged his attention during the day, he in a few months became a thorough Greek scholar. As a critic on the Septuagint and Greek Testament, he possessed great skill. Nov. 29, 1780, he received licence to preach, and commenced his ministry with a sermon at Wintonbury, being then 27 years of age. A Congregational church having been recently organized in Middle Granville, and a new house of worship erected, he was cordially and unanimously invited to supply the pulpit. It is seldom that a person is invited to become a spiritual teacher in a respectable and enlightened congregation in New England, where he has been known from infancy only as a servant-boy, and under all the difficulties of his early extraction. But the reverence which it was the custom of the age to accord to ministers of the Gospel, was cheerfully rendered to Mr. Haynes. He labored in Granville five years, and while there, Sept. 22, 1783, was married to Miss Elizabeth Babbitt, a refined and educated lady, and well qualified to become a minister's wife. She was ten years younger, and survived him about three. The ordination of Mr. Haynes was solemnized Nov. 9, 1785.

He next preached in Torrington two years. The church and society were edified and strengthened by his labors, and but for the sensibility of a few individuals, he would have been settled as a permanent pastor. In July, 1785, he set out on a visit to Vermont, preaching in many places with great acceptance.

This State was at that time just attracting a considerable immigration. The genial influence of science and religion were scarcely felt. A good deal of infidelity prevailed, and boasted of genius, wealth and station. Not a few of the leading men were open infidels, and exerted, in many instances, a fatal influence on the rising generation. Such was the state of religion in Vermont, when, March 28, 1788, he went to Rutland—having received a call to the West parish. The people were harmonious in their invitation; and, as they were intelligent and industrious, this was a desirable field in which to labor.

Being now in the meridian of his days, he brought forth to his congregation the fruits of a mind enriched with Divine science, and imbued with the spirit of his Master. The church, when he became its pastor, consisted of 42 members, most of whom were advanced in life. Revivals were enjoyed in 1803 and 1808, when large numbers were converted. In 1805 his celebrated sermon, from the text, "Ye shall not surely die," was published, in answer to Hosea Ballou, a celebrated Universalist preacher. This discourse has been printed, both in America and in Great Britain, until no one pretends to give any account of the number of editions. It has been also published in a tract form by the American Tract Society, and distributed by millions of copies. This brought him prominently before the public, and the black preacher began to be regarded as one of the sharpest and ablest controversial writers of the day. He took rank at once among the most erudite divines of New England, and from this time forward was widely esteemed and honored.

In 1809 he was appointed to labor in the destitute sections of Vermont, and in the course of his tour came to St. Albans. His lecture had not been properly notified, and some of the people told him they had not time to go to meeting. "Cant find time to go to meeting?" said Mr. Haynes. "Do people ever die here in St. Albans? I wonder how they can find time to die!"

In ecclesiastical councils he was sought by the churches of Vermont, near by and remote. He attended about 50 ordinations of ministers; and, in many instances, was the appointed preacher. He was frequently sent as delegate from the General Convention of Vermont, to represent them in meetings of religious associations elsewhere. On these occasions he was received and treated with the highest respect, and was generally invited to preach.

Political excitement at length interrupted the harmony which for 30 years had subsisted between pastor and people in West Rutland. It is possible that his sarcastic way of dealing with opponents may have had some influence in this; but nothing would seem to justify a severance of the pastoral relation. He, however, requested a dismissal, and on April 29, 1818, this was granted by a council called for the purpose. The parting scene was deeply painful to the pastor, and to most of the people. He had gathered more than 300 into the church, and the parish had been greatly enlarged and elevated, under his ministry. After preaching his farewell sermon in Rutland, he was invited to the beautiful village of Manchester. Here he preached about 3 years, and, receiving a call to Granville, N. Y., he removed thither, and there passed the remaining 11 years of his life.

He continued to preach and attend all the religious meetings; but it began to be apparent that age was telling upon him, both mentally and physically. During a revival, however, in 1831, when he had arrived at the great age of 78, he was punctual at all the morning prayer-meetings through the summer. Early in March, 1833, a species of gangrene appeared in one of his feet, which threatened speedy dissolution. Recovering somewhat, he again commenced preaching in April; but the last of the month he preached his last sermon, bade farewell to the pulpit, and retired in the bosom of his family to die—which event took place September 28.

One more was added to that "great multitude which no man could number, who stand before the Lamb, clothed in white robes, and palms in their hands!"

Dr. Sprague, in his introduction to the memoir prepared by Dr. Cooley, speaks thus: "Who that beheld him in the deep degradation of his earliest years could have dreamed that he was destined to occupy an extensive sphere of usefulness in the church; to stand for more than half a century a skilful and valiant defender of the faith, and to leave behind him a name that multitudes would delight to honor."

ANECDOTES OF PARSON HAYNES.

FROM REV. P. H. WHITE.

No man in Vermont surpassed the mulatto minister, Rev. Lemuel Haynes of West Rutland, in readiness of wit and sharpness of repartee. He was often put to the trial, but it never failed. Two reckless young men once made the experiment—having agreed together for

that purpose: "Father Haynes," said one of them, "have you heard the good news?" "No," said Haynes—"what is it?" "It is great news indeed," said the other, "and if it is true, your business is at an end." "What is it?" repeated Mr. Haynes. "Why," said the first, "the devil is dead!" Lifting up his hands, and placing one upon the head of each young man, he repeated, in a tone of deep concern,—“Oh! poor, fatherless children! what *will* become of you!”

He went one evening into a store where liquor was drank, as well as sold. In his pleasant manner he addressed the company—"How d'ye do? how do you all do here?" The merchant, willing to joke a little, replied—"O, not more than half drunk."—"Well, well," said Mr. Haynes, "I'm glad there is a reformation *begun*."

Mr. Haynes was an earnest advocate of a thoroughly educated ministry; and often expressed his regret that he had not gone through a regular course of study. A young clergyman conversing with him on the subject, remarked with apparent sincerity, that he thought ignorant ministers were more likely to succeed than learned ones. "Wont you tell me, then, sir," said Mr. Haynes, "how much ignorance is necessary to make an eminent preacher?"

A neighboring minister, whose house had been burned with all its contents, was stating the circumstance to Mr. Haynes, and expressed special regret that all his manuscript sermons were consumed. "Dont you think, brother —," replied Mr. Haynes, "that they gave more light from the fire than they ever did from the pulpit?"

He once met a minister who had been on a tour through the northern part of the State, preaching false and pernicious sentiments, and said to him, "You have been on a preaching tour, I understand; what success do you have?" "Good success," was the reply—"very good success—great success; the devil himself can never destroy such a cause." "You need n't be concerned about that," replied Mr. Haynes, "he never will try."

Rev. Heman Ball of East Rutland, persisted in remaining unmarried, very much against the wishes of his people, some of whom requested Mr. Haynes to exert his influence with Mr. Ball to change his manner of life. This he was very willing to do, being, indeed, already in the habit of rallying his friend severely upon his bachelor life. He was put on the defensive sooner than he expected, by Mr. Ball's saying

that he had been thinking seriously on the subject, and had about concluded to change his condition, by taking one of brother Hayne's daughters to wife. But the rejoinder was instantaneous: "I greatly respect my brother Ball; but I also love my daughters, and I cannot think of throwing one of them away by such an arrangement." The thought that a Doctor of Divinity was not a good match for the daughter of a colored man, must have operated on Mr. Ball's nerves like an electric shock.

At a certain election, both the candidates for an important office were open and avowed infidels, and rather notorious for their infidelity; as a consequence of which a great many persons would not vote at all. On the day of election Mr. Haynes went to a neighboring town to see a friend, who greeted him with the question—"Well, Father Haynes, did you put in your vote for —, before you left home?" "No," was the prompt reply, "no, when there are two candidates up, and one is Satan and the other the Old Boy, I don't think it is much object to vote."

A physician of immoral habits in an adjacent town was removing to the West, and stopped at the hotel in West Rutland. Mr. Haynes went to the house, and after exchanging salutations said: "I am owing you a small account which ought to have been settled before. I have not the money, but will go and borrow it immediately." As he was starting for the money, the Doctor called him back, and handed him a receipt in full, which he had prepared, saying: "Here, Mr. Haynes, is a discharge of your account. You have been a faithful servant here, for a long time, and received but a small support: I give you the debt." Mr. H. thanked him heartily, and the Doctor added: "But, Mr. Haynes, you must pray for me, and make me a good man. "Why, Doctor," was the quick reply, "I think *I had much better pay the debt.*"

In a large circle of clergymen and others, on a public occasion, Mr. Haynes enquired of a stranger whether the town of — was supplied with a minister, and was answered that it was. "Do you know the man?" was the next inquiry. "Yes," replied the stranger, "I have some acquaintance with him." "Well, what is he as a preacher?" said Mr. Haynes, "is he a man of talents?" "I cannot say," was the reply, "that he is a man of superior talents. He is ordinary as a preacher." "Why, — is a large town, comprising an intelligent congregation. An ordinary man, I think, will not

answer for that place." By this time the smile which prevailed throughout the room revealed to Mr. Haynes, that the stranger was the very minister in question. "Well, well," said he, "I think their minister has one excellent qualification." "What is that?" continued the clergyman. "Why, sir, I believe that he is *a man of truth.*"

THE REV. JOHN AUGUSTUS HICKS, D. D.

BY THOS. H. CANFIELD, ESQ.

In the removal from our midst of one so widely known and universally esteemed, as the late Rev. John Augustus Hicks, D. D., a more extended notice is due, than a mere announcement of his death, to his high character, his rare virtues, and his official position as a clergyman of the Episcopal Church.

To thoroughly understand his character it is necessary to make some reference to the stock from which he sprang. Of the three brothers, William, Stephen and Elias Hicks, who were of English origin, the first and last were Quakers, and Elias was the one whose independence and energy of character enabled him to produce the movement which gave name to the "Hicksite Quakers."

Stephen and all his descendants were Church people—his son Oliver H. being well known for many years among the first commercial circles of New York city. At the time of his death Oliver was president of the North American Insurance company—one of the pioneer Insurance companies in this country; and his wife is still living, at the advanced age of eighty-eight, in Hartford, Ct. Their son, John Augustus, the subject of this sketch, was born in New York city, February 21, 1802. When fitted for college, at the early age of 14 years, his literary career was interrupted, and he entered his father's counting house, where he remained for 3 years, acquiring business habits and a knowledge of mankind and the world, which proved of the greatest advantage to him during all his subsequent life. At 17 he entered Columbia College, where he graduated in 1823, and then pursued his studies for the Holy Ministry, in the General Theological Seminary in New York; where he received his testimonial in 1826, and was ordained to the Diaconate by the Rt. Rev. Bishop Hobart, in the same year, on the 22d of August, in Grace Church, Jamaica, Long Island.

He began his ministerial life as the assistant to Rev. Evan M. Johnson, both in Jamaica and Brooklyn. On the 1st of April, 1827, he ac-

cepted a call to the rectorship of Trinity Church, Easton, Pa., and in the following month was a member of the Convention of the diocese of Pennsylvania, voting for the Rev. Dr. Henry U. Onderdonk, who was taken up as the high church candidate, after the refusal of the Rev. John H. Hopkins. (afterwards first Bishop of Vermont) to vote for himself, and who by his vote, gave the election to Dr. Onderdonk; there being but one clerical majority for the high church candidate.

On the 28th of May, 1828, he was ordained to the Priesthood by the Rt. Rev. Bishop White in Christ Church, Philadelphia; and on the 11th of September, in the same year, he married Miss Lucy Cleveland, the youngest daughter of George Cleveland, Esq., of Middlebury, Vt. His ministry in Easton was highly blessed, and he succeeded in paying off an old debt that had long hampered the energies of the parish. In April, 1831, he accepted a call to St. John's church, Troy, N. Y., and resigned it in the following January, on being invited to Rutland.

In Rutland he organized and founded the parish of Trinity Church—Porter Howe, Esq., and the late Governor Williams, being two of his leading supporters among the laity. The former of these two still survives, and attended the Rev. Dr. Hicks as lay deputy to the first diocesan Convention in Vermont, at which Bishop Hopkins was chosen to the Episcopate.

This Convention was held in St. Stephen's church, Middlebury, on the 30th and 31st of May, 1832, and of the 13 clergy who were the associates of Dr. Hicks, and took part in the election of Bishop Hopkins, only six men survive; the Rt. Rev. Bishop Chase of New Hampshire, the Rev. Dr. Chapman, the first rector of St. Paul's church in this city, and now of Newburyport, Mass., the Rev. Anson B. Hard, Chester, Pa., the Rev. Wm. S. Perkins, Bristol, Pa., the Rev. Dr. Crane, East Greenwich, R. Island, and the Rev. Louis McDonald of Middlebury, Vt. Of the 40 laity voting at that convention, only four are known to the writer as still surviving. Dr. Hicks, of course, as in Pennsylvania, voted for the nominee of the high church party, the Rev. Mr. Hopkins; the Rev. Dr. John S. Stone (author of "Mysteries opened,") being the low church candidate, and receiving six clerical votes. It was a singular coincidence that Dr. Hicks should have thus voted in two Episcopal conventions in two different dioceses, and in two successive years, and each time the high church candidate was chosen by one majority of the clerical order. The major-

ity of the laity, in each case, (especially in Vermont,) was decidedly larger.

At Rutland Dr. Hicks remained as rector for 28 years, during which period the parish which he founded became, under his loving care, one of the largest and strongest in the diocese of Vermont.

As a preacher his style was clear, logical, terse, and always clothed in classical English. He considered thoroughly every subject which he touched, and was content to handle only one subject at a time: hence his ministry was more instructive and more fruitful than in the case of many whose pulpit style is more demonstrative. But the fidelity of his pastoral ministrations in private was of even more importance than his pulpit style; and in this branch of his work, his keen and quiet appreciation of character, his delicate observation, and his quiet sympathies were unailing. Though unflinching at all times in his adherence, both to the letter and spirit of the canons and rubrics of the Church, he won many friends among Christians of other names, who knew how to respect a conscientious devotion to duty, even when their own views of duty did not happen to coincide. His long residence in Rutland endeared him throughout the community there, and widely, also, throughout the State.

When, in 1854, Bishop Hopkins laid before the Convention of the Diocese his plan for the revival of the Vermont Episcopal Institute, Dr. Hicks was one of the committee to whom it was referred, and by whom it was recommended to the Convention for its approval. In 1856 he was elected as one of the Trustees of the newly organized corporation of that institution. In 1860, his voice having so far lost its power, that its public use was almost impracticable, he resigned his rectorship in Rutland to accept the Willoughby Professorship in the Vermont Episcopal Institute, with the general charge of the Theological department. He resided at the Institute in this capacity until 1865, when he resigned both his trusteeship and his professorship. Henceforward he lived in this city, devoting himself to such missionary work in Georgia, Milton, Fairfax and other places, as opportunity afforded, and his bodily strength permitted; and in this employment he continued until the commencement of his last illness, about two weeks ago.

He preached last on Sunday, October 17, in Milton, and was taken ill immediately on his return home the Monday following, and died Wednesday, Nov. 4, (1869.) On account of his

health he had accepted a parish in the southern part of Georgia, for the winter, intending to resume his labors in this State in the spring, if his health permitted, and would have left home last week.

During his long connection with the diocese of Vermont, the high esteem in which his character and service were held by the clergy and laity, is clearly shown by the frequency with which they elected him to the highest offices in their gift. He was chosen a member of the Standing Committee every year (with but five exceptions) from 1833 till the close of his life; and most of that time he was chosen its president. To the General Convention of the Church in the United States he was sent to represent the diocese of Vermont, from 1833 to 1861. For a long series of years he was a member, from this diocese, of the Board of Trustees of the General Theological Seminary, and attended the meetings of the Board with a regularity equalled by but few of those who resided at such a distance. On nomination of the Convention of the diocese, he was appointed by the venerable "Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts," June 15, 1847, one of its board of Land Agents for the management of its lands in the State of Vermont; the Rev. Joel Clap, D. D., the Hon. George T. Hodges and the Hon. Charles Linsley being appointed with him in the same instrument. On the 15th of July, 1857, he was appointed secretary and treasurer of that board; and these offices he held until the day of his death.

At the conventions of the Diocese he was always appointed on important committees, and his acquaintance with the canons of the Church rendered him a valuable legislator.

His degree of D. D. was received, both from the University of Vermont and Middlebury College, in the year 1847, and also *ad eundem* from Trinity College two years later. In August, 1860, his wife died, leaving him nine children, five sons and four daughters, all of whom are still living; and what is rather remarkable, none of them have ever been seriously ill. All have been well educated, and are now occupying highly respectable positions in society, in the various communities where they are residing.

The leading quality in the character of Dr. Hicks was a conscientious fidelity. He held firmly and clearly the distinctive principles of the Church to which he had pledged his allegiance, and every duty involved in that obligation was discharged with the most punctilious and

self-sacrificing care. It was owing to this—which is the quintessence of the pastoral office—that he retained for so many years his charge over the growing parish at Rutland; and hence, too, the latest strength of his old age was given to a missionary labor which found him ever ready, ever patient, ever constant, in season and out of season.

His reading was extensive and his scholarship accurate and thorough; and he was ever ready, with unpretending courtesy, to place his intellectual stores at the service of others. He was not only a gentleman of the old school, but was a business man also, abounding in cool, quiet and practical common sense; and his services on committee and in the management of church funds were, therefore, all the more important. Even in the delirium of his last sickness, his mind constantly wandered among these, the dearest responsibilities of his daily life, thus proving how wholly they absorbed his best affections. As a friend he never affected a degree of feeling which he did not experience, and he preferred to seem less cordial than he was, rather than run the least risk of awakening false expectations or unreal impressions. Modesty and truthfulness pervaded all his ways and all his work. Not naturally of a sanguine or hopeful temperament, the mainspring of his life was found in silent and tenacious devotion to duty. It is no wonder that the unostentatious beauty of a life like his should have gained friends whose number steadily increased, and whose regard ripened with each passing year, resting like a benediction upon the silvery head which is now laid to rest in its long sleep.

THE LATE REV. JOHN TODD, D. D.,

Died at Pittsfield, Sunday morning, August 23, 1873, in the 73d year of his age. His health had been failing for some time.

Mr. Todd was born in Rutland, Vt., Oct. 9, 1800; graduated at Yale College in his 22d year; spent four years at the Andover Theological Seminary, and was ordained to the ministry in the Congregational church in Groton, Mass., in 1827. In 1833 he was settled over the Edwards church at Northampton; in 1836 he was called to the pastorate of the First Congregational church in Philadelphia, and in '42 he became pastor of the First Congregational church in Pittsfield, a position he held for over 30 years.

Few Congregational ministers were more widely known than Mr. Todd. It was as an author, however, that he achieved his great reputation, and next to Mrs. Stowe, it is claim-

ed that his books have had the largest circulation of any American author. His "Lectures to Children," in two volumes, written in 1834, were circulated in England, translated into French, German and Greek, and printed in raised letters for the blind, and sold enormously—while his "Student's Manual," published in the following year, had a sale of over 150,000 copies in England, alone. In America 33 editions of the work were published, while two translations were made of the work for France. His "Index Rerum" has always had a steady sale. As a Sabbath School writer he stood in the foremost rank; while, as an author of works for adults, he enjoyed a high reputation—his sermons, orations and occasional pamphlets being much sought after. Mr. Todd received the honorary degree of D. D. from Williams College, in 1845.

HON. JOSEPH BOWKER.

[Read by Henry Hall before the Vermont Historical Society at Windsor, July 1st and 2nd, 1863.]

If we consult our published histories for a knowledge of the leading actors in the drama of Vermont's colonial and revolutionary struggles, we shall find none whose appearance is so weird and spectre-like as that of the Hon. Joseph Bowker of Rutland. He glides before our vision, the incumbent of the most important official stations; he vanishes—and we seek in vain for the faintest vestige of his antecedents or subsequent destiny.

It seems as if he were like the mystic Melchisedec, without father, without mother, without genealogy, and like the divinely buried Moses, no mortal could tell the place of his burial.

Appletons' new American Cyclopaedia contains ample columns descriptive of obscure Indian agents, worthless military officers and insignificant politicians, but it does not even name him, who was, in a modified sense, the John Hancock of Vermont.

As Bowker died 79 years ago; as his only surviving heirs were two married daughters, whose descendants are said to be in the far west; as his official files in the county clerk's office were probably burnt half a century since, with a mass of other papers, as useless lumber, there remains only brief documentary and oral evidence, from which to gather a few scanty facts, that, woven into far too beggarly a wreath, are brought as a votive offering on the altar of that American historic muse, who has, in our sister States, swept through fame's marble halls, with her garments all trailed in light; albeit, in our

humble State, she has worn rather the lowly guise of crusading pilgrim, with palmer's staff, cockle shell, and sandal shoon.

An intelligent lady cotemporary told me that Bowker was early left an orphan—brought up in the family of a Mr. Taintor, a prosperous farmer,—privately betrothed to his daughter Sarah, drafted into the army during the French war, in the garrison at Ticonderoga one or two years,—he returns with so good a reputation that he soon becomes the son-in-law of his quasi guardian.

The time and place of his birth are as yet unknown. According to one who came to Rutland three years after Bowker's death—the late Hon. J. D. Butler—no mean authority on any subject of which he ever spoke—Bowker came from Sudbury, Mass., or near there: a section of country that has abounded in Bowkers and Taintors for nearly two centuries.

In October, 1773, we find Bowker in Rutland, with the title of Captain (military titles *then* were not prejudicial to one's reputation for capacity or integrity) Moderator of a Proprietors' Meeting; one of the committee to find the centre of the town; chairman of the committee to inspect proprietors' titles, &c., and with his wife, becoming a member of the Congregational church, then and there established.

He soon appears a general office-holder for town, county and State; one of the Committee of Safety; a magistrate very generally sought for the execution of conveyances, for the adjudication of legal rights, and for the trial of tories; town treasurer, selectman, town representative, member of the Governor's Council; on all committees, financial, political, ecclesiastical or legislative; member of the Board of War, commissioner for the sequestration of tories' estates; Judge of the Probate and county courts, and Chief Judge of a special court, appointed by the first Legislature.

About 1780, Bowker, Craghorn, Henry Strong and John Smith built a saw mill about eighty rods from the main north and south road, on Handpole, Moon's or Tuttle's brook. A portion of his farm abounds in clay, and an inventory of his estate shows a note of \$13, against John Forbes for three thousand brick. Thus he seems ubiquitous, everywhere present, in all the political, legal, religious and business operations of society, sympathizing with and participating in all the efforts of the infant colony, for defence, organization and improvement.

The nature of some of his miscellaneous ser-

vices for the public will appear by extracting a few items from his account, viz.

"State of Vermont, to Joseph Bowker, Dr.	
Nov. 1777, to attending vendue one day,	6s
July, 1778, to attending vendue one day,	4s
To writing three leases,	3s
To one day in leasing Rockwell's lot,	2s
To cash paid Gideon Cooley for boarding and transporting the families of Perry and Shorey to the lake,	£ 2 6s
Sept., 1778, to cash paid to Daniel Washburn for boarding the family of Robert Perry five weeks,	£ 2
To journey of myself and horse to Tinmouth and attending the trial of John McNeal,	9s
Jan., 1780, to journey to Manchester of myself and horse, 38 miles,	13s 4d
To eight days service in drawing a lottery, at 7s per day,	£ 2 9s
To two dollars paid to widow Weller, for house room and firewood,	12s
To six bushels Indian corn for use of the State,	18s
To journey to Sunderland to attend the council, 42 miles,	13s
To one day's services,	7s
To one day of myself and horse to Castleton,	9s
To one day weighing bread and forwarding provisions,	4s
To one day of man and horse to transport provisions to Pittsford,	9s
To cash paid Nathan Pratt for transporting women to the Lake,	£ 2 2s 2d
April, 1780, to paper to Captain Parmelee Allen,	£ 5 3s 2d
On the 20th of October, 1779, he received from the State treasurer, £ 8 8s "for examining accounts of a committee to build a fort at Pittsford," and on the 22nd of February, 1781, 6s "for examining a muster roll."	

The following are significant:

"Clarendon, Jan. 21, 1778.

Received of Joseph Smith, commissioner of Sequestration, four pounds one shilling and five pence, L. M., for my time setting with the committee to try tories.

JOSEPH BOWKER."

"In Council, 25th Nov., 1777.

Captain Bowker, Sir: The confusion and multiplicity of business occasioned by the unhappy war, in the northern department, since the appointment of this council, has prevented their being able to get the constitution printed; which obliges us, this council, to desire you to call together the old convention; to meet at Windsor, on Wednesday, the 24th of December next, which you will not fail to do.

I am sir, by order of Council,

Your most obedient servant,

THOMAS CHITTENDEN, President,"

"In Council, Bennington, Feb. 17, 1778.

To Captain Joseph Bowker, Sir:

Whereas, complaint is made to this council,

by deacon John Burnap, that Moses Olmstead and ——— Owen, of Pittsfield, did, in December last, take from him about twelve hundred weight of iron, which is detained from him; he therefore desires this council that they would direct him in what manner he may obtain his property again. Therefore this council recommend to call together the members of the several committees in Rutland and the neighboring towns, to the number of five, to judge and determine the case pending between the above parties according to justice and equity.

By order of council,

THOMAS CHITTENDEN, President."

If the remuneration, for the above named services seem paltry, we must remember the penury of the people, the exhaustive effects of the war, the scarcity of money, there being then only one bank in the nation, and but little specie; State orders and individual notes being the chief circulating medium; also a custom, prevalent among the public men of those days, as among the early invalid visitors to Clarendon Springs, namely, that of carrying their provisions in their portmanteaus and trunks, and therewith boarding themselves. [Perhaps also the patriots of the revolution hungered and thirsted after the public treasure with less greed than the army contractors, *et id omne genus*, do now.]

But the positions in which Bowker is the best, or only known to the general public, are, that of president of those conventions that asserted the State's independence and framed the first constitution, and that of speaker of the house of representatives. Was it any honor to preside over such assemblages? What was the character of their members? We need not be told that the early settlers of Vermont were not Chevalier Bayards or Sir Phillip Sidneys in scholarly and courtier-like accomplishments. Chiefly tillers of the soil, only a very few of them possessed either wealth or professional culture. The supreme court had dispensed law to the State almost a decade of years before the election of Nathaniel Chipman as judge, the first lawyer ever on that bench. Yet, were not the people, generally, thoroughly educated as to their legal and political rights? Gage, the last British governor of Massachusetts, wrote to the home government, that every subject in his province was a lawyer or a smatterer at law. Edmund Burke, on the 22nd of March, 1775, told the British House of Commons that the fierce spirit of liberty was stronger, and the supply of law more general in America than in

any other country in the world; that he was informed by the bookseller that after tracts of popular devotion, law books were most eagerly sought for by the Americans, and that about as many copies of Blackstone's Commentaries on the English laws were sold, in these colonies, with a population of two and a half millions, as in all England with seven and a half millions of people.

If the four colonies of New England were settled by some of the best blood of Old England, was not Vermont settled by some of the keenest intellects and strongest reasoners, as well as by the bravest soldiers, the best shots, and the best farmers of the seaboard colonies? Summon before you in dense array from memory's archives, the soldiers, statesmen, politicians, legislators, governors, judges and executive officers generally, that adorned Vermont's early history, and say, was it a slight compliment to be always called upon to preside over the solemn councils of such heroes? Why did not some of his talented and ambitious competitors, at least once, achieve that honor? Does not his invariable election as presiding officer, bespeak him pre-eminently familiar with parliamentary usages, self possessed, courteous, impartial and quick of apprehension?

Let us turn our attention to his pursuits and tastes. In 1774 he bought 150 acres of land, and sold 50 acres. This was his only trading in Rutland lands, and thus during the last ten years of his life, he owned and occupied 100 acres of land. In his deed he modestly styles himself a yeoman, while some of his brother farmers, in their deeds, call themselves gentlemen; yet at his death only 30 acres of his land were improved. His official duties perhaps occupied more of his time than his farming.

When we see that the treasurer of the State, on the 12th of February, 1779, paid him £ 24 bounty, for killing three wolves, we might infer him to have been somewhat of a Nimrod; but this is, at least, partially negatived by turning to the inventory of his estate, where we find neither gun, pistol nor sword.

He was such a general business man we should naturally conclude that he must have had library enough to post himself in all political, legal, financial and ecclesiastical affairs; yet we have no evidence that he died the possessor of a single volume.

There is oral, but no recorded, evidence, that he was an officer of the church, and he died as a Christian might wish to die, in the midst of a religious revival.

He built his house of plank, when about all the other houses in town were of logs, and added thereto a lean-to, or semi-veranda; yet his residence could scarcely have been palatial, for it was appraised at only £ 40, just the appraisal of the sawmill, of which he owned one quarter, while his barn was valued at £ 28.

His style of housekeeping could not have been very aristocratic, for all his household furniture was worth only about £ 50.

Admire the selection of his home in this wilderness. His farm, lying on the east side of Main Street road, extended 100 rods south, from about Green Street, to and including a part of Handpole Brook, and a half mile east of said road, he locates his dwelling, fronting towards the south, about half way down this noble slope of a pleasant hill (although now undervalued and desecrated by unfit tenements) and there, during the last ten years of his life—ten years of highly useful and honorable exertion—with the mountain majesty of Killington on the east, Otter Creek on the west and the deep forests everywhere, he saw a State rise out of political chaos, peace between the United States and Great Britain, courts and churches duly organized, and the foundations laid for a framed courthouse and church, in the town which had most honored him, and been most honored by him.

Prominent as Bowker was, why was he not, like his townsmen, Sylvanus Brown, John Smith and Peleg Sunderland, denounced, outlawed, and a price offered for his head, by the government of New York? As he was a modest, unassuming man, of few words, probably his tastes did not incline him to engage in those acts of forcible resistance to the belligerent and official Yorkers, then deemed such efficacious and medicinal remedies against oppression.

We know also that he was no land speculator; bought no land in Rutland until 1774, and died seized of no real estate but his home farm, if we omit one right of land in Starksboro, and another in Medway or Mendon.

Bowker died between the 10th of April and the 2d of Sept., 1784. There was no burial ground in Rutland then, except the one at Rutland Centre, and somewhere in that public acre his remains were buried. The Rev. Jacob Wood, a revivalist, attended his funeral. The funeral procession had nearly completed its walk of two miles when Mr. Wood suddenly leaped upon a stump, and turning towards the mourners and their friends, cried, "Hark! at

the day of judgment it will be an honor to be a Christian:" then jumped down and silently walked with the rest towards the graveyard.

We regret that the grave of Vermont's great Jurist, Nathaniel Chipman, is unhonored by any monument, obelisk, tablet or slab; yet that disgrace *can* be removed; but our regret is sadder, because unavailing, when we consider that the grave of the president of those conventions that gave Vermont her political existence and form, is not only unhonored, but literally unknown.

Notwithstanding the numerous and responsible offices held by Bowker, he died almost as honorably poor as Aristides: his whole estate being appraised at about \$ 1750. a very moderate competence, even in those frugal days.— But whatever else he left or failed to leave, the fragrance of a good name embalms his memory: tradition breathes not the slightest mist upon his fair fame. Mrs. Mercy Smith, a member of the first family settled in town, declared him to be "one of the finest of men, and religious." Wm. McConnell, a neighbor, asserted that "he was the only man around here that knew anything—justice, judge, representative, deacon, &c." The late H. Strong, another neighbor, said, "Joseph Bowker was one of the committee of safety; he was greatly looked up to for counsel, much esteemed for his great and excellent qualities, for many years the most considerable public man in town, and, during the troubles of the war and the negotiations with Canada, he was always resorted to, solely for counsel and advice." The Rev. Dr. Heman Ball, who came to Rutland about twelve years after Bowker's death, leaves on record this casual testimony: "Judge Bowker, who was often mentioned to me in language of much respect."

Who does not wish that photography had been invented by Adam, and never since a lost art, that we degenerate moderns might gaze upon the features of the mighty dead of all ages? If we imagine Bowker standing before us, about five feet and seven inches in height, stoutly built, dressed in his favorite suit of blue,—blue coat, blue overcoat, blue vest, blue breeches, sometimes varied with cotton and linen breeches, and sometimes, again, with leather breeches, long stockings, silver buttons, silver stock buckle, silver bosom brooch, silver knee buckles and silver shoe buckles, we shall, perhaps, have the best likeness now attainable, of "this fine old New England gentleman, all of the olden school."

REV. BENAHAH ROOTS.

BY REV. ALDACE WALKER, D. D.

Rev. Benajah Roots, one of the first settled pastors in Vermont, was born in 1726, in Woodbury, Ct. Of his early life I can ascertain nothing. He was graduated in 1754 at Princeton College, N. J., with 19 classmates, 12 of whom became ministers. He studied divinity with Dr. Belamy of Bethlehem, Ct. In 1756 he was employed to preach in Simsbury, Ct., and was ordained there, Aug. 10, 1757, and remained 15 years. During his last few years there, there was much difficulty. February, 1770, a council was called by mutual desire, to hear and give their sentiments upon sundry exceptions said members had to make to some of Mr. Roots' doctrines, and also to some instances of his conduct relative to church discipline. No formal charges were made against their pastor; but there were some supposed matters of difference, and grounds of complaint. The "result" of the council, and a "A few brief Remarks" in reply, by Mr. Roots, were published that year.

On reviewing the points of difference in doctrine, as presented by the "Result of Council," and the "Brief Remarks," the conclusion is forced upon us, that according to the principles of Orthodoxy as now understood in New England, he stands high above his judges—as he certainly does in comprehensiveness and clearness of thought, and command of language. And one can hardly read the pamphlets referred to without the reflection that, however it may be with the vaunted Ecumenical Council, Congregational councils may err. The council does not intimate that there is any occasion for the dissolution of the pastoral relation. A hope is expressed that "One and all will study the things that make for peace and mutual edification."

He was dismissed the next summer after this Consociation, and soon after came to Vermont. The early settlers in Rutland were most of them from Simsbury and neighboring towns. The way was open to emigrate with some of his flock, and once more become their pastor. Here he gathered the West Rutland church, though it was organized near the Centre, October 26, 1773,—the first Congregational church organized in the county, and the second on the west side of the mountains in the State.

The sermon which Mr. Roots preached was printed. In the preface he says he knows of but one settled Congregational minister, in the whole region of country between Massachusetts and

Canada, and the Hudson and Connecticut rivers. There were at that time about 30 families in the town. As near as can be ascertained, he engaged to preach for 5 years, and take the lot of land reserved for the first settled minister for his compensation, though the land according to the original designation became his of right at the time of his installation. He fulfilled the contract on his part, though the latter part of the time his health was poor. It is erroneously stated in the history of congregational ministers and churches, of Rutland county, published in the Quarterly Register, that "the settlement right, coming into his hands in consequence of his installment, became property of very considerable value to his family." This statement was made, it is presumed, under the apprehension that this "settlement right" was the lot of land upon which Mr. Roots and family lived; which is one of the most valuable farms in the town. But an examination of the true record shows that this lot, with another of 100 acres on the opposite side of Otter Creek, and 400 acres of uncultivated land, in the township were purchased by him, and deeded to him, before he moved to Rutland, for £195, paid in hand.—The "minister's lot" was located near the N. E. corner of the town, among lands which, until within 20 years, have been regarded as having little more than a nominal value.

After 5 years, some feeling is said to have arisen among the people, because their pastor was unwilling to preach longer without further compensation, and other ministers were employed, to some extent; but he is supposed to have officiated most of the time, when he was able, till his death, in about 14 years. The church first consisted of 14 members; for 12 years there were but six added. This embraces the Revolutionary war period; not a time of prosperity to any of our churches.

In 1784–5 there was a revival which brought in 49 new members. About 4 years before the colony had left to establish the church and society in the East Parish, the pastor's residence was 2 or 3 miles distant from the church; and frequently, on account of poor health, he was unable to attend. One Sabbath when thus known to be ill, and not expected, he rode up. When some of the brethren expressed surprise at seeing him out, he replied, that he *dare not stay at home, for it was strongly impressed upon his mind that the Lord would be there.* His people thought they never heard their pastor preach as he did that Sabbath; thus commenced that refreshing from the presence of the Lord

which changed the whole aspect of the community, and gave strength and stability to the church. Mr. Roots labored with all his heart, assisted, part of the time, by Rev. Asa Burton of Thetford, and Rev. Joel Swift, soon after settled in Bennington: but he was doing his last work. Consumption had marked him; slowly he sank down into his rest, to sleep with the generation to which he had preached. His grave-stone informs us that he died March 15, 1787, in his 62d year.

From the little left of Mr. Roots' writings, it may be gathered that he was a man of strong mind, comprehensive views and sound scholarship. He received the degree of A. M. from his Alma Mater, and also from Yale and Dartmouth. In Rutland he acquired the reputation of a strict disciplinarian, in church matters, offence having been given to some by the excommunication of a prominent member. As a preacher he is said not to have been eloquent in manner, but he gave plain utterance to important and well arranged truth; and he spake in earnest. The aged man in Simsbury, before referred to, says, "After he had been settled some years in Rutland, he came back on a visit and preached, from Luke, iv. 16-20. This discourse was very appropriate, and excited much interest." The sermon preached at the organization of the church, in Rutland, may be taken as a specimen of his style. He speaks of it as having been prepared in the wilderness, without the ordinary helps which ministers have; and he consents to its publication because he expects many of them will be scattered in the wilderness, where books are scarce; and, he continues, "if they may be of service to form, in the mind of any, just sentiments of the true church of Christ, and awaken in them an earnest solicitude to belong to this church, my end, in some measure, will be accomplished." The sermon is certainly not such an one as we are sometimes given to understand are needed to "interest" the people in our new settlements, at the West. But I have no doubt those strong sinewed, strong minded men, who have turned aside, for a day, from the rugged labors of the field, to establish gospel institutions for themselves, and their descendants, could follow out its reasonings, and appreciate its truths, and thus doing were both interested and profited.

ISRAEL SMITH,

The fourth Governor of Vermont, was born in

Suffield, Ct., the 4th day of April, 1759, and graduated at Yale College in 1781.

He first came to Vermont in 1783, and immediately commenced the practice of law at Rupert, in the county of Bennington. He was the representative from that town to the Legislature of Vermont during the years 1785, '88, '89 and '90, and was, in 1786, elected one of the justices of the peace for that county; this being the first election of that officer under the State government. In 1789 he, together with Isaac Tichenor, Stephen R. Bradley, Nathaniel Chipman, Elijah Paine, Ira Allen and Stephen Jacob were appointed commissioners "to ascertain, agree to, ratify and confirm, a jurisdictional or boundary line between the State of New York and the State of Vermont, and to adjust and finally determine all and every matter and thing, which, in any wise, obstruct a union of this State with the United States." Having accomplished the object of their appointment, he was chosen a delegate to the Convention which assembled at Bennington January, 1791, to consummate the measure, by ratifying the constitution of the United States.

Soon after the close of the Convention, and during the same year, he removed to Rutland, deeming it a better field for the practice of his profession; but in the fall of 1791, Vermont being now one of the United States, and entitled to two representatives in Congress, he was elected with great unanimity to represent the district composed of the towns west of the Mountains, and was re-elected in 1793, and again in '95. In the spring of '97 he was again a candidate for re-election; but having identified himself with the anti-Federal party, then beginning to be known as *Republicans*, he was defeated. In the fall of the same year, however, he was elected to represent the town of Rutland in the State Legislature; and on the assembling of that body it was found that there had been a change in the political atmosphere of the State, and that the Republicans were in the majority, and he was elected chief justice of the Supreme Court.

It was, says one of the historians of Vermont, during the session of the Legislature of 1798, "that proscription on account of political opinion was first practised in the distribution of civil offices in Vermont. Israel Smith, who held the office of chief justice of the State, and who was a man of uncorrupted integrity and virtue, was dropped on account of his attachment to the Republican party, and another person chosen in his stead."

In 1801 Judge Smith was the candidate of the Republican party for Governor, and was defeated for that office; but during the same year was again elected to represent the western district of Vermont in Congress: at the close of that term, March 4, 1803, he took his seat in the Senate of the United States, having been elected to that position the October previous.

In October, 1807, having been by the people elected governor of the State, he resigned his seat in the United States Senate. In his message he called the attention of the Legislature to the penal code of the State, and recommended the abolition of corporal punishment for minor offences, and the substitution of imprisonment in lieu thereof. The Legislature acted upon his recommendation, and passed the laws necessary to that end. He held the office of Governor but a single year.

In the act passed Nov. 1, 1800, incorporating Middlebury College, he was named one of the *Fellows* or Trustees, and continued as such till his death, which occurred at his residence in Rutland, the 2d of December, 1810, at the age of 51.

His son, William Douglas Smith, an attorney of Rutland, graduated at Middlebury College in 1804, and was clerk of the House of Representatives of Vermont, from 1809 till his death, Feb. 22, 1822, in the 37th year of his age.—*Published in Rutland Daily Herald*, 1857.

MORTALITY OF THE RUTLAND COUNTY BAR, FROM MARCH 10, 1861, TO MARCH 28, 1866.

Charles L. Williams, practised in Brandon and Rutland—died at Rutland March 10, 1861, aged 40.

Edgar L. Ormsbee, Rutland, died Nov. 24, 1861, aged 56.

Benjamin F. Langdon, Castleton, died May 31, 1862, aged 64.

Almon Warner, Poultney and Castleton, died at Castleton, July 14, 1862, aged 70.

Isaac T. Wright, Castleton, died October 12, 1862, aged 52.

Zimri Howe, Poultney and Castleton, died at Castleton, July 11, 1863, aged 76.

Samuel D. Wing, Brandon, died October 30, 1863, aged 40.

Charles Linsley, Rutland, died at Middlebury, Nov. 3, 1863, aged 68.

Obadiah Noble, Timmouth, died March 6, '64, aged 87.

James R. Newell, Pittsford, died Aug. 20, '64, aged 55

Robert Pierpoint, Rutland, died Sept. 23, '64, aged 73.

Spencer Green, Danby, died in the hospital, at Point of Rocks, Maryland, Dec. 27, 1864.

Horace Allen, Poultney and Rutland, died at St. Paul, Minnesota, May 3, 1865, aged 42.

Gordon Newell Pittsford, died July 3, 1865, aged 67.

Ambrose L. Brown, Rutland, died Sept. 22, 1865, aged 69 years and 11 months.

James L. Harris, Poultney, died March 11, 1866, aged 78.

Solomon Foot, Rutland, died at Washington, D. C. March 28, 1866, aged 64.

COL. JESSE GOVE,

Son of Nathaniel and Esther (Tyler) Gove, was born in Bennington, Feb. 20, 1783, and fitted with Samuel Watson, Esq., of Rutland. He read law with Cephias Smith, Jr., Esq., of Rutland—was admitted to the Rutland county Bar at the March term of 1818, and thereafter resided in Rutland. He married, Jan. 4, 1809, Sophia Ingersoll. In 1809 he was appointed Clerk of the United States District and Circuit Courts for the District of Vermont, and held the office till his death. He was appointed Postmaster at Rutland, April 9, 1841. He also attained the rank of colonel in the militia.

RUTLAND GRADUATES AT MIDDLEBURY COLLEGE.

Class of 1804.—THOMAS E. HALE; went to Portland, Me., to reside with an uncle—became a lawyer, and settled in Castine, Me., where he died subsequent to the war of 1812.

Class of 1807.—MILLS PURDY, born in West Rutland, Sept. 19, 1788, and fitted at Addison county Grammar School. He was preceptor of St. Albans Academy a few months in 1807-8; read law in Granville and Champlain, N. Y., and, in 1818, commenced practice in Malone, N. Y. While suffering from great mental depression and miserable health, he went to visit friends in Plattsburgh, N. Y., and there shot himself, Nov. 6, 1813.

1808.—GUSTAVUS D. CHIPMAN, once a merchant in West Bloomfield, and went thence to Middlebury, N. Y.

1813.—ABIEL PETTIBONE MEAD, born in Rutland, April 12, 1789; read medicine with Edw'd Tudor, M. D., of Middlebury; attended lectures in Philadelphia, Pa.; practised in Middlebury a few months—read law with Hon. Chauncey Langdon of Castleton, and practised there till his death, July 28, 1839. He was Register of Probate for the district of Fairhaven from 1814 to '23, and '29 to '37; representative from Castleton from 1831 to '33; States attorney for Rutland county from 1829 to '35.

1816.—AMBROSE LINCOLN BROWN, born in Cheshire, Mass., Oct. 25, 1795, and fitted at Castleton Academy. He read law with Hon. C. K. Williams, LL. D., of Rutland; practised

in Rutland, 1819-'37; was engaged in paper-making and bookselling, 1837-41, part of which time he was editor of the Rutland Herald:—since 1844 has been a civil engineer. He was judge of Probate for the district of Rutland, in 1832-'35, and '38-'39; represented the town of Rutland 1834-'35; assistant clerk of the House of Representatives, 1841; engrossing clerk, '42, '43 and '44; judge of Rutland county court, '44-'47. He resides in Rutland (1853.)

1819.—PUTNAM TARRANT WILLIAMS was born in Rutland, February, 1799, and fitted with Samuel Walker, Esq., of Rutland, and at Castleton Academy. He was a teacher in Rutland a short time—in Edenton, Ga., 2 years; read law while teaching; practised in Mobile, Ala., one year—in Jefferson county, Miss., till his death in 1835. He was State's attorney for Jefferson county 4 years, and at the time of his death was a member of the Legislature.

1821.—HENRY BROWN HOOKER was born in Rutland, August, 1802. He was a teacher in Alabama in 1821-'22; studied at Andover Theological Seminary, '22-'25; was a missionary in South Carolina in '25-'26; pastor of the Congregational church, Lanesborough, Mass., '27-'37—in Falmouth, Mass., since '37. (1853) He has written several works for publication by the Sabbath school and tract societies.

1823.—JOHN BLISS SHAW was born in Rutland, May 23, 1798; fitted at Castleton Academy; read theology with Rev. Charles Walker, D. D., (then) of Rutland, (afterward of Pittsford) and Rev. Lemuel Haynes, (then) of Granville, N. Y.; preached in Hartford, N. Y., 6 years—in Romeo, Mich., 2 years, and in Norwalk, Ct., 2 years; was agent for the Tract Society and Bethel cause nearly 2 years; preached in Fairhaven nearly 5 years—in Hoosic, N. Y., from 1850 to '53.

1826.—LUTHER SHAW, born in Rutland July 4, 1800; fitted at Castleton Academy; was preceptor of an academy at North Granville, N. Y., 1826-'27; studied in Auburn Theo. Sem. 3 years; since then has been a Presbyterian clergyman in Michigan. He has preached in Romeo, Belletabor, Algonac, and is now ('53) in Ray, Michigan.

1827.—LUCIUS MARO PURDY, from West Rutland, became an Episcopal clergyman; has officiated in Poultney; was for a time tutor in Trinity College; is now (1853) a rector in St. Martinsville, La.

1829.—WILLIAM TODD PAGE, born in Rutland, Nov. 17, 1809; fitted at Castleton and Chester Academies; read law with William H.

Ormsbee of Rutland, 1829-'31; practised in Carmi, Ill., 1832-'36; then became cashier of the Branch of the State Bank at Carmi, where he still resides, and is engaged in mercantile pursuits.

1832.—JAMES MEACHAM, born in Rutland, Aug. 16, 1810; teacher in Castleton and St. Albans Academics, 1832-'34; studied at Andover Theological Seminary, 1834-'36; tutor in Middlebury College, 1836-'38; Congregational pastor in New Haven, 1838-'46; professor of rhetoric and English literature in Middlebury College; member of Congress since 1849, (1853.) [See extract of speech of Hon. Jas. Meacham, Vol. I., p. 63.]

HENRY HALL, born in Rutland 1814; was a teacher in Reisterstown, Md., 1835-'36; read law in Rutland with E. L. Ormsbee, Esq., 1836-'39, since which he has practised in Rutland; register of probate for the district of Rutland since '40—resides in Rutland.

1835.—SAMUEL ROWLEY THRALL, born in Rutland, Jan. 1, 1808; fitted at West Rutland Academy—was a teacher in Potsdam Academy, N. Y., 1835-'36; studied at Andover Theological Sem., '36-'38, and part of the next year; preached in Perkinsville and Wells River, Vt., 1839-'42; was pastor of the Congregational church at Wells River, '42-'47; preached in Hubbardton some years; is now (1853) in Cuttingsville. He has published one sermon.

JAMES DAVIE BUTLER was born in Rutland, March 15, 1815, and fitted at Wilbraham Academy, Mass. He studied at New Haven Theo. Sem., 1836-'37; was tutor in Middlebury College 5 years; graduated at Andover Theo. Sem. 1840; was Abbot resident at Andover some time; made the tour of Europe, June, '42 to December, '43; preached in various places—was professor of languages and English literature in Norwich University till '47, then pastor of the Congregational church at Wells River till '51; in Danvers, Mass., '51-'52; in 1853, pastor in Cincinnati, O.—has published two or three addresses. [See Autobiographic Sketch, with poems, page 1105]

1837.—HENRY PAGE, born in Rutland June 27, 1817; became a merchant in '47; resided in Woodbury, Ill.

HENRY AARON SHELDON, born in Rutland, 1816; fitted at West Rutland and Castleton Academies; was a teacher in Virginia two or three years—in North Carolina about 7 years; was a lumber merchant in New York till '49, when he removed to California.

1838.—GEORGE FITCH RUGGLES, from Rut-

land not long since (1853)—engaged in mercantile pursuits in Boston, Mass.

1840.—GEORGE PAGE, born in Rutland May 29, 1820; received the degree of M. D. at Yale College, '43; has practised in Rutland, in Covington, Ky., and in Crown Point, N. Y.

1842.—EBER DOUGLAS MONGER, born in West Rutland, Aug. 24, 1818; was a teacher in Shoreham and Castleton, '42-'46; then tutor in Middlebury College till his death in West Rutland, Aug. 18, '47. He had commenced reading medicine.

1842.—HENRY WATKINS, born in West Rutland; fitted at the Academy in that place; was teacher in St. Lawrence Academy, Potsdam, N. Y., 1842-'45; read law with H. L. Knowles, Esq.; is engaged ('53) in the furnace business and in trade, in Potsdam, N. Y.

1847.—DANIEL DANKS GORHAM, born in West Rutland, 1819; fitted at Castleton Seminary; was preceptor of Champlain Academy, N. Y., '47-'50; since then ('53) of Malone, N. Y.

NEWSPAPERS AND PUBLICATIONS OF RUTLAND COUNTY.

BY HIRAM M. MOTT.

It is my province to deal with the local press, or that portion which the people of Rutland county support and have supported within their history. The newspapers and publications of Rutland county are as numerous as could be found anywhere, supported by an equal population, and their quality is seldom surpassed in New England, even in more populous and wealthy sections. Some of her older editors and authors have been men of uncommon ability, ranking high among their fellows, and have occupied positions of importance in the State. Most of her publications have been self-sustaining,—to the credit of the county be it said,—and all of them at present are in a flourishing condition.

Newspapers have been issued from 5 towns: Rutland, Brandon, Poultney, Castleton and Fairhaven. In Castleton and Fairhaven there are none at present. In Brandon and Poultney there is one, each—both weekly. In Rutland there are two, both of which are daily and weekly.

RUTLAND NEWSPAPERS.

"The Herald of Vermont; or, Rutland Courier," was first issued June 18, 1792, and was the first paper in Rutland. Anthony Haswell was editor and proprietor. It lived but three months, when its office was burned.

"The Farmer's Library" was commenced in

1773, and continued nearly two years, during which time Matthew Lyon of Fairhaven, was proprietor.

The "Rutland Herald" was started Dec. 8, 1794—being but a continuation of 'The Farmers' Library, Judge Samuel Williams and Rev. Samuel Williams. LL. D., having purchased the establishment—and this paper still exists. The Williamses published the paper for several years, after which the publishers were: William Fay, Fay & Davison, Fay, Davison & Burt, Ephraim Maxham, and Fay, Brown & Co., until '39, when Maj. Fay died. After that the publishers were Horace T. White, White & Guernsey, Geo. H., Beaman, L. Barney, and Chauncey H. Hayden, till it became the property of the family of the present proprietor. The proprietors have since been, G. A. Tuttle & Co., Tuttle & Gay, Tuttle, Gay & Co., Tuttle & Co., Tuttle & Redington, Albert H. Tuttle; and at present (1875) the Herald Association, (composed of Albert H. Tuttle and Rev. S. B. Pettengill.) the latter having been proprietors since '74.

The Daily Herald was first issued April 29, 1861, and is yet published. The Weekly Herald is now the oldest paper* in Vermont, as well as one of the largest and best, and claims an extensive circulation.

The Rutland Daily and Weekly Globe was started in the spring of 1873, by a corporation known as the "Globe Paper Company." Henry Clark, Esq., has been managing Editor from the beginning, and Chauncey K. Williams Editor-in-chief, nearly since its commencement. Though young in years, it has met with encouraging success, having a large monied backing, and earnest friends in different parts of the county. It is of about the same size as the Herald, reaching a good circulation.

George A. Tuttle, in his address at the Rutland Centennial celebration, October 5, 1870, from which some of my facts regarding Rutland newspapers are taken, says that "The other papers have been, the 'Union Whig,' first issued in 1849, and published for about two years; the 'Rutland Courier,' † first issued Aug. 14, '57, by John Cain, and continued to to-day; the 'Rutland Independent,' ‡ commenced July, '66, and still continued. There have also been published at various times, and for short periods, the 'Rural Magazine,' a literary publication;

* Except, perhaps, the Bennington Gazette.

† Merged into the Rutland Globe, with the Independent, in the spring of 1873.

‡ Merged into the Rutland Globe, with the Courier, in the spring of 1873.

the 'Vermont Courier,' the 'Vermont Farmer,' the 'Guard of American Liberty,' 'What's the News?' and several other papers of minor importance."

RUTLAND MARBLE INTERESTS.

A BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF MARBLE—WHAT IT IS AND ITS CHARACTERISTICS—THE GREAT BELT OF METAMORPHIC ROCKS THROUGH VERMONT; A SKETCH OF THE VARIOUS MARBLE COMPANIES OF RUTLAND; A STATEMENT OF THEIR PRODUCTIVENESS. ORIGINALLY PREPARED FOR AND PUBLISHED IN THE RUTLAND HERALD; REVISED AND CONTRIBUTED TO THE "GAZETTEER,"

BY L. W. REDINGTON ESQ.

Fortunate it is for Rutland that within her limits are situated so many extensive marble works, mills and quarries. The marble interest has accomplished a great deal towards the growth and prosperity of Rutland and Rutland county; the marble interest has extended the reputation of this section of Vermont throughout the country: the marble interest has brought capital, labor, and increased productiveness, into the county; hence the citizens of Rutland cannot too highly appreciate, nor too superlatively value the importance of the marble works, mills, and quarries that are situated in their midst, and are performing such an important part in developing and increasing the resources and wealth of Rutland.

A few years ago, comparatively speaking, there was no material difference in the population and prospects, respectively, of Rutland and Burlington. Rutland was more centrally, and therefore, advantageously located; yet Burlington had some enterprising men in her midst, and most important of all, Lake Champlain at her doors. Fortunate circumstances, natural capabilities for certain specialties, and some enterprise on the part of the inhabitants, has made Burlington what she is to-day, and enabled her to outstrip Rutland in the race for priority. And yet Rutland is not so far behind as might be supposed from a comparison of the statistics and records of both towns, for Burlington has, to a great extent, a floating population—especially connected with her lumbering interests. Her public buildings and private residences are not superior to those of Rutland, and a comparison as to the wealth of the two towns would not result unfavorably for Rutland.

And now, this being so, it but requires an increased interest, on the part of our citizens, in the development of our resources, in the inauguration of manufacturing enterprises, especially in the extension of our railroad facilities,

and in the prosperity of our marble interests, to make Rutland the first town in the State.

A great deal has been written and said about marble. We do not propose in this article to enter into a lengthy, elaborate and scientific description of marble, and the manner in which it is found in its various geological formations; but simply to make a few explanatory remarks about the different kinds of marble, its characteristics, &c., before we enter upon a description of the marble pertaining to Rutland, and what is being done here in the matter of annual productiveness.

MARBLE.—"Generally, any limestone that can be obtained in large, sound blocks, and is susceptible of a good polish, is marble; and the only marble that is not limestone is the serpentine and the verd antique."

Marble is composed of carbonate of lime; its specific gravity is something more than 2.7, and a cubic foot will weigh about 180 pounds. It is not a hard substance, and therefore furnishes an easy surface for the chisel and mallet. The variability of marble is great, as regards its color and contexture, though its composition is essentially the same. When it is found in the palaeozoic formations, "it resembles a sedimentary rock; its colors are also variegated, and it is sometimes of brecciated structure."—When found in the azoic group it is to a great degree a pure white kind of limestone, having a chrysaline granular texture, with the appearance of loaf sugar when broken, and when of fine texture is mostly used for statuary.

Marble is generally classified as follows: 1. The simple or single colored marble. 2. The variegated. 3. The brecciated. 4. The lumachella, or fossiliferous. The simple or white marble and the variegated are what especially pertain to Rutland and vicinity, and the great belt of metamorphic rocks through this State, furnishes numerous places for the working of white marbles. "The quarries of Rutland furnish marble of exceedingly delicate texture and purity of whiteness, and the blocks are large and sound, and quite as beautiful as the statuary marble of Carrara."

The variegated marble is also very popular. It is characterized by its veins, spots, etc. This and the brecciated frequently commingle or run together, so that no distinction can be made. Beautiful specimens of the variegated or brecciated marble are now found in Vermont; and our State and town furnish the most beautiful marble of this class of any locality in America.

The first opening in the line of the Rutland

quarries was made in 1840, by Wm. F. Barnes. Previous to this Jackman and Sherman had opened what was called the Blanchard quarry, south of the Rutland quarries, which was soon after abandoned. The discovery of marble in Rutland dates back to the early settlement of the surrounding country, but it was only taken off from the surface in small pieces when first worked. The *quarrying* of marble dates forward from the opening made by Barnes. The following is a list of the principal firms, most of whom are at present working extensive

QUARRIES IN RUTLAND COUNTY.

Brandon Statuary Marble Company, Brandon; George E. Hall, Pittsford; Pittsford Quarry Marble Company; Flint, Johnson & Co., (Eureka Marble Company,) Rutland; Sutherland Falls Marble Company, S. Falls; John Adair, and Montague & Adair, Wallingford; Gilson, Clement & Woodfin, Rutland Marble Company, Sheldons & Slason, Sherman, Adams & Williams, Pierce & Co., (Manhattan,) W. Rutland; Clement & Son, Centre; Ripley Sons, (supplied by Rutland Marble Company); Columbian Marble Company, Rutland.

The following Quarries were once worked, but have been abandoned:

American Marble Company, Green Mountain do., and Old Hyde Quarry do., W. Rutland.

These Quarries are situated south-west of the Rutland Quarries. They were abandoned on account of the unsoundness of the marble. A description of all the above mentioned quarries cannot now be given, but only of those which are situated in the town of Rutland. We will first mention and describe the works of the

COLUMBIAN MARBLE COMPANY,

which are situated just west of East Creek, a short distance past the West Street railroad crossing. The marble that is produced and sold by this company is classified as the variegated, or clouded marble. It is beautifully veined and striated, and is annually increasing in public favor and popularity.

THE OFFICERS of this company are: president, Dr. Gordon, Plymouth, Mass.; superintendent, L. Young; treasurer, R. Barrett, both of Rutland.

THE QUARRY.—The quarry belonging to this company was opened about five years ago. It was originally opened by the North Rutland Marble Company, and was sold by the latter to the Columbian Marble Company, about twenty months ago. It is situated at Humphrey's Cove, one mile this side of Sutherland Falls. The dip of the quarry is at an angle of 40 degrees,

but will probably vary after further boring. As far as this company have bored, they have found a total of 98 feet in one vein of marble, the classification of the latter being as follows: 36 feet of light clouded monumental marble; 24 feet of light clouded building marble; 38 feet of dark variegated marble.

Fourteen feet of the dark variegated, and 23 feet of the light clouded monumental marble has not yet been worked. In the quarry two diamond channeling machines and one gadding machine are used. Some beautiful specimens of marble are produced from this quarry—especially pertaining to the colored or variegated marble—which is exquisitely veined, shaded and spotted. The dark marble from this quarry is used largely for inside finish, for pedestals, statuary, mantles and wainscoting. It can be classified, generally, as "fancy marble."

The cost of carting the marble from the quarry to the mill is 50 cents per ton.

THE MILL is a substantial looking structure, and contains nine gangs of saws—Merriman's patent—which are kept running night and day. The marble is sawed by feeding smooth iron saws with sand and water. The water, which, with the sand, feeds the saws, is pumped up from the creek in the vicinity. The mill is driven by one of Brown's 80 horse power engines, from Fitchburg, Mass.

MEN EMPLOYED—This company employs about 70 men around their quarry and mill.

PRODUCTION.—The production per annum is something over 25,000 cubic feet, or 150,000 feet, superficial measure, 2 inches in thickness. The marble works of RIPLEY SONS are among the oldest in Rutland. It was 29 years ago that the first firm of Wm. Y. Ripley and Wm. F. Barnes was started. This was changed to Wm. Y. Ripley, and this was followed by Ripley and Son; and then, at the close of the war, the senior partner retired and was succeeded by the present firm of William Y. W. Ripley and Edward H. Ripley, under the firm of Ripley Sons. THEIR MARBLE is supplied to them from the property of the "Rutland Marble Company," under contract originally made with Wm. F. Barnes, in 1850.

THE MILLS.—Connected with this company are two mills propelled by water—one known as the "north mill," built in 1844, and one of the oldest mills in Rutland—and the other the "south mill," built in 1852.

The first mill has six gangs, and is run by a 34 inch Tyler wheel. The south mill has eight gangs, and is run by two over-shot wheels.

The latter mill is now being rebuilt. The mills run night and day. The water for the supply of the mills is brought from the head of the rapids by a canal half a mile in length, with a fall of 11 feet.

EMPLOYEES.—There are 23 men employed about the mills and yard. Five men have been here uninterruptedly for 25 years. Mr. Wm. Kimball, who has charge of the Mendon property, has been in the employ of Mr. Ripley for the past 37 years, and for 25 years without losing a day.

PRODUCTION.—The production of this company amounts to about 25,000 cubic feet, or 150,000 feet superficial measure, 2 inches in thickness, per annum. Particular attention is given to monumental stock.

A short distance from Ripley & Sons is the mill of CLEMENT & SONS. This firm stands amongst the oldest. The mills and offices are situated in Centre Rutland, in the vicinity of the lofty railroad bridge. The partners are, C. Clement, of Centre Rutland, and W. C. Clement and Percival W. Clement, of Rutland. The senior partner has been engaged in the business at this place for the past 22 years. The firm was, originally, Barnes, Clement & Gilmore; was then changed to Clement & Gilmore; and, for the past 10 or 12 years has consisted of Clement & Sons. The quarry is situated at W. Rutland, adjoining one of the Rutland Marble Company's quarries, and it is leased from the latter company by Clement & Sons. This quarry has been opened and producing marble for the last 5 years. The deposit that the company are now working is 35 feet in thickness, and consists of 12 strata or layers. The angle at which they are quarrying is about 40 degrees. The marble obtained from this quarry can be simply classified as the "Rutland marble," which is well known throughout the country. The Diamond Channeling Machine is used in the quarry.

The cost of transporting marble from the quarry to the mill, in Centre Rutland, is 60 cents per ton. The sales of this company are mostly in thin stuff to wholesale dealers in New York. The mill, in Centre Rutland, is a solid structure, and contains 16 gangs of saws—part of them Merriman's patent. The old mill contained 12 gangs; but an addition was made 5 years ago, of 4 new gangs. The mill runs night and day, and is propelled by water power—the latter having a fall of 23 feet.

EMPLOYEES.—There are employed about the quarry and mill from 75 to 100 men. Several

of the men are "old stagers," having been with Mr. Clement for 22 years.

PRODUCTION.—Clement and Sons produce about 42,000 cubic feet per annum, or 250,000, superficial measure, 2 inches in thickness.

SHELDONS & SLASON.—This firm ranks next to Ripley Sons on the scale of age. The firm consists of Charles Sheldon of Rutland, Charles H. Slason of West Rutland, John A. Sheldon of Rutland, and Charles H. Sheldon of West Rutland. The senior partner, Charles Sheldon, has been engaged in the business here for the past 25 years. The firm was originally Sheldon, Morgan & Co., and then Sheldon, Morgan & Slason; and, since 1857, Sheldons & Slason. The quarries are under the supervision of Hiram A. Smith, who has been with the company for the past 19 years. The mill is under the superintendence of George Washington Freeman, who has retained his present position for 20 years. The quarries that are worked by this firm are 4 in number. The last quarry was opened several years ago. The layers in this quarry dip to the east, at an angle of 45 degrees at the surface. The marble is mostly cut by hand, by the use of the ball drill. The marble taken from this quarry is particularly devoted to monumental stock, and 2, 3, and 4 inch headstone.

In the month of May 1873, this firm shipped 110 cars of marble, which is a remarkable shipment, regarding the time in which this quantity was shipped. This marble of course comes under the classification of "Rutland marble." The mill is substantially built, and is situated at the quarries. Its dimensions are 240 feet by 80. It contains 24 gangs of saws, Merriman's patent, and is run night and day. It is propelled by a double engine, of 200 horse power, manufactured by C. H. Brown & Co., of Fitchburg, and engineered by E. Shepard and C. J. Lee. Since writing the above, Sheldons & Slason have erected a new mill, adjoining the other, which contains 8 gangs of saws.

This firm employ 225 men in connection with their mills, quarries, work-shops and marble yards. Several of the men have worked for this establishment for the last 23 years. The production of this company varies from 360,000 to 400,000 feet per annum, superficial measure, 2 inches in thickness. Connected with the establishment, and situated near the mill, is the store of H. H. Brown & Co. Mr. Brown has been located in the same place for the past 18 years. The sales last year amounted to \$80,000.

Adjoining Sheldons & Slason are the works

of Gilson, Clement & Woodfin. This firm consists of W. Clement, E. P. Gilson, of Centre Rutland, and John Woodfin. This property was formerly owned by Adams & Allen, of Fairhaven. The quarry adjoins that of the Rutland Marble Co. It was opened 15 years ago by Adams & Allen, of Fairhaven. The dip of the quarry varies; it has been perpendicular, but has, at present, an angle of 45 degrees. This company do not themselves work the quarry, but have a contract with the "Sullivan Machine Co.," of Claremont, N. H., to cut for them for a number of years. One Wardwell machine and two gadding machines, manufactured by said Company, are used in the quarry.

The mill is substantially built, and contains 8 gangs of saws—Merriman's patent—which are propelled by steam, by one of Brown's engines, of Fitchburg, having a capacity of 80 horse power, and running night and day. There are in all 80 men employed about the mills, quarry, sales room and marble yard. The sales of this firm are more particularly of monumental marble, and special attention is given to the same. The production, per annum, amounts to about 40,000 cubic feet, or 210,000 feet superficial measure, 2 inches in thickness.

THE RUTLAND MARBLE CO.—This company has existed for about 10 years. The superintendent is John N. Baxter, Esq., of Rutland. This company is very extensive in all its appointments and resources, and possesses a large area of marble territory. There are 4 quarries worked by the company. Their quality of marble, of course, falls under the general head of "Rutland Marble." Eight diamond channeling machines are used in their quarries, and 3 of Wardwell's machines. The marble is mostly worked into slabs, and the principal sales of the company are in thin stuff. Several other firms are supplied with marble by this company, under contract. The mill is a solid structure, and contains 24 gangs of saws (Merriman's patent), running night and day. Its engine was made by the well-known firm of C. H. Brown & Co., of Fitchburg. It has a capacity of 200 horse power.

In connection with their extensive works in West Rutland, this company have also a branch mill, of 8 gangs, at Salem, New York, known as the Baxter Manufacturing Company. There are employed in connection with the mill and quarries, 250 men. The products of this company amount to about 60,000 cubic feet, or 260,000 feet, superficial measure, 2 inches in thickness, per annum. A short distance above

the mill of the Rutland Marble Co., is situated the quarry of

SHERMAN, ADAMS & WILLIAMS. The firm consists of Carlos Sherman, B. F. Adams, and S. Williams, all of Castleton. Their office is situated at Castleton village; their quarry at W. Rutland, and their mills at Castleton and Hydeville. The senior partner of this firm, Mr. Sherman, has been engaged in the marble business here for the past 32 years. It was in 1833 that Moses Jackman and Smith Sherman made the first opening, for marble, that was ever made, to any great extent, in Rutland. This, their crucial experiment, was undertaken in the vicinity of the quarries which are now known as lying on the "south side of the main road." Afterwards, Mr. Carlos Sherman entered into the business, and, in 1857, the firm of "Sherman, Holly & Adams," sprung into existence, which was changed, in 1862, to "Sherman, Adams & Langdon," and, in 1873, the present firm of "Sherman, Adams & Williams," commenced. The quarry is situated in W. Rutland, and is under the supervision of Mr. L. B. Smith. It was opened in 1855. Five diamond channeling machines, 1 gadding machine, and 2 cutting machines are used in this quarry. The mills in Castleton and Hydeville contain 24 gangs of saws, Merriman's patent. From 100 to 125, men are employed about the mills. Their annual production amounts to 50,000 cubic feet, or 300,000 feet, superficial measure, 2 inches in thickness. North of Sherman, Adams & Williams' quarry are the mill and quarries of

NATHAN PIERCE, of Rutland. This establishment was formerly owned by the Manhattan Marble Co., and was purchased about a year ago from the latter by Mr. Pierce, who owned considerable of the original Manhattan stock. This quarry and mill is just getting into running order, hence it is impossible to give a full report of its present capabilities, etc. Two quarries have been opened, though but 1 is at present worked. The Wardwell cutting machine is used, and considerable is cut by hand, by the ball drill. The mill contains 8 gangs of saws, propelled by a 60 horse power engine, made by the Corliss Engine Co., of Providence, R. I. It runs night and day.

THE SUTHERLAND FALLS MARBLE CO.

The quarries and mills that are being worked by this company are among the oldest in Rutland. The marble from their quarry falls under the general head of clouded marble, and varies from a very light color to their dark mourning vein. Their light and dark mourning veins are

very popular and hence their sales are very extensive, in this quality of marble. They employ about 130 men. The officers of the company are: President, John B. Page; Secretary E. M. Saÿre; Treasurer and Manager, R. Proctor. Several quarries are being worked by the company. The oldest quarry was opened 37 years ago. In the quarries, 1 diamond channelling machine, 6 Wardwells, and 2 gadding machines are used. There are 2 mills, the upper and the lower. They contain 24 gangs of saws, all but 4 of them Merriman's patent. The mills are propelled by water, and run night and day. Their annual production amounts to about 60,000 cubic feet, or 360,000, 2 inch, superficial measure. This company also saw about 15,000 cubic feet per annum of "Rutland Marble," for Parker, Gilson & Dewey.

THE EUREKA MARBLE CO.'S works are situated at what is known as the "double road crossing," 2 miles north of Centre Rutland. This company has existed for about 3 years. Its officers are: President and Manager, Wyman Flint of Bellows Falls; Treasurer, G. H. Babbitt. The marble produced here is classified as the light clouded marble, very fine and beautiful. Some specimens are exquisitely veined and shaded, and marked with many graceful lines of light and dark blue. The company is, comparatively speaking, a new one. They employ about 20 men. The quarry is near the mill; it was opened 7 years ago. Two diamond drilling machines and 1 gadding machine are used. The mill contains 8 gangs of saws, Merriman's patent, and is run by day, but not at night, by a Ryder engine of 100 horse power. The production amounts to 15,000 or 20,000 cubic feet per annum, or 90,000 to 120,000 feet, superficial measure, 2 inches in thickness.

"The Columbian," "The Sutherland Falls," and "The Eureka" marble companies, produce what is known as the variegated or colored marble. Their quarries, however, are probably not on the same vein: consequently the color, veins, striation and variegation of their marble differs considerably. The rest of the companies, mentioned in this article, work and produce, from the same vein, the "Rutland marble."

We have thus given a *list* of the marble companies of the county, and a *description* of those of the town of Rutland. From the amount of the respective annual productions of the latter, a rough computation can be made of the amount of their annual sales, which probably exceeds \$1,000,000, by a considerable amount. The importance of the marble interest to the town

of Rutland will at once be recognized. Such and similar interests as these are what build up a town and increase the wealth of its inhabitants.

HISTORICAL INCIDENTS.

ACCOUNT OF THE MURDER OF JOSEPH GREEN, a young merchant of Rutland, by James Anthony, a hatter, and of attendant circumstances, as remembered (after the lapse of about 62 years) by SIMEON IDE.

As nearly as I can fix the date, I will state, that it was early in February, 1814, that Mr. GREEN had made his usual preparations for a trip to Boston to purchase more goods. The stage, by which he was to take passage, at that day left Rutland very early—say at three or four o'clock—in the morning; and he, as was customary with business men of that village, at about 9 o'clock of the evening, took leave of his family, with his valise in hand, and, for those times, a large sum of money in his pocket-book,—left his house to take lodgings at the hotel from which the stage started, so that he could sleep undisturbed till near the hour of starting in the morning. From what afterward appeared in evidence at the trial of Anthony, it was supposed that on his way to the stage-house Green called upon him at his hat-shop, and was there killed, stripped of his clothing and money, and his body concealed under a wood-pile in the back part of the shop.

I have the impression that it was late in the following morning that the friends of Mr. Green ascertained that he had not taken the stage for Boston; and later, before they had reason to suspect that he had met with "foul play." It was stated that Mrs. Green met Anthony on the street between 8 and 9 o'clock the next morning, and that he pleasantly saluted her with—"Good morning, Mrs. Green," and inquired as to the health of her husband and the little ones.

As soon as it was ascertained that Mr. Green had not left in the early morning's stage, the excitement among the villagers became very great. I cannot distinctly call to mind the particular circumstances which led them to suspect Anthony. A contemporary and companion of those early days, whom I have consulted—then and still a resident of Rutland—writes me that he thinks "it was several days after the murder, before the body [of Mr. G.] was discovered." He says further: "I can state from my own recollection, that Anthony's face showed evidence of his having had a severe contest with some one; and Mr. James D. Butler inquired of him how his face became so bruised? Anthony replied, that he slept upstairs in his shop—was thirsty in the night, and

in coming down stairs fell and bruised his face. Mr. Butler was not satisfied with this explanation. Elder McCuller was in Anthony's shop while Mr. Butler was making these inquiries of Anthony, and ran his cane into a pile of wood under the stairs, and feeling something unusual there, requested to have the wood removed. It was removed—there the body of Green was found, and Anthony was immediately taken into the custody of keepers." * * * "Soon after the body was discovered, his pocket-book, and all his money, were found in his own house, which led to the suspicion that Anthony had an accomplice in the deed. Anthony made a particular statement of the matter, which he delivered to Maj. Osgood: which statement was never made public—it was conjectured by many—on account of the charges it contained of the complicity of two other persons in the murder—one of whom, by the name of Warner, a shoemaker, was arrested; but no evidence was found against him, and he was discharged."

In my diary, kept while I was an operative in the office of the RUTLAND HERALD, I find the following entry, under date of March 4, 1814: "This day witnessed the trial of James Anthony for the murder of Joseph Green, both inhabitants of this village. The number of spectators who attended was immense. The accused having heard the indictment read, plead *not guilty*. The Jury, after hearing the evidence against him, and Judge Chipman's charge—having left the Court but a few minutes—returned with a verdict of *Guilty*."

And further on in my said diary, I find written as follows: "April 14, 1814. This day attended the *execution of a dead man!*—The assemblage to witness the execution of James Anthony was unprecedented in this part of the country. The village was literally filled. I was called out to do military duty on the occasion. About noon we were marched from the Green [now called the "Common,'] to the place of execution, [in the meadow, one or two hundred rods N. W. of the old original framed meetinghouse—in which, on a very cold winter-day, that year, I once heard Parson Haynes, in his high-collar'd over-coat and striped woolen mittens, preach one of his evangelical sermons, to a large congregation, warmed only by the preacher's eloquence, and here and there a lady's foot stove]—where the gallows was erected, and the same exercises were performed that would have been, had not Anthony hung himself."

On the morning of the day fixed for his execution, Anthony hung himself in jail; and the opinion prevailing at that day was, that the deputy Sheriff, who had charge of him, was guilty of gross neglect of duty—if not of complicity with the felon, in the act of self-homicide.

One of my companions of those early days, R. R. THRALL, Esq., from whose note, in reply to my inquiries the foregoing extracts are made, thinks I was mistaken in my memorandum of April 14, 1814, quoted above, relative to the 'hanging of a dead man.' He thinks it was a *live dog* they hung. He says: "The town was full of persons [men, women and children] who had assembled to view the execution. They were disappointed: but some persons were determined to gratify their desire to see an execution, and they hung a dog upon the gallows."

I did not note in my diary, that I had *seen* a dead man hung: but merely "attended," with the mass of humanity, near the place *where* such an absurd and unseemly act, as I then, (and those around me,) supposed, was to have been *officially* performed. I did not actually *see* a "dead man" or a live or dead "dog" hung on that occasion. I had been legally warned to attend, and was in the performance of my duty as a member of the "floodwood" militia, and was kept, as I desired to be kept, at a respectful distance from the main point of attraction;—and, from that day to this I have taken greater pains to keep away from, than to "witness" the execution of malefactors.

November, 1875.

HISTORICAL INCIDENTS OF THIS VICINITY.*

BY HENRY HALL.

CAPTURE OF A SCOUTING PARTY.

In May 1779, a scouting party in the service of the State, consisting of Ephraim Stevens commander, Benj. Stevens Jr., Ebenezer Hopkins, Jona. Rowley, Jr., all of Pittsford started on a reconnoitering expedition, down Lake Champlain. Having procured a skiff they rowed down the western shore, discovering no indication of the enemy the first day, except hearing one Indian *whoop*. On their return the next day, as they were approaching a point of land on the western shore, some 18 or 20 Indians, Tories and British rose up, and their leader called on the scouting party to surrender. Though within gun shot, Stevens thundered out to his men

* Published in the Rutland Herald in 1848.

to turn their boat and row for their lives for the eastern shore. The hostile party immediately jumped into a large crazy boat and began the chase with a running fire of musketry. The fire of the enemy proving harmless for awhile, our party hoped by their almost frenzied efforts to escape to the Vermont side,—but at length, an Indian with a long rifle was seen to lay down on the boat and take deliberate aim. The flash of the rifle was seen and young Rowley dropped his oar, and fell, shot through the head, while the skiff, now propelled by but one oar quickly whirled around and our little party lay at the mercy of their pursuers.

Rowley was scalped and thrown into the lake, and the other three carried as prisoners to Montreal.

Ebenezer Stevens, a young man of extraordinary strength and activity fell, in the division of the captives, to the share of the Indians. Having reached the St. Lawrence, Stevens and his captors entered a boat—as they approached the shore near Montreal, Stevens saw a party of savages drawn up in two lines facing each other with a narrow passage between them extending to a large stone house 40 or 50 rods distant—when he stepped on shore he was attacked by them with clubs and soon knocked down—holding his arms over his head to defend himself by his great strength and activity he soon rose, when a young squaw pointed to the house and cried “Run! Run!” He rushed forward on this hint and soon reached the house with little more injury. The Indians threw away their clubs and greeted him with applause, and kindness. The Indians of the village, male and female, were soon gathered together and prepared for the carousal usual on such occasions. Some of the females first took from the warriors and others all their guns, tomahawks, knives and other weapons and secreted them. Next they passed round the rum in abundance, even in open kettles—all drank freely and Stevens was urged to partake with them. He, however, drank as little as possible, being determined to remain sober and ready as far as possible, for any emergency, using much art to deceive them as to the quantity, he drank. The carousal being ended, most of the party retired, while some of them were so deeply steeped in the debauch that they had fallen fast asleep. Stevens slept but little. Soon as

morning came he was up, the Indians still asleep. Suddenly the door opened and an Indian who had not been there the night before, entered and fixed his eyes long and keenly on Stevens. Stevens immediately recognized this Indian as one of a party that visited Pittsford before the war, on a hunting expedition and one with whom he had there had some quarrel or difficulty.

This Indian soon disappeared and immediately two large stout Indians came and stood in the door, apparently as sentry. In a short time the young squaw who had befriended Stevens the day before came and stood behind these two with looks of intense sorrow and even weeping—Stevens says, “By this time I made up my mind that my old acquaintance, on Otter Creek, was determined to wreak his vengeance on me by a cruel sacrifice of my life in the barbarous manner the Indians are sometimes wont to do. I determined to place myself in the hands of a less dangerous enemy or lose my life in the attempt. I looked around for some weapon but saw none sufficient to use. I then thought I would try to pass the two Indians in a quiet and peaceable manner as if I wanted carelessly to view the premises. Slowly and awkwardly I approached the door but one of the Indians sprang forward, placed his hand on my breast, and shoved me back into the room. I quietly yielded to his push and made as though I was about to resume my seat, but as he was returning to the door I sprang with all my might and threw both prostrate on the ground, I flew like lightning through the door and the young squaw again cried “Run! Run!” but I need no urging this time. In the midst of my speed I met a small British guard, who had in custody my two companions, B. Stevens and E. Hopkins. I passed them swiftly, their officer hailed me, told me to stop and I should not be hurt. I first intended to leave them all, but taking into view all the circumstances of my situation, I concluded it would be impossible to escape, and being promised that I should receive no harm, I returned and surrendered to them.” He and his companions were soon taken to the British garrison. Here he was visited by his brother Roger Stevens who had turned Tory and was then a Captain in the British Army. Roger reproved Ephraim for joining the rebels, and disloyalty to the King.

Ephraim retorted, accusing Roger of deserting his country and cursing the King. Roger promised Ephraim the liberty of the City if he would give his word not to leave it. Ephraim spurned the offer with indignation, and the three captives were sent to prison. Here Ephraim for his praise of the Americans and contemptuous speaking of the King and his cause, was hand-cuffed and fettered. His great strength enabled him to break the ordinary iron fetters, and he was soon loaded down with heavy irons and with his companions put on board a vessel, sent to Quebec, and there thrown into a dungeon.

Their keepers supposing them safe here, took off their fetters. They soon dug their way out of the dungeon and eluding the vigilance of the sentinels in the depth of winter, they proceeded up the St. Lawrence on the ice, travelling in the night and secreting themselves by day—suffering keenly with cold and hunger. One bitter cold night, Ephraim being a little in advance of his party, fell through the ice.—He immediately reinstated himself on the firm ice before his companions came up, but completely drenched with water which almost instantly became ice, he knew he must find a fire before morning or perish. This was extremely difficult. The British government had threatened severe punishment to any who should aid any escaping prisoners—but there was no other alternative but death.

A farm house not far distant was seen, Stevens approached it alone, knocked for admission, the inmates were asleep, he called, told his story, after much importunity and pleading of the man's wife, he was admitted at the muzzle of a gun, a fire was soon made and Stevens relieved of his sufferings. His companions soon joined him, and the next night they proceeded on their way. One day when about a day's journey from Vermont, they missed their way, and fell in with some British, were re-captured and taken back to their prison in Quebec, and there remained (their fate meanwhile being unknown in Pittsford) till exchanged June 1782. These three young men were of Capt. Thomas Sawyer's company, and received forty shillings per month for the time of their captivity.

The following is copied from a certificate in the office of Secretary of State.

State of Vermont, Clarendon Aug. 14, 1782.

To the Pay Table. This is to certify that Benjamin Stevens, and Ebenezer Hopkins were taken prisoners, while in the State service on the 12th day of May, 1779, and carried to Canada with Ephraim Stevens, at the same time lost their guns and accoutrements and were exchanged on the 9th of June last. THOS. SAWYER, Capt."

Ephraim Stevens was the third son of Roger Stevens, one of the first settlers in Pittsford, his mother was a sister of Col. Ephraim Doolittle late of Shoreham, who obtained from New Hampshire, the charter of Pittsford. Ephraim Stevens was in the campaign against Canada 1775. Soon after the Revolution, he went to Leicester, Addison County, married, and soon after moved into some town west of Lake Champlain, and there died of small pox.

Ebenezer Hopkins married a daughter of Stephen Mead—was the father of Rev. Josiah Hopkins, formerly the settled minister in New Haven, Vt., and is supposed to have died a few years since at Crown Point.

Benj. Stevens, Jr., lived many years on the farm in Pittsford, which his cousin Roger Stevens forfeited by becoming a tory and died in Cornwall June 15th 1815.*

PITTSFORD FORTS.

On Burgoyne's map of this part of the State in 1777, a Fort is represented as being west of Otter Creek about due east of Hubbardton battle ground. As there are on this map no lines to mark the division of towns, it is not certain where the Fort intended was actually situated, but if correctly located on the map it would appear to have been within the present township of Pittsford. There is however, no traditionary or record evidence in the possession of the writer that there ever was any fort within this county previous to the invasion of Burgoyne or at any time west of Otter Creek except the one at Castleton. The first fort erected in Pittsford is understood to have been made by the combined voluntary efforts of the neighboring inhabitants for their mutual security against the sudden attacks of roaming parties of Indians and British, piloted by the detestable renegade Tories familiar with every road, by path, log house and ambush in the settlements. It is supposed to have been built

* One of Col. Thomas Sawyer's soldiers in the Battle of Shelburn.—Ed.

soon after Burgoyne's invasion—was located on land lately owned by the late Col. Thomas Hammond on the east bank of Otter Creek, whose waters passing through one corner of the enclosure abundantly supplied the inmates. It was built of hemlock logs, contained no block house—was often used in time of alarm as a lodging place for the families in the vicinity, and probably contained less than an acre of ground within its walls. It received the name of Fort Mott from Mr. John Mott who often acted as commander of those collected within it, and whose sons married the sisters of a gentleman still residing in Pittsford. But Fort Mott was illy adapted to the defence of the people against the protracted efforts of a regularly equipped and provisioned foe.

Aroused by the appalling massacres, conflagrations and captures of the great inroad into the northern part of this county, in the fall of 1779, the new State of Vermont determined to build a Fort in Pittsford which could be relied on to accommodate a garrison suitable for the defence of the frontier settlements.

The site selected for its location was on the upland about a mile and a half north easterly from Fort Mott, and around the very spot then occupied by the dwelling house of Caleb Hendee, Sen., and directly west of the present stage road from Pittsford village to Brandon. Like all the Forts in Vermont, it was a picquet Fort—a trench was dug 5 or 6 feet deep—the trunks of trees mostly hard maple and beech, a foot or a foot and a half in diameter were sunk into the trench as closely together as possible, extending 16 or 18 feet above the ground, and sharpened to a point at the top—between each log a stake was driven to fill the space left by the round unhewed logs—within the pickets a breast work was thrown up about 6 feet high and about 6 feet broad at the base, and composed entirely of dirt and logs—at a height convenient for the garrison were loop-holes between the logs large enough at the centre for the barrel of a musket to pass thro' and radiating outside and inside, so that the soldiers within could move the muzzles of their guns in the loop-holes and command a wide range without, while the loop-holes were so far from the ground on the out side that the enemy's shots coming through them would pass over the heads of the garrison. The form of the Fort was square, enclosing

an acre or more of ground. On each corner jutting outside was a flanker, with two stories, that is, a floor was laid across each about 8 feet from the ground answering for a ceiling to the space below. Above this floor or ceiling was the sentinel's box with loop-holes above and below, from which the musketeers could rake the approach to the fort in every direction with a deadly fire. The travelled path north and south being then where the stage road is now; on the east of the Fort was a large double gate of oak plank thickly studded with large headed nails or spikes so as to be completely bullet proof, while on the west side of the Fort was a wicket gate—within the Fort extending along the north side were the officers barracks, and on the south side the soldier's barracks. In the northwest corner was the magazine for the munitions of war, a framed building—in the northeast and southwest corners were wells but these were soon neglected and the garrison supplied themselves with water from a spring 30 or 40 rods east of the Fort. The space between the officers' and soldiers' barracks, was the parade ground. The garrison were supplied with one small iron cannon of 6 or 9 lbs. calibre. [The fate of this cannon is well remembered by our older citizens. Being brought to Rutland soon after the war it was used at the celebration, 4th July, 1803—many of the citizens of Rutland had gone to attend the celebration at Castleton that day—some that remained got up what was long known as the *jail-birds' celebration*—Sam'l Walker, Master of ceremonies. The cannon in order to have it heard at Castleton had been heavily loaded and wadded with grass so that the gunners were afraid to discharge it. Wm. T. Hall, a merchant, then trading in company with Conklin, on the site of Hodges' store, volunteered to touch off the cannon. The cannon burst, blowing the head of Hall to pieces. A piece of the cannon was thrown through the roof of Issachar Reed's house.]

The fort was finished about June, 1870. William Cox and Joshua June with their families lived in the Fort during the war. The barracks were long used as dwelling houses and one room of them is even now occupied by a family. Among those who served in this Fort, were Major Ebenezer Allen, of Tinmouth; Lt. Elias Hall, and Eli Coggswell, Commissary, both of Castle-

ton; Capt Isaac Comstock, of Sunderland; Wm. Bromley then of Danby, late of Castleton; James Eddy and Philip Sprague of Clarendon, and Captain Ephraim White 150 men were necessary to properly garrison the Fort.

COPIES OF PROCEEDINGS OF THE BOARD OF WAR IN REFERENCE TO PITTSFORD.

Board of War, Arlington March 12, 1779.

Whereas this State is a frontier to the Northern enemy, it is therefore necessary some lines should be ascertained where this State will attempt to defend the inhabitants. Therefore Resolved, that the north line of Castleton, the west and north lines of Pittsford to the foot of the Green Mountains, be and is hereby established a line between the inhabitants of this State and the enemy—and all the inhabitants of this State living to the north of said line are directed and ordered to move with their families and effects within said lines. This Board, on the petition of the inhabitants, do also recommend the inhabitants of Castleton and Pittsford to immediately erect a picket fort near the centre of the inhabitants of each town—and that the women and children (excepting a few near the fort) move to some convenient place south and that the men with such parts of their stocks as may be necessary, remain on their farms and work in collective bodies with their arms.

Board of War,
Arlington, April 6, 1780. }

Resolved, that said Board accept of the report of their committee respecting building a fort at Pittsford, &c. Resolved said fort be built near the north line of Pittsford where Major Ebenezer Allen shall judge proper. That said fort shall be a picquet with proper flankers with barracks for 150 men inclosed—that said fort be accomplished as soon as may be.

Resolved, to raise one company of 75 men exclusive of officers to join Major Ebenezer Allen for defence of frontiers—8 men from Col. Warner's regiment to be raised from Wells, Clarendon, Tinmouth and Wallingford, Isaac Clark to be Captain, Benjamin Everst 1st Lieut., Rufus Branch 2nd Lieut. and Capt. Jonathan Fasset commissary of purchases.

In Board of War,
Arlington, July 14, 1780. }

Whereas, It has been represented to this board that 20,000 brick are wanted to build chimnies in the barracks in the fort on the north line of Pittsford, Therefore, Resolved, that this board do recommend to Major Ebenezer Allen to furnish five fatigue men that are accustomed to the business, if any there be, to assist the barrack-master in making said

brick, who shall be allowed one shilling each, in hard money or an equivalent for each day in addition to their pay. Resolved that the commandant of said fort be allowed to keep one horse and one cow in the State's pasture and the barrack master see that there be no other cattle of any kind kept on the State's cost. Resolved that there be no more barracks built in said fort on the State's cost for the time being.

Nov. 29, 1780.—Resolved to raise one captain, one lieutenant and forty men from Allen's regiment, to go to Fort Vengeance and join Captain Sawyer, to continue 14 days. Resolved to raise two lieutenants, and forty men for frontier defence for the ensuing winter of whom one lieutenant, two sergeants, two corporals and twenty privates be raised from Col. Fletcher's regiment and march to Fort Vengeance, Pittsford, the 1st of January and continue three months unless sooner discharged.—Pay per month for lieutenants £5 8s. for sergeants £2 8s. corporals £2 4s. and privates £2 hard money or the equivalent, pay to commence 6 days before march. Rations for officers and soldiers to and from camp, 10 pence each.

Bennington, 23d June, 1781.—We the subscribers being desired by the Honorable Board of War, to visit the frontiers of the State of Vermont, where in our opinion the garrisons ought to be built for the best defence of the above said State,—beg leave to report. First, that the garrison at Pittsford ought to be removed back from the place where it now stands, nigh Sutherland's Mills on such particular spot as Col. Fletcher shall direct. (Second, item of report on another subject.) Taking into consideration the conveniency of water, that said fort ought to consist of a small picket and a small block house. &c.

All which is submitted to your Hons.

Your very humble servants,

ROGER ENOS, SAMUEL FLETCHER,
SAMUEL HERRICK, GIDEON ARMSBURY.

State of Vermont In General Assembly, June 23, 1781. The within was read and ordered that a committee of three be appointed to hold conference with the within named persons respecting removing the garrison at Pittsford, &c., and make report. The members chosen Mr. E. Smith, Mr. B. Whipple and Mr. Post,

Attest Ros. HOPKINS, Clerk.

In General Assembly, June 26, 1781.—The above named committee made a verbal report, whereupon, Resolved that it be recommended to the board of war to order about 100 men to be stationed at the said garrison at Pittsford, for the support of it.

Attest B. WOODWARD, Clerk, P. T.

Fort Vengeance was the name of the Fort last described in No. 11. The cause of which name and the mode of christening will be hereafter related.

REVOLUTIONARY WAR DOCUMENTS CONCERNING RUTLAND.

STATE OF VERMONT, In Council, }
Bennington, 17th June, 1778. }

Sir:—You are hereby commanded to appoint one Lieutenant and see him furnished with 15 men to join Capt. Warner, or the commander that may be hereafter appointed to command the party to guard the frontier settlements on Lake Champlain.

By order of the Council,
JAMES FAY, Vice Pres.
of the Council.

To COL. JAMES MEAD.

Arlington, 23d April, 1778.

Resolved, That his Excellency the Governor write to Governor Marsh to acquaint him that it is the resolution of this Council that the whole of the troops that are to be raised to fill Col. Warner's regiment, to march forthwith to Rutland, which is the resolution of this Council, and Governor Marsh is requested and ordered to order the officers commanding said troops to march them to be raised in Cumberland county to Rutland and the Governor is to order the commanding officer of the two regiments immediately to march.

Attest, M. LYON, D. Secretary.

STATE OF VERMONT, In Council, }
Arlington, 24th April, 1778. }

Sir: Whereas Col. Warner's Regiment is ordered to Albany for present, and whereas there is absolute necessity of a number of men to be immediately sent to guard the frontier inhabitants of this State in as much as the time for which Capt. Allen and Capt. Clark's men have engaged expires the second day of May next, after which time, they cannot be prevailed with to remain there longer. Therefore you are hereby directed and ordered to raise 50 able bodied men which were ordered to be raised in the second regiment by the General Assembly of this State which you now have the honor to command, & cause them to be properly officered by some of the militia officers of your own regiment, and every way equipt for a campaign, and order them to march to Rutland as quick as possible when they will be joined by the other troops ordered to be raised by this State—the said militia officers to continue in service until the rising of the adjourned session of Assembly, which sits the 4th day of June next, unless sooner discharged.

By order of Governor and Council,
M. LYON, D. Sec.

To COL. SAMUEL HERRICK.

State of Vermont, In Council, }
Bennington, 13th June, 1778. }

Sir:—You are hereby directed and com-

manded to cause to be immediately drafted in your regiment 70 effective men, agreeably to an act of General Assembly of this State holden at Windsor the 24th day of March last, without the least delay and to see them properly officered, and otherwise equipped, and march them to Rutland where they will receive further orders from the commanding officer at that post.

I am sir, your most obt. servant,
T. CHITTENDEN, Capt. Gen.

COL. FLETCHER,

To Col. Gideon Warner, of the fifth
Regt. in this State.

Sir:—In pursuance of advice of Council and General Assembly of this State you are hereby ordered to draft 27 good effective men out of your regiment to be drafted out of the towns of Dorset, Rupert, Sandgate and Manchester and one Captain to command them, who will be joined by 100 men from Col. Herrick's regiment, and commanded by Col. Herrick and his Lieut. Colonel, who will march them directly to Rutland for the defence of the frontier and remain on the ground 20 days unless sooner discharged.

I am Sir, Yours.

T CHITTENDEN, Capt. Gen.

N. B. By computation the number of 27 men amounts to every sixth man.

T CHITTENDEN.

State of Vermont, In Council, }
Bennington, 13th June, 1778. }

To Col. Samuel Herrick, Esq. Col. of the Second Regiment in this State. In pursuance of the advice of the council and the General Assembly of this State you are hereby ordered to draft 101 effective men out of your regiment, it being one sixth of the militia properly officered, and either take the command of them yourself or order your Lieutenant Colonel to do it, to be marched to Rutland with all speed and join Capt. Brownson's party for the immediate defence of the frontiers. You are to remain on the ground 20 days unless sooner discharged, you will take under your command a part of the militia of Col. Warner's regiment, amounting to 27 men.

I am sir, Yours,

THOMAS CHITTENDEN, Capt. Gen.

P. S. The men drafted from this town and Pownal, half a pound of powder and two pounds of lead or ball will be drawn out of the store in this town.

State of Vermont, In Council, }
17th June, 1778. }

Sir:—You are hereby ordered and directed to draw out of the ammunition that is sent to the northward seven and a half pounds of powder and thirty pounds of bullets, it being for fifteen soldiers that are under your command, to guard said stores to Rutland.

THOS. CHITTENDEN, Capt. Gen.

To Capt. Samuel Robinson.

Bennington, 18th June, 1778.

To Lieut. Col. Walbridge. Sir:—You are hereby ordered and directed to take the command of the men drafted from Col. Herrick's regiment consisting of 101 men, officers included, and march them without delay to Rutland within this state and in conjunction with the troops now at that place under the command of Capt. Brownson, to guard the frontiers in that quarter according to your best skill in war for and during the sum of twenty days from your arrival at the place unless sooner discharged. Wishing you a good march,

am yours,

THOS. CHITTENDEN, Capt, Gen.

State of Vermont, Arlington, 30th Sept. '78

Sir:—You are hereby commanded to raise 70 able bodied effective men of your regiment including officers, and see that they are well armed and every way equipped, properly officered and to march to Head Quarters in Rutland without the least delay, where they will receive further orders. They will continue in service until the first day of December, inclusive, unless sooner discharged.

T. CHITTENDEN, Capt. Gen.

To Colonel Samuel Herrick.

Orders of the same date and tenor were sent to Col. Warner to raise 30 men in the towns of Sandgate, Manchester, Dorset, *Rupert and Danbee.*

Letter from William Cockburn to James Duane.

Albany, 10th Sept. 1771.

Sir;—Your favor of the 16th August and the £6, 2, 9, of Mr. Robert Yates I received on my return here after being the second time stopped in Socialborough by James Mead and Asa Johnson in behalf of the settlers in Rutland and Pittsford. I have run out lots from the south bounds to within about two miles of the Great Falls. I found it in vain to persist any longer as they were resolved at all events to stop us; there have been many threats pronounced against me Gideon Cooley who lives by the Great Falls, headed the party who was to shoot me, —, a fellow of no residence, and one —, of Tinnmouth were the principal, and your acquaintance Nathan Allen, was in the woods with another party blacked and dressed like Indians as I was informed. Several of my men can prove Townsend and Train threatening my life, that I should never return home, &c, though they denied every thing to me. The inhabitants denied they *knowed* anything about these men, though the people of Durham assured me that those men threatened to murder us if we did not go from thence and advised me by all means to desist from running through some said they were sorry for it as it might hurt them all settling with the proprietors easily. After being stopped I found I would not be allowed to go to the northward, as they suspected I

would begin again, and therefor intended to convey us to Danby, and so on to the southward, and by all accounts, we should not have been very kindly treated. I was advised by no means to go that road—my provision I was obliged to bring out by Major Skene's. On my assuring them I would survey no more in those parts, we were permitted to proceed along the Crown Point road with the hearty prayers of the women as we passed never to return. We came off all safe, with the loss of one horse and two more in a bad condition. Spencer's return, I made out at Albany Court and sent to New York, I then informed you of the manner and — returned. You know well, Mr. Colden will not allow me to make return before they are lodged with him. I have not been able to fix Kier's location and Danby people have been continually on the watch all way —some I am told at and near their corner since I have been here, several have visited us asking questions and no doubt to be able to know us should we venture within their territories and at the same time warning us of the dangers should we be found there. Marsh's survey is likewise undone, as I did not care to venture myself that way. I shall be able to inform you more particular at meeting and

I am Sir, your most ob't serv't,
WILL. COCKBURN.

It is perhaps scarcely necessary to add that Socialborough was the name of a township granted by the government of New York extending over the extreme northern part of Clarendon and the major part of Rutland—while the residue of Clarendon was embraced in the New York grant of Durham. The "Great Falls" above mentioned are Sutherland's Falls. Maj. Skene lived at the head of Lake Champlain and the present town of Whitehall was long known as Skenesboro. The reason of the opposition to Cockburn's proceedings will be readily understood when it is recollected that most of the settlers in this vicinity had purchased and improved their lands under the grants from New Hampshire, and that Cockburn was a surveyor employed by the purchasers under the grants from New York, who were endeavoring to oust the actual settlers from their farms, without paying either for their lands or improvements. In the summer of 1772, Cockburn was again employed surveying and locating lands for the *Yorkers*, was pursued by a small band of Green Mountain Boys who overtook him and his party in the vicinity of Vergennes and brought him to Castleton—where having received news from Albany, which induced

them to believe their difficulties with New York would soon be amicably arranged—they dismissed him. At a meeting of the proprietors of the town of Rutland, 1st Dec. 1773, it was voted to lay out a highway extending three rods each side of the Cockburn line from Joshua Reynolds' (who lived at the North or Merriam's Mills,) to the South line of the town and the highway now leading from the North Mills south to the Clarendon line was accordingly laid out on the line run out by the above named Wm. Cockburn. In the early deeds of lands lying on the highway constant reference is made to this line.

Letter from Ethan Allen to Stephen R. Bradley.

Sir:—The bearer, Mr. Wm. Stewart one of the old Green Mountain Core, having an action at Rutland Superior Court in June instant, respecting the title of his Gun, which I am very certain he has a right to, and as he is a poor man I desire you to plead his case and charge it to me. My Warriors must not be cheated out of their Fire-arms.

I am in haste your Friend and very

Humble Servant,

ETHAN ALLEN.

Stephen R. Bradley, 8th June, 1778.

Letter from Gov. Thomas Chittenden to Col. Fletcher.

Bennington, 13th June, 1778.

Sir:—Inclosed you have my particular order for drafting 73 from your regiment. I have received intelligence this morning by express from Head Quarters at Rutland, that a scout of 500 of the enemy are now at Crown Point, who have just returned from a scalping tour in——County who have brought with them a considerable number of provisions as it depended on that attempt an immediate attack on our post at Rutland. I flatter myself you will not lose one minute's time in executing such orders.—Pray sir, consider the distress of the poor frontier inhabitants who are hourly in jeopardy of their lives, and let humanity inspire you to exert every faculty to give them immediate relief.

I am sir, your humble serv't,

THOMAS CHITTENDEN, Capt. Gen.

Col. Fletcher.

REV. WM. EMERSON'S DEATH AT REV.

BENAJAH ROOTS.

REV. WM. EMERSON, a classmate at Harvard College of Dr. Samuel Williams, the historian of Vermont, graduating in 1761, was settled over the Church at Concord, Mass., January 1, 1776. Partaking of the patriotic fervor of '76, he took leave of his church

and family and entered the army as a chaplain at Ticonderoga, under Gen. Gates, 16th Aug. 1776. Here he was soon attacked with the bilious fever, and his disease became so severe that he was advised by his physician to resign and return home. On the 18th of Sept. 1776, he obtained a discharge from Gen. Gates, and commenced his journey homewards—but his sickness increased he was unable to go on, and stopped with the Rev. Benajah Roots of Rutland, who then lived in a log dwelling house, situated near the site of the present brick dwelling house of Mr. Avery Billings. Mr. Emerson remained with Mr. Roots until his death. He died Sabbath morning, 20th Oct., 1776, in the 34th year of his age (he having been born the 21st of May, 1743.)—The next day the funeral service was performed by Mr. Roots at his own house and the funeral procession was escorted to the grave by soldiers with muffled music. He was buried in the grave yard near the Methodist Chapel, the soldiers firing over the grave

In 1826, the town of Concord erected a monument to his memory, on which he is described as "enthusiastic, eloquent, affectionate and pious: he loved his family, his people, his God and his country. And to this last he yielded the cheerful sacrifice of his life."

In 1790, his son William disinterred his remains, found his hair and nails grown since his death, and reinterred him. A few years since, his grandson, the somewhat eminent Ralph Waldo Emerson came to Rutland and was unable to identify his grandfather's grave.

The day of Mr. Emerson's funeral, Mr. Roots wrote a letter to the church at Concord. This letter is still extant in the custody of R. W. Emerson, from whom a loan of it has been obtained and a copy of it is appended, not because it is particularly interesting in itself, but as perhaps the only specimen extant of the original composition of the first settled minister in Rutland.

*To the Church and people of God at Concord. Men and Brethren:—*Having with mine own hand at five o'clock in the morning, Oct. 20, closed the eyes of your dear and greatly beloved Pastor, (who I trust has fallen asleep in Jesus) after a long illness with ye bilious fever attended with a tedious diarrhea of which he died. And divine providence so ordered it, that he took his

flight from this world of Sin and Sorrow to the realms of light and regions of eternal day. On the same day of the week that the Sun of righteousness arose from the dark mansions of the grave: and probably the same hour of the day too, yea the same day in which he ascended to his meridian (I mean the highest heavens) where this bright Star (or little Sun) we trust has followed his glorious head and began his eternal Sabbath early on the Lord's day morning.

I most sincerely condole with you for your great and almost irreparable loss, but doubtless to his unspeakable gain. For to depart and be with Christ is far better.—Far better than an abode in this clayey tabernacle, where we see as but through a glass darkly. Doubtless he is now joined the glorious throng of angels and is tuning his harp with them in praises of the great Redeemer. This is what he seemed to long for in his last sickness, especially towards the close of life: and would sometimes speak of death as a happy Day: yet manifested such resignation to the divine will, that he seemed indifferent whether he lived or died.

His disorder was very afflicting, long and tedious, yet he appeared through the whole of his sickness, the most unexampled instance of patience I ever saw. He always seemed to be possess of the greatest calmness, serenity and composure of mind: never appeared to be in the least startled or surprised in the near approach of death, but met the King of Terrors with the greatest composure. His work is done, he has run his race; he has finished his course with joy and is gone (I think) to receive his crown. Your loss is indeed great, which you more sensibly feel than I can express. The loss of such an eminent Saint, a faithful Pastor, Friend and minister of Christ, who used so affectionately to treat you upon things of infinite moment, must be most afflicting. The loss is great to the churches all around; but more especially to his own dear flock, whom he most affectionately loved. He has often expressed his sense of your endeared kindness to him; and how he wanted opportunity to acknowledge it, and if God should give him opportunity, how he would shew his gratitude by exerting himself more vigorously for your good. But alas he has took his flight to the land of Spirits. You will see him no more, nor hear his sweet voice any more, until the great resurrection day: his warm and affectionate addresses you will have no more. His eyes are sunk in their orbs; his mouth is shut; his tongue is bound in perpetual silence and his body laid to rest in the cold mansions of the grave until the heavens shall be no more.

I mourn with you under so great a frown of heaven. I most feelingly sympathise with you in your afflictions. I am a partaker with you in grief. But though he is dead he yet speaketh. He is speaking to you by his many warm and pathetic addresses, which you cannot yet forget, and especially his last discourse is fresh in your memories:

and in which he imparted to you not only the Gospel of Christ, but even his own soul along with it. O, are not his instructions warnings, reproofs and exhortations yet speaking to you by death, in accents as loud as thunder. Oh what have you done to provoke the Lord most high O, search and see. That he has caused his sun to go down at noon. (O how lamentable that such a bright luminary in the Candlestick of his Church, should be so soon extinct, even before it had ascended to its meridian) Surely the Lord is angry and hath a controversy with you; or why has he written such bitter things against you? Suffer an unknown stranger to exhort you to search for the Achan that hath troubled your Camp,—put away the cursed thing whatever it be. Is it barrenness under such peculiar cultivation? Then repent and reform, lest he cut you down as cumberers out of this ground, and remove your candlestick out of its place. Attend my dear friends, to this speaking providence, that you may be happy in the end, and by happy experience be able to say that it is good that you have been afflicted. Suffer me to add: Maintain the unity of the Spirit in the bond of peace. Take heed that no root of bitterness springing up trouble you; be of one mind and of the same judgement; live in love and peace among yourselves; so shall the God of peace and love dwell with you.

And I pray earnestly to the Great Shepherd of the Sheep to give you another pastor after his own heart, who shall feed you with knowledge and understanding; and take you by the hand and lead you by still waters, which is the sincere desire and earnest prayer of your unknown friend and servant for Jesus' sake.

BENAJAH ROOTS

Rutland, on Otter Creek, Oct. 21, 1776.

P. S. This 21st Oct., A. D. 1776, the Rev. Mr. William Emerson of Concord was decently interred in this place with the honors of war by a detachment from Col. Vandyke's Regiment commanded by Major Shepherdson, who died of a bilious on Lord's day morning 5 o'clock, Oct. 20th in 34th year of his age, after long illness of about 5 weeks.

A VERITABLE YARN OF '76.

In 1776, John Fasset of Bennington, and Jona. Fasset of Pittsford, received commissions as Captains to raise two companies of Green Mountain Boys for the defence of the frontier settlements. The militia company of Rutland were called together and paraded before the log-meeting-house (situated near the present dwelling house of Mr. Wm. Gookin,) for the purpose of ascertaining if any of them would volunteer to join the company of Jonathan Fassett.—It was agreed that the man who could procure the most volunteers.

should receive a commission as Lieutenant. Two persons offered themselves as candidates for that office—one was Thomas Lee (who then lived near where Mr. Benj. Capron does now,) the name of the second person is forgotten—the latter made an effort and succeeded in obtaining one volunteer—Lee tried and immediately recruited some 15 or 20, and was accordingly appointed Lieutenant.

There was at that time a small settlement on Onion River in the town of Jericho. Their remote, exposed situation caused considerable anxiety, and after consultation, it was agreed that Lieut. Lee and his men should go and assist them in removing south, where they could be more conveniently protected. Accordingly, providing themselves with provisions sufficient for ten days, and with no change of clothing, Lee and his men left home for Jericho.—Lee's Sergeants were Mott and Martin (the former of whom may perhaps be remembered by some of our older citizens, as he afterwards settled in Brandon, and became deacon of the Baptist church in that place.) his waiter was Joshua Pratt of Rutland, then quite young, and among his men were Wait Wright, Benjamin Johnson and Nathan Pratt of Rutland. Among the settlers at Jericho was a certain politic Deacon Rood, who on the arrival of Lee, fully appreciating the benefits of living at home and being well protected by soldiers in preference to being removed among strangers, however friendly—slyly departed for Ticonderoga and there obtained from General Gates as Continental Commander of the Northern Department, orders not only for Lee to remain where he was but also for the Fassets to come there with their companies. In obedience to this order Lee remained at Rood's settlement about five weeks, his men meanwhile managing as best they could with only one suit of clothes apiece. On the arrival of the Fassets, Lee and his men obtained a furlough and returned to refresh themselves and recruit their wardrobes.—With the Fassets was Matthew Lyon as Lieutenant, then of Arlington afterwards of Fairhaven. The pleasures of life at Jericho—with nothing but interminable woods around them, no prospect of *company* except unseasonable *calls* from bears, wolves, Indians and Tories soon began to be realized in all their captivating luxury by the Fassets, Lyon and company. Discontented with their exposed

inactive life, they imparted their dissatisfaction to each other, and soon resolved to leave the station.— But this was a dangerous step, to desert his post, would be to the officer, public disgrace and the loss of his commission, and to the soldier, death. It was finally agreed that the soldiers should *appear* to mutiny and compel the officers to leave and packing up, off they started for home. Meanwhile, Lee and his men—their furlough about expiring—had started from Rutland and arrived at Brandon, on their return for Jericho, when news of the desertion reached them. Lee sending on his men, immediately crossed over to Ti. to inform Gen. Gates of the affair. Gates had already heard of it and had sent a Major with a corps of riflemen to intercept the fugitives and bring them to Ti. At Middlebury the riflemen met Lee's men, and a difficulty arose immediately. The Major's orders were to take the Fassets and all their men. Lee's men replied through their sergeants Mott & Martin, that they had done no wrong and would not give up their arms or surrender as prisoners to any power on earth; they should encamp where they were, as they had intended to do, but if the riflemen would go on that night they would follow them the next morning, and to this the Major—seeing there was no other way without a fight—consented. The Fassets, Lyon and men were taken near New Haven and carried to Ti. Here their swords were taken from the officers, and all were thrown into the guard house. Lee obtained authority to release all whom he knew to be innocent, and the rest were to be court-martialed. The facts having been elicited by the investigation, the sentence liberated all the soldiers and not only deprived the officers of their commissions, but rendered them ineligible to a reappointment in the continental service. The latter part of the sentence of the officers, Gates took off saying "that if any body was d——d fool enough to appoint such cowards, they might," and the next year Gen. St. Clair as commander of the Northern department reversed the sentence of the officers. This transaction excited general execration throughout the army; the officers were hung in effigy &c. The Fassets never afterwards held any commission in the continental service, though Lyon was appointed paymaster—while Lee received a commis-

sion as Captain in the Continental service for three years and raised a company, Martin being one of his Lieutenants. Hickok of Hubbardton, with a company, was immediately sent to Jericho. One of the consequences of this affair, and the fierce party spirit of the times, was the shameful brawl between Mathew Lyon and Roger Griswold, in the house of Representatives in Congress, Jan, 1798. [For which see preceding History of Fairhaven.—Ed.

TOWN OFFICERS OF RUTLAND FROM 1780 TO 1848.

1780. Town clerk Joseph Hawley; town treasurer, Joseph Bowker; selectmen, Lt. Roswell Post, John Smith 1st, Lt. Moses Hale, Capt. Zebulon Mead, Reuben Harmon.

1781.—Town clerk, Joseph Hawley; town treasurer, Joseph Bowker; selectmen, Capt. John Smith, 2nd, Capt. John Smith, 1st, Col. Ja's Claghorn, John Johnson, Lt. Moses Hale.

1782.—Town clerk, Joseph Hawley; town treasurer, Joseph Bowker; selectmen, Joseph Bowker, Benj. Whipple, Roswell Post, Ja's Mead, Thomas Lee.

1783—Town clerk, Joseph Hawley; town treasurer, Joseph Bowker; selectmen, Benj. Whipple, Thos. Lee, Jona Carpenter, John Johnson, Samuel Williams.

1784—Town clerks, Jos. Hawley, and Timothy Boardman; town treasurers, Jos. Bowker and Asa Hale; selectmen, Capt. Z. Mead, Capt. Israel Harris, Ensign John Johnson, Samuel Williams, Moses Hale.

1785.—Town clerk, Timothy Boardman; treasurer, Asa Hale; selectmen, Samuel Williams, Esq., Ensign John Johnson Lt. Wm. Barr.

1787.—Town clerk, Benjamin Risley; treasurer, Asa Hale; selectmen, Sam'l Williams, Wm. Barr, John Johnson.

1788—Town clerk, Sam'l Williams; treasurer, A. Hale; selectmen, Eben'r Pratt, Ros. Post, Wm. Barr.

1789.—Town clerk, S. Williams; treasurer, A. Hale; selectmen, E. Pratt, Stephen Williams, Israel Harris.

1790.—Town clerk, S. Williams; treasurer, Asa Hale; selectmen, Wm. Barr, Jared Wadkins, S. Williams.

1791.—Town clerk, S. Williams; treasurer, Asa Hale; selectmen, S. Williams, Jared

Wadkins, Augustus Hibbard, John Johnson John Prentiss.

1792.—Town clerk, S. Williams; treasurer, Asa Hale; selectmen, S. Williams, J. Johnson, Wm. Barr, J. Wadkins, Daniel Chipman.

1793.—Town clerk, S. Williams; treasurer, Asa Hale; selectmen, S. Williams, Wait Chatterton, Samuel Mattocks, T. Boardman, Daniel Chipman.

1794.—Town clerk, S. Williams; treasurer, Asa Hale; selectmen, O. Harman, John Ramsdell, Aaron Thrall, Daniel Chipman.

1795.—Town clerk, S. Williams; treasurer, Asa Hale; selectmen, Nathan Osgood, Oliver Harmon, Stephen Williams, Joel Roberts, John Smith.

1796.—Town clerk, S. Williams; treasurer, Asa Hale; selectmen, N. Osgood, O. Harman, S. Williams, J. Ramsdell, I. Reed.

1797.—Town clerk, S. Williams; treasurer, Asa Hale; selectmen, Darius Chipman, John Ramsdell, I. Reed, Moses Watkins, Stephen Williams.

1798.—Town clerk, Nathan Osgood; treasurer, Asa Hale; selectmen, I. Reed, M. Watkins, Jona Wells, O. Harmon, Nathan Pratt.

1799.—Town clerk, N. Osgood; treasurer, Tho's. Hale; selectmen, I. Reed, M. Watkins, Jona Wells, O. Harmon, J. Ramsdell.

1800.—Town clerk, N. Osgood; treasurer, T. Hale; selectmen, I. Reed, M. Watkins, J. Wells, O. Harmon, Wm. Jenkins.

1801.—Town clerk, Thomas Hooker; treasurer, James D. Butler; selectmen, J. Wells, M. Watkins, Mathew Fenton, Wait Chatterton, Elisha Clark.

1802.—Town clerk, T. Hooker; treasurer, J. D. Butler; selectmen, J. Wells, M. Watkins, M. Fenton, W. Chatterton, R. Paige.

1803.—Town clerk, Benj. Lord; treasurer, J. D. Butler, selectmen, J. Wells, M. Watkins, M. Fenton, W. Chatterton, J. Boll.

1804.—Town clerk, B. Lord; treasurer, J. D. Butler; selectmen, J. Wells, M. Watkins, M. Fenton, W. Chatterton, J. Ramsdell.

1805-6-7.—Town clerk, B. Lord; treasurer, Nichols Goddard; selectmen, J. Wells, M. Watkins, M. Fenton, W. Chatterton, J. Ramsdell.

1808.—Town clerk, B. Lord; treasurer, N. Goddard; selectmen, J. Wells, M. Watkins, M. Fenton, W. Chatterton, J. D. Butler.

1809-10—Town clerk, B. Lord; treasurer, N. Goddard; selectmen, J. Wells, M. Watkins, M. Fenton, Eben Pratt, J. D. Butler.

1811.—Town clerk, B. Lord; treasurer, Charles K. Williams; selectmen, M. Watkins, J. D. Butler. E. Pratt, N. Fenton, Gershom Cheney.

1812.—Town clerk, B. Lord; treasurer, C. K. Williams; selectmen, M. Watkins, J. D. Butler, M. Fenton, Wm. Denison, G. Cheney.

1813.—Town clerk, B. Lord; treasurer, C. K. Williams; selectmen, G. Cheney, Joel Smith, Abijah Pratt, Silas Pratt, John Ruggles.

1814.—Town clerk, Wm. Page; treasurer, C. K. Williams; selectmen, A. Pratt, S. Pratt, John Ruggles, Wm. Mead, Moses Lester.

1815.—Town clerk, B. Lord; treasurer, C. K. Williams; selectmen, A. Pratt, S. Pratt, J. Ruggles, Wm. Denison, M. Lester.

1816.—Town clerk, B. Lord; treasurer, C. K. Williams; selectmen, A. Pratt, S. Pratt, J. Ruggles, Medad Sheldon, Wm. Barnes.

1817.—Town clerk, B. Lord; treasurer, C. K. Williams; selectmen, Chauncy Thrall, J. Ruggles, M. Sheldon, Wm. Barnes, John Wells.

1818.—Town clerk, B. Lord; treasurer, C. K. Williams; selectmen, C. Thrall, J. Ruggles, Edmund Douglass, Wm. Barnes, John Barr.

1819.—Town clerk, B. Lord; treasurer, C. K. Williams, selectmen, S. Pratt, Wm. Hall, Ed. Douglass, John Barr, Wm. Fay.

1820.—Town clerk, B. Lord; treasurer, C. K. Williams; selectmen, S. Pratt, J. Barr, E. Douglass, Wm. Fay, Moses Lester.

1821.—Town clerk, B. Lord; treasurer, C. K. Williams; selectmen, Francis Slason, Wm. Gooking, Moses Strong.

1822.—Town clerk, B. Lord; treasurer, C. K. Williams; selectmen, Robert Pierpoint, Abner Mead, Jesse Gove.

1823.—Town clerk, B. Lord; treasurer, Wm. Page; selectmen, R. Pierpoint, Benj. Blanchard, J. Gove.

1824-5.—Town clerk, B. Lord; treasurer, W. Page; selectmen, R. Pierpoint, Benning Chatterton, Edward Dyer.

1826.—Town clerk, B. Lord; treasurer, W. Page; selectmen, B. Chatterton, E. Dyer, A. L. Brown.

1827-8-9.—Town clerk, A. L. Brown; treasurer, Wm. Page; selectmen, G. T. Hodges, M. Watkins, Sam'l Griggs.

1830-31.—Town clerk, A. L. Brown; treasurer, Wm. Page; selectmen, Samuel Griggs, Jona Dike, David Morgan, R. C. Royce.

1832-3.—Town clerk, A. L. Brown; treasurer, Wm. Page; selectmen, Joel M. Mead, James Porter, Elijah Boardman, Luther Daniels,

1834.—Town clerk, A. L. Brown; treasurer, Wm. Page; selectmen, J. M. Mead, J. Porter, E. Boardman, L. Daniels, John Smith.

1835.—Town clerk, A. L. Brown; treasurer, Wm. Fay; selectmen, Nath'l A. Jones, Dan. Kelly, J. Porter, Stephen Daniels, Rufus Long.

1836.—Town clerk, A. L. Brown; treasurer, Wm. Fay; selectmen, N. A. Jones, D. Kelly, Rufus Long, Chauncy Thrall, D. P. Bell.

1837.—Town clerk, A. L. Brown; treasurer, Wm. Fay; selectmen, D. Kelly, Luther Thrall, S. Foot, Daniel Gleason, Silas Smith.

1838.—Town clerk, A. L. Brown; treasurer, Wm. Fay; selectmen, S. Foot, D. Morgan, Avery Billings.

1839.—Town clerk, A. L. Brown; treasurer, Wm. Fay; selectmen, Wm. Hall, A. Billings, D. Morgan, A. Dikeman, Henry Mussey.

1840.—Town clerk, A. L. Brown; treasurer, Wm. Page; selectmen, A. Billings, Charles Burt, B. F. Blanchard.

1841-2.—Town clerk, A. L. Brown; treasurer, Wm. Page; selectmen, A. Billings, C. Burt, Jos. A. Dealand.

1843.—Town clerk, A. L. Brown; treasurer, Wm. Page; selectmen, J. C. Thrall, J. A. Dealand, J. C. Reynolds.

1844.—Town clerk, A. L. Brown; treasurer, E. Pierpoint; selectmen, J. C. Thrall, J. C. Reynolds, Wm. Gilmore.

1845.—Town clerk, A. L. Brown; treasurer, E. Pierpoint; selectmen, J. C. Reynolds, Wm. Gilmore, T. Moulthrop.

1846.—Town clerk, A. L. Brown; treasurer, E. Pierpoint; Selectmen, T. Moulthrop, Benj. Capron, A. Dikeman.

1847.—Town clerk, A. L. Brown; treasurer, E. Pierpoint; selectmen, B. Capron, A. Dikeman, D. P. Bell.

1848.—Town clerk, A. L. Brown; treasurer, E. Pierpoint; selectmen, J. L. Billings, Wait Chatterton, Luke Ward.

Unfortunately, the records of the proceedings of this and most of the neighboring towns, during the first few years after their organization, are lost. The loss of all the town records, down to July, 1777, is easily

accounted for—at that time the confusion and hurried efforts to escape from the British army, which had with a suddenness so startling, captured Ticonderoga and invaded the heart of Rutland county, caused the neglect of everything but the preservation of life, and the necessary means of subsistence. The cause of the loss of the subsequent records is unknown. The earliest town meeting of which the record is extant, was held on the 14th day of March, 1780.—It seems by official signatures, that John Johnson was town clerk in 1775, Ja's Claghorn, Roswell Post, and Zebulon Mead, selectmen, in 1777, and James Claghorn, Roswell Post, and Moses Hale, selectmen in 1779. The record of the town meeting in March, 1786 has not been found. Joseph Bowker was elected town treasurer in March, 1784 and dying the summer following, Asa Hale was elected treasurer 7th Sept. 1784, Jos. Hawley was elected town clerk in March 1784 and Timothy Boardman was elected town clerk 26th May, 1784.

RUTLAND FORTS.

About the commencement of the Revolutionary War, the inhabitants of the vicinity erected a fort for their mutual safety, on what is now the burnt district in East Rutland village. Few persons now living recollect it, and but brief details can be obtained concerning its history. Its form is oblong—about eight rods East and West, and ten rods North and South—its South side nearly coinciding with the North line of Mr. Daniels' store. It was made chiefly of maple—the pickets were sunk about five feet in the ground and extended about fourteen feet high, the sides of the pickets touching each other, being hewed smooth, while the inside and outside were unhewn—at each corner was a redoubt or flanker about eight feet square, so that the front of each side of the fort could be raked from one flanker—at a convenient height for shooting, were port holes radiating in and out, leaving the centre only large enough to admit a musket, and extending at a distance, of six feet apart, all around the sides of the fort and flankers.—On the West side a little South of the centre was the only gate. Inside of the fort was a small building for provisions and ammunition in time of need, afterwards used as a dwelling. In the South part of the fort was a well, over which, some years after, a large

flat stone was placed and this covered with earth, so that for many years the well has not been seen, though it is said by one familiar with it, that by little labor, rightly directed, the curious might be gratified in re-opening it. As other forts were built North and West of this, it soon became of little consequence, and the pickets were gradually used up for fuel, one of the inhabitants obtaining from his industry in that particular, the soubriquet of "Picket John." No tragical incident can, by any ingenuity at this day, be connected with its fate.

Immediately upon the organization of the government of Vermont, in March, 1778, it was decided to make Rutland the Head Quarters of the State troops, and Captain Gideon Brownson was appointed commander of the forces stationed here. Their first business was the erection of a suitable Fort. This was located on the hill East of Mead's (now Gookin's) Falls. It was made of unhewn hemlock logs or pickets, sunk in a trench 5 feet deep, rising 15 feet high, sharpened at the top, and inclining slightly outwards. Between each of the pickets on the inside was another 8 feet high so as to be bullet proof—port holes like those in the other Fort. It seems uncertain whether there were flankers to this Fort or not. It was elliptical or oval in form, enclosing an area of two or more acres, sufficient to accommodate 200 or 300 men. On the East and West sides were large plank gates for the admission of teams and on the South a wicket gate for the convenience of obtaining water from Otter Creek. In the Northwest part of the Fort was a block house of hewn logs, 30 or 40 feet square, two stories high roofed and shingled, the jet under the eaves projecting 2 feet—in the lower story were horizontal port holes and in the jet perpendicular ones through all of which a fire could be maintained completely raking every spot of ground about the house—the North and West sides of the block house formed a part of the outside of the Fort—the door was on the East side. In the Northeast and Southwest corners were sentry boxes, elevated on poles so as to overlook the approaches to the Fort, boarded up chin high, with a covering to ward off the rain and snow, and a ladder to ascend to the door in the box. Near the northeast corner was a guard house of rough boards, roofed and floored, in which the sentry slept, when re-

lieved from their two hour's watch. Along the north side were the officers' barracks of rough boards, roofs sloping up against the pickets, the soldiers' barracks along the south side, and the intervening space extending east and west was used for a parade ground, through the whole length of which was cut in the turf a line on which the raw recruits learned to "toe the mark." The fort was supplied with a cannon of nine pounds calibre, and with this, one of the soldiers once boasted to a man present who had seen service that they were prepared for a pretty severe siege, for they had *twelve cannon cartridges*—to which the sailor, (Samuel McConnell) replied they often used as many cartridges in as many minutes on board ship. The ground south and east of the Fort being covered with scrub oaks, was cleared south to the Creek and east to the distance of 15 or 20 rods to guard against unforeseen attacks.—The dwelling houses now on the hill east of Gookin's Falls are on the space enclosed by the pickets—the most northern one being about where the block house was. There is some reason to believe that the block house was built earlier than the Fort.

The Fort was called Fort Ranger, and was the Head Quarters of the State troops until 1781, when the presence of a large British army on Lake Champlain caused the removal of the Head Quarters to Castleton. Fort Ranger, situated but a few rods from the territorial center of Rutland, in the immediate vicinity of Mead's saw-mill and grist mill, the meeting-house and, the tavern of John Hopson Johnson (built of plank on the site of Ripley & Bailey's store) naturally became the rendezvous of the town, the favorite resort of idlers, loungers, and loafers, as well as the most convenient resort of those anxious for the public weal and the chances of barter speculation—here on the Sabbath noon did the goodly lovers of gossip congregate in the interval between Parson Root's forenoon and afternoon discourses and exchange their precious wares of local chit-chat, until this one's rise and that one's fall, this new thing and that old thing were all duly pondered and discussed—here did the Revolutionary patriots assemble to learn the latest orders of the government and the fresh news from the American Army—here was the much valued weekly newspaper from Hartford, Ct. received by post, read and

circulated—here did the idle soldiery and congenial lazaroni exercise their skill and strength in the exciting games of long ball, &c.—and here (in the block house) did the freemen assemble in town meeting, wherein rustic Solons uttered their oracular dicta.—Though Rutland was terribly alarmed by threatened inroads of Indians, several times during the Revolutionary War, and the towns immediately North of it actually invaded,—Fort Ranger was never attacked by the enemy, and the only danger its inmates incurred arose from the assassin shots of Tories and Indians in the night, aiming at the heads of the men in the sentry boxes or incautious stragglers.

On the 27th March, 1781, the town meeting was opened in the meetinghouse according to notice, thence it adjourned to the tavern of John Hopson Johnson, and thence as the town record reads "for necessary reasons" it adjourned to the "Store House in Fort Ranger."

—
"Proceedings of a Court Martial against Melkiah Grout, Feb. 18, 1779.

NOTE,—The within officers belong to Col. Warner's Regiment.

Fort Ranger February 18, 1779.

Garrison Orders.

A Court of Inquiry to set at 12 o'clock, this day to examine and hear the evidence for and against such prisoners as shall be brought before them—whereof,

Capt. Thomas Lee is President.

Lt. Marvin, Lt. Wiott, Ensign Beach, Ensign Brush—Members.

By order of Gideon Brownson, Com'r the Court being met and duly sworn, proceeded to try Melkiah Grout—the prisoner being brought before the Court, pleads not guilty. The Court after hearing the evidence for and against the prisoner—it is the opinion of the Court that the crime is not supported,

Per THOMAS LEE, president,

The above judgment is approved of by the Commanding officer, and order the prisoner to be set at liberty.

Per GIDEON BROWNSON, Capt. Com'r.

—
Copy of "Orders for Capt. Thomas Sawyer commanding at Fort Ranger, dated Arlington, May 14, 1779

The design and object of a garrisons' being kept at your post is to prevent the incursion of the enemy on the northern frontiers and to annoy them should they come within your reach; as there are two other Forts, one at Castleton, and the other at Pittsford dependent on yours, you are to take care that they are properly manned and provided

proportionable to your strength at Fort Ranger. You will keep out constant scouts towards the Lake, so as to get the earliest intelligence of the motion and designs of the enemy. You will keep the command of Fort Ranger and other Forts depending until otherwise ordered by me or until some Continental Officers shall take the command. You will post the earliest intelligence of the motion of the enemy to me and guard against surprise. Given under my hand

THOS. CHITTENDEN, Capt. Gen."

THE BATTLE OF SHELBURNE.

BY WHITFIELD WALKER, ESQ., OF WHITING, ADDISON, CO.

The scene is in the neighborhood of the Green Mountains, the land of Allen, Stark and Warner, names that will ever live on the pages of American History, as distinguished for their boldness and fearless intrepidity. The battle of Shelburne occurred on the 12th of March, 1778, but before I proceed to detail the circumstances, and incidents of the battle, I will introduce to the reader's notice, the hardy and war-worn veteran who commanded on that occasion. His name was Thomas Sawyer, who was born in Worcester Co. Mass. When the war first broke out he was ready at his country's call, and for 2 years was at Prospect Hill as master of fortifications and redoubts, the next 2 years at Ticonderoga. He then returned to Templeton, Mass., to remove his family to Clarendon, Vt., but before their arrival at Clarendon, and while at Springfield, news was received of the surrender of Ticonderoga. He left his wife and children and hastened to the scene of supposed danger, to ascertain if it would be safe to proceed further with his family. He soon returned, and they resumed their journey to Clarendon, erected a grist mill, and built a block house, for the security of his own and the few other families in the vicinity: the windows were barricaded with thick oak plank shutters, hung with thick iron hinges. This was the place of common resort, in all times of alarm, which were then not unfrequent. For his untiring perservance on all occasions, the new settlers duly appreciated, and were ready unitedly to honor him with their confidence. He was made a military Captain, which appointment he accepted and the sequel will show with what devotion he served his country.

A man by the name of Parsons, emigrated from the state of New Jersey, to Shelburne, Vt., and built, for the security of his family, a block house, which was in an unfinished

condition. That section of the State being infested by Tories and Indians and unprotected by any military force, he was made acquainted with an expected incursion of Tories and Indians from Canada. A messenger was sent to Clarendon for assistance, Col. Sawyer heard the call and his action was prompt, he called his company together and beat up for followers. L. Barnum and fifteen others caught their commander's spirit and turned out at the tap of the drum. Col. Sawyer had a wife and six children, the oldest of which was a son of twelve years, whose business was to chop and draw the wood and assist his mother in tending the grist mill. These he left and took up the line of march with 17 volunteers Jan. 1778. Their pathway was a trackless forest, except by the Indian, wolf and panther: the season was inclement and snow deep, the march tedious and their suffering and privations intense, and in the last ten miles of their march the party came near perishing.

On their arrival at Mr. Parsons' block house, the place of destination, a distance of 66 miles, late in the evening, and nearly frozen, they found Parsons and family in a state of anxious solicitude for their safety, and that of a few other hardy pioneers. They were hospitably received and shared with them a frugal meal of hominy, ground in the steel hand-mill which he bro't from New Jersey: glad were they to share his shelter, and camp about his ample fire: never did human beings, while resting their weary limbs upon the hard floor, more deeply realize

"Tired Nature's sweet restorer balmy Sleep."

When morning came the volunteers set about repairing the defence by putting the block house in better repair, the doors and windows being insecure and requiring to be barricaded. Operations were at once commenced, and they had nearly completed the defence, all except securing one window, when they found the block house surrounded by Tories and Indians, the first notice of which was the discharge of a volley of muskets, through the insecure window, by which three persons were killed, named Barnum, Woodard and Daniels, the two latter of whom were not of the party, but only came in for protection during the night.

The battle then commenced in good earnest, the guns of the assailed were pointed with deadly aim at the enemy, numbers

fell reaping a rich reward for their temerity, till at length they became desperate, and set fire to the fort in several places; What was to be done. There was no water at hand, and the flames were rapidly spreading. Capt. Sawyer ordered the contents of a beer barrel to be used, one of the number sallied out under a shower of bullets and fortunately extinguished the fire. A second attempt was made to fire it, but our little band became in turn the assailants, the enemy were driven from the field carrying off the wounded; and as was supposed a portion of the dead, leaving seven on the field, together with four prisoners taken.

At morning's early dawn, they surveyed the battle field, pursuing the track of the enemy to Lake Champlain. About half a mile distant from the scene of action, tracing it by the bloody snow which was deeply tinged, as they passed down the banks of *Blood Brook*, so called from the battle, they found holes cut through the ice in the Lake the edges of which were bloody.

Among the killed was an Indian Chief, with ear and nose jewels, also a powder horn, belt and bullet pouch. These trophies the Colonel kept as long as he lived, as the memento of an illustrious deed achieved by him and his followers, on the memorable 12th of March, 1778.

Three days previous to the battle a tory by the name of Philo, left the vicinity on skates for St. Johns, to give the British notice that a patrolling party were at Shelburne, and they projected the plan of their capture, and the extirpation of those devoted friends of liberty. The assailants came on skates, that the surprise might be complete, but the cowardly miscreant Philo, did not return but stayed behind. They doubtless congratulated themselves with certain prospects of a bloodless triumph so far as they were concerned, and that the scalps of this band of heroes would entitle them to a liberal bounty from the British Government, but they learnt to their sorrow that the sons of liberty were awake, and ready to pour out their blood like water, in defence of their homes, and fireside altars. From the preceding facts, it was believed by the victors that the number of their killed far exceeded what were found on the field, but nothing certain was ever known. Captain Sawyer, as a reward for the heroism of the soldier who extinguished

the flames of the burning Fort with the contents of the beer barrel, presented him with his watch. His noble daring was gratefully remembered by his commander, as such acts should be, and rewarded.

In consideration of his services Captain Sawyer, the ensuing summer, was given the command of the Fort at Rutland, which he held two years, rendering important service to his country.

Immediately after the war, he removed to Salisbury and built the first mills in this part of Addison County. What is now the village of Middlebury, was then a wilderness, and the roar of its waterfalls which now turn its hundreds of spindles, ran to waste, only making music for the wild deer and howling panther.

May 15, 1847.

PART II. FROM THE VERMONT COURIER.

One of the actors, Daniel Smith, Esq., of Clarendon, in this State, still lives. He is my maternal uncle, and to him I was indebted some years since for the detail.

In the winter of 1776-7 the settlers in towns on Lake Champlain suffered repeatedly from the predatory and murderous incursions of the Canadians, Indians and Tories. It was the winter previous to the descent of Burgoyne, and the attention of all was turned towards the Northern Frontier. The inhabitants left their dwellings and removed their property when practicable, and by the middle of winter, no settlements were left farther north than the town of Shelburne. A few families remained in that town, and especially the Parsonses, who had done more towards removing the primitive forests and accumulating around them the comforts of life, than almost any of the frontier settlers of Vermont. It was to protect these pioneers in the march of civilization that a 'scouting party,' consisting of 16 men, worthy, young, and vigorous, under the command of a military captain by the name of Sawyer, was dispatched in January, 1777 from Rutland. The depth of the snow was from 3 to 4 feet, but the party, mounted on snow shoes, were not obliged to measure its depth, except in places where from being unusually sheltered from the sun, it had not acquired sufficient consistency to buoy them up. Hence they encountered the greatest difficulty and were sometimes detained for several hours by a track

of unsettled snow, of very limited extent. Here and there at distant intervals a few families were scattered about, but no intercourse was kept up between them sufficient to preserve even the semblance of a road among the snows. Owing to the dense unbroken character of the primitive forest, the snow exhibited an appearance widely different from that which makes a modern winter. The woods interposed an effectual barrier to the action of the wind and snow was distributed over the surface with the most perfect uniformity.

Where the flourishing villages of Brandon and Middlebury, with their city-like hum of mercantile and manufacturing industry now stand, all was silent except the roar of the cataracts over their rocky beds, and the sighing of the winds through the tops of the lofty pines. The banks of Otter Creek remote from the Fall, were blessed with an exuberant fertility, and, in general, were covered with a lighter growth of forest than the uplands. From these causes, and from some facilities for transportation afforded by the stream, most of its population was located near its banks. Our party for the most part followed the course of the river till they arrived at Vergennes, where there were a few families mostly French. From Vergennes to Parsons' there were no settlers on the route pursued by the party. Parsons had possessed himself of a highly fertile tract of land, and had erected some tolerably commodious buildings near the shore of Lake Champlain, in the near vicinity of the present pleasant and beautiful residence of Hon. Ezra Meech. The house was constructed of large hewn logs, with but three or four windows, and those at a considerable distance from the ground, so that it formed a post that might be considered tenable against the attacks of an enemy provided only with musketry.

The party remained at Parsons' a week, daily and nightly expecting a visit from a body of Canadians that they had learned were preparing at Missisquois (now Phillipsburg) to ravage the northern frontier. Indeed it was this intelligence that had the principal agency in leading the rangers to leave their homes to traverse the woods at this inclement season. A sentinel was constantly posted on an eminence near the house that commanded an extensive view of the lake in a northern direction, as it was ex-

pected the invading party would make their approach on the ice. No enemy having made his appearance during the week, and the time at which they were expected having elapsed, the party put their knapsacks in order at night, with a view of starting for their homes on the following morning.

In the morning a light snow was falling and my uncle said he was induced by sheer indolence to propose to the party to postpone their departure to another day. This was agreed to, and the day passed in the same manner as those that preceded it. An hour before daylight the following day, their sentinel at the door fired and rushed into the house, and before the door could be closed was followed by a dozen savages. The party, who were sleeping on the floor, succeeded in beating their invaders from the house, and barricading the door. This and extinguishing the fire in the house, was all the work of a moment; and the little party soon found that they were surrounded by more than a hundred Canadians, Tories, and Indians. They had evidently expected to take the frontier settlers by surprise, and were not a little disappointed at finding the inhabitants and property of every description removed from the little settlements on Onion River.

Parsons' house was the first from which the inhabitants had not fled, and removed their goods and provision; and this the savages found in the possession of a very efficient garrison. The savages demanded a parley; a considerable number collected near a window, and one, who took upon himself to be the organ of the invading party, in broken English propounded to those within the house the alternative of surrendering themselves unconditionally to the savages, to be scalped or otherwise dealt with as should be most agreeable to the Indians; or in case of a refusal, to have the house burnt about their ears.

Neither of these views according with the views of the Yankee garrison, the fight commenced. The windows were shattered by the balls of the savages, while the garrison by stationing themselves in the corners of the house, and placing the family in the cellar, were exposed comparatively to little danger. The snow without enabled the besieged to see their enemies, and generally to take deliberate aim, so that their fire seldom failed of taking effect. My uncle says just as he

had finished loading his rifle, near the commencement of the engagement, a tall savage mounted a pile of wood near the house and fired into the window: he immediately took deliberate aim and shot him dead. He was found in the morning on the spot where he fell. The house was soon set on fire according to the savage threat. Some dry materials were collected and inflamed against the corners of the house.

This was the mode of attack from which most was to be feared, and against which there was the least means of defence. Capt. Sawyer offered his watch to any one who would extinguish the flames. One of the party named Williams, and who afterwards lived to a good old age in Rutland, went to the cellar where there happened to be a barrel of beer, carried it out in pails and extinguished the fire, discharged his rifle among the invaders, and entered the house unharmed. The firing of the house was repeated, and again Williams preserved the party by putting it out.

As the day began to dawn the fire of the besieged became more effectual, and before it was fully light, word was given in the house that the enemy were retreating in the direction of the lake. One of the party who had commenced loading his piece, threw down the ball, rested across the window sill, and brought down the hindermost of the retreating foe.

Sixteen were found dead about the house and from the well-known practices of the savages to carry off their wounded and as many of the dead as possible, it was inferred that their loss was severe. It was afterwards ascertained that more than 30 were killed or died of their wounds. Of those left dead on the spot, several were Tories painted to resemble Indians.

My uncle said he had not a drop of fighting blood in his composition; that he always chose to be at the first end of a *feast* and the last end of a *fray*; but he avers that on this occasion he did yeoman's service with a rifle. He says he had an assistant to load two rifles for him, and he fired when, and only when, he had an opportunity to rest his piece and take deliberate aim and that during the fight he burnt exactly a pound of powder. But the rifle and its owner are growing old together, and if this hasty narrative should meet the old man's eye, and serve in a de-

gree to assure him that we are not all forgetful of the labors of him and his hardy compatriots, the object of the writer will be answered.*

[*Vermont Courier.*]

CREDULITY.

The victims of too much belief, have ever been the subjects of pity and ridicule. Too much belief in frequent interpositions of supernatural agencies in the moral and physical world, has drawn down upon the memories of the Pilgrims and their descendants, much long studied irony. However much this disapprobation may be deserved, what propriety is there in the wise spirits of the present age being so forward in casting the first stone. How many months is it since men of families and some property from this county, ceased to dig for silver ore among the rocks and sands of Brandon? How is it, that two itinerant and perhaps imbecile vagrants have for the last year or two up to the present time, drawn a rich revenue from the pockets of independent and respectable citizens of this immediate neighborhood, returning naught but the sleepy insane mutterings of a modern Pythoness, ycleped "Sleeping Lucy"—our neighboring Spa even deriving additional patronage from their cunningly devised juxta-position? Whence the popularity of Davis' impious revelations? Whence the recent long continued and expensive efforts to raise a vessel of Kidd's in Hudson River?—When the present age ceases to be pre-eminent for gullibility in all matters pertaining to medical cures, pseudo-religious revelations and mesmeric chicanery, let us become hyper-critical upon the follies of the past. The following instances of credulity among the early inhabitants of this vicinity, are communicated rather as fit subjects of mirth, than as specimens of the general character of the people.

DIGGING FOR CAPT. KIDD'S MONEY.

Some years subsequent to the close of the Revolutionary War, in the dearth of money, one Abraham Homistone who then roamed over the south part of this town, calling to mind the many stories he had heard, and devoutly believed in his native place, New Haven, Ct., about Capt. Kidd's having buried

*See account of the same in biographical sketches of Col. Sawyer—history of Shelburne, and of Shelburne "Battle" in history of Shelburne vol. I. [Ed.]

his treasures on the shores of Long Island Sound, resolved to try his fortune in recovering a share of the buried wealth, if he could obtain a sufficient number of associates. He soon found three men ready to join in the hopeful expedition, viz. Ebenezer Andrews (who lived where William Green does,) Samuel Hobbs, (whose father Jacob Hobbs, carried on the business of a vulcan, alias blacksmith, a few rods south of Ruel Parker's Tavern) and Eleazer Flagg, who lived west of the house now occupied by O. H. Rounds. These worthy compeers—all but Hobbs had families—provided themselves with a two horse wagon, and it is supposed with suitable utensils for digging and testing metals, actually left their homes, went to New Haven, and were absent a considerable portion of the summer season in the Quixotic but often tried attempt, to raise the wind by disintering the infinitely-magnified and never found wealth of the noted freebooter, whose deeds of ruthless daring in the reign of good Queen Anne, have gained him a time lasting notoriety, to the shivering dread of all the children in Christendom who listen to nursery songs. It is needless to add, that these money diggers shared the fate of the renowned Grecian Argonauts, who accompanied Jason to Colchis in pursuit of the far-famed Golden Fleece of mythology, and returned "bootless and weather beaten home." While they were gone one Moses Goddard a waggish specimen of a class of nomadic, mischievous loafers, now happily less numerous than then, contrived a plan for playing a slight joke on the elder Mr. Hobbs, Sam's worthy sire. Having assembled a suitable number of lovers of fun in the tavern of Mr. Henry Gould, (where Mrs. Brown now lives on Clarendon North Flats,) Goddard proceeded to relate his story as follows, viz. he had just met a traveller from New Haven, Ct., who had related to him the particulars of the wonderful success of certain Vermonters in digging up money—the traveller had described the personal appearance of each of the company consisting of four—they had labored long and ardently amid the scoffs and sneers of good citizens till complete success had been attained, though their ultimate success was fortuitous, for had it not been for the extraordinary strength of one of the four, whose description had been given so as to correspond exactly to Samuel Hobbs, the

devil would have carried off the treasure in spite of all their efforts and charms, but this young man, of such great strength, was too much for his Majesty, and the lucky Vermonters were now scattering the ancient coin among the amazed denizens of New Haven as if from an exhaustless source. This story as intended, soon reached the smithy, and Sam's venerable ancestor, (or Governor as Sammy Veller would call him) hearing the news abruptly quit the horse he was shoeing, threw the hammer wildly across the shop, and declared he would never shoe another horse for a living, that he always thought he was born to a better destiny, &c., went to the tavern and ordered a treat for the company, and last went home and told his daughter Abby of the golden days that were dawning upon them—the superstitious spinster received the startling intelligence with a very quiet joy, coolly declaring that she had expected it, and indeed *she know'd it for she read it in the cards last night*. For fear of Sam's identity not being perfectly established, it may be mentioned, that he was the hero of George Gale's celebrated Judgment Dream. Flagg was sheriff of Rutland County 1810-11-12.

A CONJURER.

There resided on the interval, then owned by Israel Harris, now by Isaac Mathewson, a certain elderly poor man, whose name was Alesworth, and who having considerable reputation for knowledge of the mystic sciences derived the principal means of his support for himself and wife by making almanacs and exercising the arts of a conjuror. On one occasion John Rockwell, who lived near Geo. W. Chaplain's dwelling, had lost his horse. After searching for several days without discovering the slightest clue to the place of its secretion, Rockwell came one morning to consult Alesworth upon the subject. The old man brought out his lead sun-dial (clocks and watches being rare things in those days) to ascertain the exact time of day, drew a circle on the ground, quartered the circle, repeated the usual hocus-pocus and declared the lost horse was near by the house of Col. James Mead. Rockwell departed, hunted in vain for his horse all that day, and returned the next morning, to inform Alesworth of his want of success.—The conjurer again went through the ceremonies prescribed for the occasion and again positively declared

the horse was in Mead's neighborhood. Rockwell offered him a dollar if he would find it. Alesworth accepted the offer, started off alone, and toward night was seen returning with the missing animal. Many instances of his skill, such as sitting in the house and at any time telling how many of the cattle the other side of the house were standing, how many were lying down, and other *clairvoyant* tricks similar to those practiced by the jugglers and mesmerizers of the present day, were rife among his neighbors.

DEATH OF NATHAN TUTTLE.

Nathan Tuttle, a bachelor, who once owned the land for a mile or more southwest of our village, suddenly disappeared in the summer of 1777. The manner of his death is perhaps uncertain—one account of it is as follows. For a few weeks after the battle of Hubbardton, and before the battle of Bennington, most of the whigs having fled or taken protection under Burgoyne, the Tories in this county were entirely lords of the ascendant. Tuttle, who staid here but refused to take protection, on one occasion, being, as was frequently the case, partially intoxicated, met a party of Indians and Tories, of whom were Solomon Johns and Gustavus Spencer of Clarendon. An altercation ensued—they threatening him and he returning the most provoking retorts, daring them to put their threats into execution, till Johns actually run him through with his bayonet, killing him on the spot. The party then tied stones to his body and threw it into Otter Creek below Gookin's Falls. They then went up to Joseph Keeler's who lived near the dwelling house now occupied by Simeon Chaffee, and told Keeler what they had done, enjoining secrecy during John's life. What had become of Tuttle was not generally known for several years. After the war, Johns was killed in Canada by the falling of a tree—the manner of his death being considered a Providential retribution for the murder of Tuttle:—when news of this was received here, Keeler published the particulars of Tuttle's death.

A GHOST.

But Tuttle's death had remained a mystery so long, the wicked world might still doubt as to the facts concerning it, unless convinced by that last solver of human doubts, viz. the testimony of one risen from the dead.—Accordingly, Obadiah Wheeler, nephew of

Tuttle, used to relate with the most unearthly solemnity, that he never knew a word about his uncle's death, until his ghost revealed it to him. One evening about dusk as he was returning from the Creek across the meadow the ghost appeared—but like all modern well-bred ghosts, since the "majesty of buried Denmark" appeared on the platform at Elsinore spake not until first importuned to disclose the cause of its unexpected visit to earth—and then did "a tale unfold, whose lightest word would harrow up the soul." Its communications were twofold—the first was a minute account of all the horrid circumstances, attending his own fiendish butchery—the second was a more pleasing account of a large sum of money, 1,500 dollars or more, which he, (Tuttle) had secreted in a particular spot in the ground. This money was to become his (Wheeler's) upon the performance of certain conditions, one of which required his crossing the Atlantic Ocean. The ghost having described where the money was secreted so faithfully that it could not be mistaken, and solemnly enjoined upon Wheeler the strict performance of the conditions mentioned before he should touch the treasure, vanished. Wheeler never found it quite convenient to cross the Atlantic, and never claimed to have found his uncle's buried cash.

The Ghost's story about the hidden money being generally circulated found some faithful believers. Though Wheeler's mouth was hermetically sealed as to the whereabouts of the treasure and as to the exact conditions by the performance of which it might be obtained, yet there were those who believed that by the aid of sorcery and divination its location might be discovered and it seized, *maugre* the ghost's injunctions. Our believing friend, Ebenezer Andrews, pondered o'er this subject long and devoutly. At length he went over to Ludlow and procured the services of a noted Conjuror whose professional reputation extended far and wide. The Conjuror having arrived, proceeded first to discover the point of compass or direction from them, in which the treasure was secreted—he drew his circle on the floor, divided the circle into quarters, and filled the whole with figures and hieroglyphic characters according to the cabalistic formula—after a sufficient study of the mysterious manifestations of his profound art, he declared the money was in a direction.

which he mentioned, coinciding nearly with the Northwest. Having ascertained the direction the next point was the exact distance. It is a popular belief that twigs of the witch-hazel, held in a particular manner, by certain persons, born under a propitious planet and skilled in the practice of their natural gift, by their voluntary bending, point out with unerring certainty the location of the precious ores and metals. The conjuror supplied with the hazel wands and accompanied by Andrews and Samuel Tainter (whose father was a brother of Judge Bowker's wife,) started from Andrew's house and proceeded along in the careful use of the wands until he came to a place about forty rods West of Henry Muzzey's house, then stopped, stamped on the ground, and declared that there was the spot. But according to the black science, earth-buried treasures can be dug for only by night—therefore having provided themselves with shovels, pick axes, crow bars, a dark lantern, etc. in the dark, silent, solitary hours of midnight, these worthies worked and delved, not altogether as if working on the railroad, or digging potatoes. For certain misgivings, certain twinging of the nerves, came over them, as they thought of the possibility of a conflict with the Prince of Darkness. Still on and on they dug till at last one of them struck the lid of a chest and the clear ringing sound told of wealth at hand. Now, the great object was to keep the treasure where it was, until they could dig down to it—for this purpose the hazel rods had been loaded with quicksilver, whose all potent influence was such, that provided there was enough of it, no power on or under the earth, could tear away from its attractions the precious metals. The conjurer having caught up the loaded rods, Andrews and Tainter dug away as if for their lives—digging and perspiring, and perhaps shivering a little with supernatural fear, excited by their vast hopes, they had almost-clutched the object of their pursuit, when "chink, chink, chink," the money was heard to rattle, as if the Foul Fiend by excessive tugging was gradually moving it away from the influence of the rods, and 'chink, chink, chink,' fainter and fainter was heard the more distant rattle, and the chest had passed away, forever. Alas! for human foresight. Poor Andrews was often heard to declare with woeful visage, if they only had a few

more mineral rods they should have succeeded—drove off the Evil spirit and obtained the money.

To His Excellency Wm. Tryon Captain General and Governor in Chief in and over the Province of New York and the Territories depending thereon in America, Chancellor and Vice Chancellor of the same.

The petition of the subscribers, who are interested in the townships of Socialborough, Halesborough, Neury, Richmond, Kelso., Moncton, and Durham in the county of Charlotte,

Most Humbly sheweth

That your petitioners being informed that the appointment of the township or place for holding the courts in the Country of Charlotte will soon come under your excellency's consideration, they beg leave most humbly to suggest

That the township of Socialborough is nearly central to that part of the country which will probably remain a separate county when the northern part of this province becomes populous, to wit, from Battenkill to an east line from the mouth of Otter Creek, comprising a district of about seventy-five miles in length.—That the roads leading North from the Massachusetts Bay and westward from New Hampshire both pass through the said township, which your petitioners conceive a strong proof of its being easy of access.

That the townships and the lands in its immediate neighborhood are remarkably fertile and pleasantly situated on a fine river called Otter Creek which for many miles is navigable with batteaux and would be throughout but for the obstruction of the falls.

That from the best information your petitioners are able to collect though the settlement began within three years, there are already thirty-five families in Socialborough, and twenty more have made improvements and are expected to remove thither the ensuing spring—the chief of whom have agreed to take titles for their farms under this government.

That in the three townships of Durham, Grafton and Chesterfield, which adjoined each other and extended from Socialborough southward there are ninety six families actually settled who all hold their estates under this government.

That in Chatham which is the next town adjoining Chesterfield towards the south there are settled fifteen families and in Eugene which adjoins it on the west, forty.—in Princetown which adjoins Chatham on the south seventy families, and in West Cambden which adjoins it on the west twelve families.

That these making in the whole near two hundred heads of families, chiefly live at a convenient distance from Socialborough and the most remote of them not exceeding forty miles, and have already the advantage of a

tolerable road, through which loaded carts have passed from Socialborough to Albany the last summer.

That Col. Reid's settlement which is further North, and which consists of about fifteen families is at no greater distance from Socialborough than thirty miles and Major Skene's within twenty miles.

That from these circumstances your petitioners hope it will appear that this township is well situated for the county town and not only convenient to the greater part of the present inhabitants, but will continue to be so to the county in general (as far as to the said east line from the mouth of the Otter Creek) when it becomes populous and fully improved.

That the present inhabitants of the said country are very poor and unable but by their labor to contribute any thing towards the buildings of a Court House and Gaol nor is any provision made for that purpose by law.

Your petitioners therefore humbly pray that unless your Excellency shall judge some other place to be more proper the county-town of the said county may be fixed at Socialborough in which case your petitioners are willing and do engage to raise and pay all the money which shall be necessary for erecting a convenient Court House and Gaol for said County.

And your petitioners shall ever pray, &c. Charles Nevers, William Shirreff, Wm. Walton, Hamilton Young, Rich'd Mailland, Atty, Jacob Walton, Theophilact Bache, W. Mc Adam, Jno. Harris Cruger, Henry Van Veck, G. Mazzuzin, Gerard Walton, Wm. Lupton, Stephen Kemble, John De Lancy, Theod's Van Wyck, James Thyn, Fred. de Puyster for self and Dr. Jno. Jones, Isaac Roosvelt, Adam Gilchrist, Jacobus Van Zandt, Sam'l Deall, Fred'k V. Cortlandt, William Cockburn, Garrett Rapalje.

By order.

It is perhaps scarcely necessary to remind the reader that the York towns of Socialborough and Durham nearly coincided with the New Hampshire towns of Rutland and Clarendon—that the present county of Rutland constitutes the Southern portion of the York county of Charlotte and that Col. Ried's settlement was located at Vergennes—being the same which was so valiantly defended by the doughty Highlander, Donald McIntosh.

The above petition seems to have been presented in 1769. The signers were citizens of New York colony speculating in Vermont lands—their statements of the population in this vicinity may be true, but it seems to resemble the stories which speculators of a more recent date have published concerning the natural advantages of their paper-planned marsh-located cities of the West.

Of these signers. five became Royalists in the Revolution, viz. Jacob Walton, Wm. Walton, Theophilact Bache, Wm. McAdam and John Harris Cruger.

Jacob Walton.—He was elected member of the Colonial House of Assembly from the city of New York in 1769, his election being considered a triumph of the Episcopalians over the Presbyterians—in 1775, he with others addressed a letter to Gen. Gage at Boston, on the state of public affairs—in 1776, Gen. Lee ordered him to remove from his house for the accommodation of the Whig troops.

William Walton.—He was Seretary to the Superintendent of the police in New York City.

Theophilact Bache. In 1778, while residing at Flatbush, L. I., Bache was captured by Capt. Marriner, put into a boat and taken to New Jersey. In 1782, he was Vice President of the New York Chamber of Commerce. He died in New York in 1807, aged 78. He was noted for his kindness to the whig prisoners in New York city. His brother Richard was a whig and married Sarah, daughter of Dr. Franklin.

Wm. Mc Adam.—A merchant in New York City—his estate was confiscated.

John Harris Cruger. Lived in New York was a member of the council of the Colony—his estate was confiscated—at the peace, he went to England—he married a daughter of De Lancey.

Wm. Cockburn was our old acquaintance, the surveyor.

DEPOSITION OF CHARLES BUTTON.

County of Cumberland ss.—Charles Button of a place called Durham on the bank of Otter Creek on the west side of the Green Mountains, in the county of Charlotte and province of New York, of full age duly sworn on the holy Evangelists of Almighty God deposeth and saith, that the deponent with others to the number of thirty five families, seated themselves upon the said tract, and hold a title derived from the province of New York, that the deponent has lived with family upon the same tract since the eighth day of February 1768, has cleared and improved a large farm, built a good dwelling-house with other out houses, and was lately offered a thousand pounds current money of New York for his improvements. That about eleven o'clock at night on Saturday the 20th instant as the deponent is informed and verily believes, Remember Baker, Ethan Alien, Robert Cochrane, and a number of other persons, armed with guns cutlasses &c, came to

the house of Benjamin Spencer Esq., of said Durham, who holds his farm under a title derived from the government of New York and brake open the said house, and took the said Spencer and carried him about two miles to the house of Thomas Green of Kelso, and there kept him in custody until Monday morning. The heads of the said rioters then asked the said Spencer, whether he would chose to be tried at the house of Joseph Smith in said Durham, or at his the said Spencer's own door? To which Spencer replied, that he was guilty of no crime, but if he must be tried, he would choose to have his trial at his own door: the rioters thereupon carried the said Spencer to his own door and proceeded to his trial before Seth Warner of Bennington: the said Remember Baker, Ethan Allen and Robert Cochrane who sat as Judges. That said rioters charge the said Spencer with being a great friend to the government of New York, and had acted as a magistrate of the County of Charlotte; of which respective charges his said Judges found him guilty and passed sentence that his the said Spencer's house should be burned to the ground, and that he should declare that he would not for the future act as a justice of the peace for the said County of Charlotte. Spencer thereupon urged that his wife and children would be ruined, and his store of dry goods and all his property wholly destroyed if his house was burned. Warren then declared Spencer's house should not be wholly destroyed, that only the roof should be taken off and put on again, provided Spencer would declare, that it was put on under the New Hampshire title and purchase, a right under the charter from the last mentioned government. These several conditions Spencer was obliged to comply with, upon which the rioters dismissed him.

That a party of the said rioters came to the deponent's house on the night of Saturday, the 20th instant, as the deponent is informed, and broke open the doors and sacked the house for the deponent, which they did not find as he was gone to Crown Point, to take Stephen Weakly upon writs issued against him at the suit of Samuel Green and one Sprague. That upon the deponent's return home with the said Weakly in custody, another party of the said rioters took the deponent, obliged him to discharge the said Weakly, and one Smith and others of the said rioters the next day declared they would pull down Green's house and give him the Beach seal. (mening that they would flog him unless he consented thereto) which he accordingly did.

They then obliged this deponent to give the said Weakly six shillings current money of New York, for taking him the said Weakly into custody, and declaring for the debts due from him, the said Weakly to the said Green and Sprague as aforesaid, and afterwards made this deponent promise that he would never serve as an officer of justice or constable to execute any precept under the

province of New York, and then gave him a certificate in the words and figures following to wit:

"Pittsford, Nov. 24th, 1773.

"These are to satisfy all the Green Mountain Boys that Charles Button has had his trial at Stephen Mæd's, and this is his discharge from us.

PELEG SUNDERLING.

BENJ. COOLEY "

Which certificate they declared would be a sufficient permit or pass among the New Hampshire claimants Green Mountain Boys and further the deponent saith not.

1773.

CHARLES BUTTON

Charles Button came from Connecticut—he bought his farm under a title derived from a New York grant—his dwelling-house built of logs, was located on the south side of Mill River, west of the highway leading south from Clarendon South Flats. In Bickerstith's Boston Almanac for 1774, he is mentioned as one of the tavern keepers on the road from No. 4 to Crown Point. His first wife was said to have been the second white woman ever in Clarendon. He died in 1790, aged 52, leaving only two children, viz. Charles F. Button, late of Clarendon and Joseph Button, late of Danby.

Letter from Benjamin Spencer to James Duane.

Durham, April, 1772.

Sir:—The people of Socialborough decline buying of their lands, saving four or five, and say they will defend it by force.—The people that settled under Lydius' title, and those that have come in this spring, have agreed for their lands. The New Hampshire people strictly forbid any farther survey being made of Socialborough, or any settlements being made only under the New Hampshire title; which riotous spirit have prevented many inhabitants settling this spring. You may ask why I do not proceed against them in a due course of law—but you need not wonder, when I tell you that it hath got to that, the people go armed, and 'guards set in the road to examine people what their business is and where they are going, and if they do not give a particular account, they are beaten in a shameful manner; and it is got to that, they say they will not be brought to justice by this province, and bid defiance to any authority in the province. We are threatened at distance of being turned off our lands or our crops destroyed I have this opportunity of writing, by way of Major Skeene, and have not opportunity of informing you of the number of lots, and men's names that you may draw the deeds, but will send them the first opportunity, as it will take some time to view the lots and give a particular account, I hope the survey of

our patent may not be stopped on account of this tumult, as we shall labor under a great disadvantage if our lands are not divided this spring. I look upon it to be dangerous for Mr. Cockburn to come into the country until these people can be subdued, he may come here by way of Maj. Skeene, but he cannot do any work only what he doth for us; if he attempts any further. I am afraid of the consequences, but if he does not care to come, I desire that some person may be employed hereabout that we may know where our land is, which I should be glad you would inform me of, as soon as possible. One Ethan Allen hath brought from Connecticut, twelve or fifteen of the most black-guard fellows he can get, doubled armed in order to protect him, and if some method is not taken to subdue the towns of Bennington, Shaftsbury, Arlington, Manchester and those people in Socialborough, and others scattering about the woods, there had as good be an end of government, I am with all due regard

Your humble servant,
BENJAMIN SPENCER.

Benjamin Spencer was one of the earliest settlers in Clarendon, purchased his land under a title derived from New York—was located where the Rev. P. C. Clark resides,—was a Tory in the Revolution,—in the summer of 1777 having taken protection under Burgoyne, he went to Ticonderoga, and it is said died there a few weeks after.

All his sons except Abel, joined the British army and went to Canada. Of Abel the following story is told. He had clandestinely started for Canada, a sudden rising of the streams impeded his flight, and he stopped at the house of John Rockwell, (who lived near the present residence of G. W. Chaplin). News of his departure was received and Lieut. Forbes of the militia was despatched with a few men in pursuit—he was caught in the bush pasture west of Rockwell's by Sordias Blodgett, brought before Joseph Bowker, Esq, (who lived near the present residence of Miss Hannah Cole,) and examined on the charge of being a tory and intending to desert to the enemy, (his saddle-bags having been found meanwhile in Rockwell's cellar) he defended himself with much volubility and ingenuity as it appeared to the assembled crowd—but the evidence was too strong to allow of his being released—he was handcuffed and sent on foot to Bennington, Jared Post, armed with a gun, acting as his guard. Abel Spencer was representative from Rutland to the Legislature in 1802-3-6-7. He was Speaker of the House of Repre-

sentatives in 1797, then a representative from Clarendon, and in 1802 while representative from Rutland.—*End of Hall papers.*

THOMAS ROWLEY

was conspicuous for a time in the early history of Rutland, and was first judge of the Special court of the County of Rutland. He came from Connecticut to Danby before 1769. He lived in Rutland some time. While living in Rutland he wrote his "Rutland Song," to wit:

"An invitation to the poor tenants that lived under patroons in the province of New York, to come and settle on our good lands under the New Hampshire Grants; composed at the time when the Land jobbers of New York served their writs of ejectment on a number of our settlers, the execution of which we opposed by force, until we could have the matter fairly laid before the King and Board of Trade and Plantations, for their directions.

Come all ye laboring hands
That toil below,
Among the rocks and sands;
That plow and sow,
Upon your hired lands
Let out by cruel hands:
'Twill make you large amends,
To Rutland go.

Your patroons forsake,
Whose greatest care
Is slaves of you to make,
While you live there;
Come quit their barren lands
And leave them in their hands;
'Twill ease you of their bands
To Rutland go.

For who would be a slave
That may be free?
Here you good land may have,
But come and see.
The soil is deep and good
Here in this pleasant wood,
Where you may raise your food,
And happy be.

* * * *

West of the Mountain Green,
Lies Rutland Fair!
The best that e'er was seen
For soil and air;
Kind Zephyr's pleasant breeze
Whispers among the trees,
Where men may live at ease
With prudent care.

* * * *

Here stands the lofty pine
And makes a show,
As straight as Gunter's line
Their bodies grow;
Their lofty heads they rear
Amid the atmosphere
Where the wing'd tribes repair
And sweetly slug,

Here glides a pleasant stream
Which doth not fail
To spread the richest cream
O'er the interval—
As rich as Eden's soil
Before that sin did spoil,
Or man was doomed to toil,
To get his bread.

Here little salmon glide
So neat and fine,
Where you may be supplied
With hook and twine;
They are the finest fish
To cook a dainty dish
As good as one could wish
To feed upon.

The pigeon, goose and duck,
They fill our beds;
The beaver, coon and fox,
They crown our heads;
The harmless moose and deer
Are food and clothes to wear;
Nature could do no more
For any land.

There's many a pleasant town
Lies in this vale,
Where you may settle down;
You need not fail,
If you are not too late,
To make a fine estate;
You need not fear the fate,
But come along.

We value not New York,
With all their powers,
For here we'll stay and work—
The land is ours;
And as for great Duane
With all his wicked train,
They may eject again,
We'll not resign.

This is that noble land
By conquest won,
Took from a savage hand
With sword and gun;
We drove them to the west,
They could not stand the test,
And from the Gallic pest
This land is free.

Here churches we'll erect
Both neat and fine;
The gospel we'll protect,
Pure and divine;
The pope's supremacy
We utterly deny,
And Louis we defy—
We're George's men.

In George we will rejoice,
He is our king;
We will obey his voice
In every thing;
Here we his servants stand
Upon his conquered land—
Good Lord; may we defend
Our property.

Rowley's verses were principally contributed to the Rural Magazine and the Bennington Gazette. P. II. W.

CHRISTMAS EVE.*

BY THOMAS ROWLEY.

Hark! whence that sound! hark! hark! the joyful
shouting!
See, see! what splendour spreads its beams around us!
Turning dark midnight into noontide glory,
As it approaches.

With pomp majestic see the heavenly vision
Slowly descending; while attending angels
Pour acclamations; and celestial chantings
Wake our attention.

Fear not ye shepherds 'tis the Prince of Peace comes,
Full of compassion, full of love and pity;
Bringing salvation for all sorts of mankind,
For all His people.

Go pay your homage to your infant Saviour;
Laid in a manger, view the Lord of glory
Meanly attended, yet the Messiah,
You star shall guide you.

Give God the glory, join the host celestial;—
Peace upon earth now and good will toward men;
From terror raised to hope of life eternal,
Through a Redeemer.

O may impressions of his boundless mercy,
Ever remind me of my grateful duty;
Sweet the employment to proclaim his goodness,
And sing his praises.

"Like Ira Allen, he was ready with the pen, and during his many terms of service in the legislature, if a subject was referred to a committee, "with instructions to report by a bill," he was, almost invariably, named as its chairman, and the "bills" drafted and reported by him would always "hold water." For biographical sketches, see Vol. I. pages 98, 99 in history of Shoreham, and history of Danby in this volume—Ed.

Rowley once went into Apollos Austin's store wearing a shabby old hat. Austin joking him, offered to give him a new one if he would make an impromptu verse. Rowley, taking off his hat and looking upon it earnestly, perhaps a single moment, replied:

Here's my old hat, no matter for that,
'Tis good as the rest of my raiment,
If I buy me a better,
You'll set me down debtor,
And send me to jail for the payment.

From Esq. Rowley's list, as made out and given to the listers.

My poor old mare, her bones are bare
The crows begin to sing:
Old brute, if she does not recruit,
They'll feed on her next Spring.

* Contributed to the Rural Magazine, Vol. II. p. 641. A skillful imitation of the Revolutionary war ode, by Nathaniel Niles, for which see Vol. II. History of West Fairlee.—Ed.

As for her age, I do engage
 She's eighteen years, or more,
 And is just as free from the list
 As man is at three score.

REV. SAMUEL WILLIAMS, LL. D.,

was born in Waltham, Mass., about 1740; graduated at Harvard in 1761; was ordained minister of Bradford, Mass., Nov. 20, 1765, where he remained until he became professor of mathematics and natural philosophy, in Harvard, which office he held until 1788, when he resigned and moved to Rutland, Vt. The last date is given from *Blake's Biographical Dictionary*, not without a strong suspicion that it should be an earlier date. Dr. Williams was elected to the General Assembly, for Rutland, in 1783-5, 1787-95, and 1798-9, in all 14 years. He was a member of the governor's council, in 1795 to '98, four years, in two of which he had been elected to the House also. He was Judge of the Rutland county court 1790-97, 8 years, and in 1794 he preached the election sermon. For a time he served as editor of the *Rutland Herald*, established in 1792; in 1794 he published the *Natural and Civil History of Vermont*, in one volume, of 416 pages, octavo, which was extended in 1808, to two volumes of 1003 pages; and in 1795-6 he published the *Rural Magazine*, consisting of two octavo volumes. He is entitled to honor as one of the founders of the University of Vermont, for, said president John Wheeler, in his historical discourse, Aug. 1, 1854, "The creative mind of Dr. Samuel Williams, and the reflective and profound mind of Judge [Samuel] Hitchcock, [two graduates of Harvard,] had worked for the University of Vermont, and in it." He was, unquestionably, the most learned man in Vermont, in his day, and for his labors and influence in behalf of education and piety, he was also one of the most useful. "Dr. Williams' History of Vermont," said Zadoc Thompson, "though diffuse in style, and embracing much foreign matter, will long continue our standard work." Dr. Williams' greatest fault, as historian, was, that he did not duly appreciate the high privilege of writing for posterity; hence, he omitted many interesting facts, known generally in his day, which are now unknown. He could have given us the details of the Conventions, a clearer explanation of the Haldimand correspondence, and pen-portraits, at least, of ev-

ery actor in the Council of Safety, and of our first Governor, whose features, now, if he could but know them, would be stamped upon the memory of every Vermonter, as indelibly as are those of George Washington, who was Chittenden's friend and correspondent, in the period of his severest trials. Of the History, Rev. Dr. Blake said: "It was esteemed the best historical work which had appeared in the country at the time of its publication, and received high encomiums from some of the philosophers of Europe." Dr. JOHN A. GRAHAM was a resident of Rutland for awhile preceding 1797, and personally acquainted with Dr. Williams, of whom he said, in his *Descriptive Sketch of the Present State of Vermont*, London, 1777 p. 66:

"Of Samuel Williams, LL. D. Member of the Meteorological Society in Germany, of the Philosophical Society in Philadelphia, and of the Academy of Arts and Sciences in Massachusetts, it may with propriety be said, that he is the most enlightened man in the State, in every branch of philosophy and polite learning. and it is doing him no more than justice to say, there are very few in the United States possessed of greater abilities, or more extensive information: added to which he is a most excellent orator and speaks in a manner best adapted to the understanding and capacity of those whom he addresses. In the year 1794 the Dr. wrote and published the *Natural History of Vermont*, executed much to his honor, and to the great satisfaction of all Naturalists. In politeness, ease and elegance of manners, Dr. Williams is not inferior to the most polished English gentleman."

Graham's volume is chiefly interesting for its personal gossip and sketches, of which the above is one of the best. It is to be regretted that he did not live in Vermont some years earlier, and give more details of the personal history and characteristics of the actors in the tragic and comic scenes which abounded in Vermont's earliest days. Dr. Williams died in January, 1817.

STATE OF VERMONT, IN COUNCIL OF SAFETY, Sept. 22, 1777: Samuel Williams is permitted to pass and re-pass unmolested, as he has been examined before this Council.

THOMAS CHITTENDEN President.

The writer is not sure that the vote of the Council refers to the Doctor, though it is very probable that he visited Vermont at that time, perhaps to examine the field of his intended labors.—*From Walton's Governor and Council*, Vol. 1, p. 177.

THE RURAL MAGAZINE, OR VERMONT REPOSITORY
Devoted to Literary, Moral, Historical and
Political Improvement, for January, 1795.
Hoc undique jura congruuntur. Rutland;
Printed by J. Kirkaldie, for S. Williams
& Co., a few rods north of the State-House.

"PREFACE.

In compiling the Rural Magazine, the design of the Editor is to prepare such literary, moral and historical collections, as may prove instructive and entertaining to the reader; In this Collection, what we have most of all in view, is such original papers, historical and political documents, literary, civil, and ecclesiastical transactions, as relate more immediately to the affairs and citizens of Vermont. By collecting and preserving such papers and proceedings we hope to exhibit to the public a general account and view of the state and progress of society in this part of the Federal Union. It would not be decent or safe for the Editor to make high declarations or promises, with regard to the manner in which the work will be executed; all that he will venture to engage is, to make a serious attempt to compile as useful a Magazine as shall be in his power. Every composition, designed for the people, will, eventually, take its character from its utility; and its utility will be ascertained by the reception which it meets from the people. By this standard the merits of the work will be examined, and its continuance or discontinuance will be determined. That which the people do not esteem cannot be very useful to them; and in any writings which meet their approbation, an author will always find, in the public esteem and encouragement, the proper and adequate reward for his labors.

THE EDITOR.

Rutland Feb. 1, 1795."

The historical papers in the Rural Magazine are: "Letters from the Governors of New Hampshire and New York, relative to the first grants of land in Vermont." "Minutes of the Council of New York." "Letters from Governors Wentworth and Clinton." "Memoirs of Colonel Seth Warner." "Estimates and Statements relative to Appropriations for the service of the year 1795." "Mrs. Jemima Howe, (Indian Captive)." "List of Townships granted westward of Connecticut river—date of grants." "Letters of William Tryon, to Rev. Mr. Dewey, and the inhabitants of Bennington and the adjacent country, on the east of Hudson's river, Albany." "Moses Robinson's and Samuel Safford's letter to Governor Tryon." "Resignation of Councillor (Thomas) Porter," October, 1795. "Disinterested Bravery," By Matthew Lyon; Or his graphic account of Robert Armstrong's rescue of a drowning man "Salt Springs,

at Bridport and Orwell," By Thomas Tolman, Esq. "An Execrable law of the Colony of New York, passed the 9th day of March, 1794." "Address of the Proscribed Persons to the people of Albany and Charlotte Counties, contiguous to the New Hampshire Grants." "District of Maine Separation." Proceedings of the Convention held at Portland, October 27, 1794. Attempt to improve the System of Criminal Jurisprudence. "Singular Power of Serpents," By T. "Observations made on the Falls of Onion River, Waterbury, commonly called Button's Falls, May 18, 1793; By the Hon. S. Hitchcock and Col. Davis." "Proceedings of the People of the County of Cumberland, and Province of New York, By Reuben Jones." Exports from the United States, 1791 to '95. "Articles of Ecclesiastical Order and Discipline, adopted by the Association of Ministers in the Western District of Vermont," by Thomas Tolman, Scribe of the Convention, "The First Petition of the People of Vermont to Congress." "Report of Committee on the Letter of Joseph Woodward, of the New Hampshire Grants, and the Petition of the inhabitants of said grants, read May 30th, 1776" (in congress). Resolution in Congress, June 4th, '76. "Constitution of the Amicable Association of Christiana Hundred." "Late Ecclesiastical Transactions at Westminster," (Vt.) "Proceedings of a Convention at Dorset, in 1776." "Written Dissertation, read before the first Medical Society in Vermont July, A. D. 1771, by TIMOTHY TODD, now (1775) President of the First Medical Society in Vermont." "A Case of Hydrophobia (in Arlington), communicated by Dr. T. Todd."—"History of the American Revolution." "Massacre at Fort William Henry, in 1757," in vol. 1. "Letter of Thomas Young to the inhabitants of Vermont." "Resolution of Congress referred to in the above letter."—"Letter from Pierre Van Cortlandt." "Captain Remember Baker, by T." "Literary Societies," "Ecclesiastical Letter of Trumpeter." Answers by "A Customer." "History of the American Revolution." "Memoirs of General Montgomery." "Address of the Council of Safety of Vermont to the Councils of Safety of Massachusetts and New Hampshire, Manchester, July 15, 1777." "Letter of Meshech Weare, President of the State of New Hampshire, to Ira Allen, Secretary of the State of Vermont, July 19, 1777."—

"Letter of Weare to the New Hampshire Delegates at Congress." "Weare to Gov. Chittenden." "The connection between Politics and Divinity." from the Rev. Dr. Burton's Election Sermon, at Windsor, Oct. 3, 1795." "A Report of Col. ETHAN ALLEN, to his Excellency the Governor, the Honorable Council and to the Representatives of the Freemen of the State of Vermont, in General Assembly met." "An Account of the union of 16 towns, on the east side of Connecticut river, with the State of Vermont."—"Letters of the Trumpeter." Letters on Snake Charming, from Watkins, of Brandon, Samuel Beach, of Whiting, Elias Willard of Tinmouth and U. Baker, of Rutland." "An Account of the Proceedings of New Hampshire, by IRA ALLEN Esq., to the Inhabitants of the State of Vermont." "Claim of New Hampshire to the whole territory of Vermont, in the House of Representatives, April 2d, 1779." "An Account of the West River Mountain, and the appearance of there having been a volcano in it." "Petition of the Committees of Cumberland County to Gov. Clinton, May 4th, 1779; To His Excellency George Clinton, Esq., Governor of the State of New York, General and Commander of all the militia and Admiral of the Navy of the same: The Petition of the Committees of the Towns of Hinsdale, Guilford, Brattleborough, Fulham, Putney, Westminster, Rockingham, Springfield and Weathersfield, in Cumberland County, chosen for the purpose of opposing the pretended State of Vermont, and convened at Brattleborough, May 4th, 1779."—Ed.]

CHRISTIAN FELLOWSHIP.

BY REV WM B. MITCHELL,

Congregationalist pastor in Rutland from 1833 to 1836, page 1019.

Behold the countless hosts above,
The glory of the night,
In silent fellowship they move
Through fields of living light.

Sun darts to sun the vital ray,
And star enlightens star.
Their borrowed beams the orbs repay
And spread their glory far.

No gift have they of settled speech
But singing as they run,
Attraction binds us each to each,
And to our planet sun.

Emblems of holy love to man
Are ye, melodious spheres,
His pathway dark, his life a span,
His fate dust, darkness, tears.

But grace a brighter arch has spanned
And suns more glorious given,
A canopy more richly spanned,
A more enduring heaven.

WALTER COLTON,

born in Rutland in 1797, graduated from Yale College in 1822, and after a three years course at Andover was ordained a Congregational clergyman. In 1828, he became editor of the "American Spectator;" in 1830, received a chaplaincy in the navy; in 1846 was married and soon ordered to the squadron for the Pacific. He was afterward Alcade of Monterey, and established the first newspaper, and was the builder of the first school-house in California, and was the first to make known the discovery of California gold to the States. He returned to Philadelphia in the Summer of 1850, and on a visit to Washington took a violent cold which terminated in dropsy. He died June 22, 1851. His principal literary works are a "Prize Essay on, Dueling," "Ship and Shore," "Visit to Constantinople," "Deck and Port," "Three Years in California," "Land and Sea," "The Sea and Sailor," "Notes on France and Italy," and "Italy and other Literary Remains," the last accompanied by a memoir of the author, by Rev. Henry F. Cheever. The style of Mr. Colton's volumes is lively and entertaining. He, also, occasionally wrote in poetry.

A LEAP FOR LIFE.

BY WALTER COLTON.

Old Ironsides at anchor lay
In the harbor of Mahon;
A dead calm rested on the bay—
The waves to sleep had gone;
When little Hal, the Captain's son,
A lad both brave and good,
In sport, up shroud and rigging ran
And on the main truck stood!

A shudder shot through every vein,—
All eyes were turned on high!
There stood the boy with dizzy brain,
Between the sea and sky;
No hold had he above, below;
Alone he stood in air:
To that far height none dared to go,—
No aid could reach him there.

We gazed, but not a man could speak!
With horror all aghast,
In groups with pallid brow and cheek,
We watched the quivering mast.
The atmosphere grew thick and hot,
And of a lurid hue;—
As riveted unto the spot
Stood officers and crew.

The father came on deck;—he gasped,
 "O God! Thy will be done!"
 Then suddenly a rifle grasped
 And aimed it at his son.
 "Jump, far out boy, into the wave!
 Jump, or I fire," he said;
 "That only chance your life can save;
 Jump, jump boy!" He obeyed.

He sunk,—he rose,—he lived,—he moved,—
 And for the ship struck out,
 On board we hailed the lad beloved,
 With many a manly shout.
 His father drew in silent joy,
 Those wet arms round his neck,
 And folded to his heart his boy,—
 Then fainted on the deck.

MY FIRST LOVE AND MY LAST.

BY WALTER COLTON.

Cathara, when the many silent tears
 Of beauty, bending o'er thy dying bed,
 Bespoke the change familiar to our fears,
 I could not think thy spirit yet had fled,
 So like to life the slumber death had cast
 On thy sweet face, my first love and my last.

I watched to see those lids their light unfold,
 For still thy forehead rose serene and fair
 As when those raven ringlets richly rolled
 O'er life which dwelt in thought and beauty there;
 Thy cheek the while was rosy with the theme
 That flashed along the spirit's mystic dream.

Thy lips were circled with that silent smile
 Which oft around their dewy freshness woke,
 When some more happy thought or harmless wile
 Upon thy warm and wandering fancy broke,
 For thou wert nature's child, and took the tone
 Of every pulse as if it were thine own.

I watched, and still believed that thou wouldst wake
 When others came to place thee in the shroud;
 I thought to see this seeming slumber break,
 As I have seen a light, transparent cloud
 Disperse, which o'er a star's sweet face had thrown
 A shadow, like to that which veiled thine own.

But no; there was no token, look or breath;
 The tears of those around, the tolling bell
 And hearse, told us at last that this was death!
 I know not if I breathed a last farewell;
 But since that day my sweetest hours have past
 In thought of thee, my first love and my last.

WM. DOUGLAS SMITH.

In the Rutland Graduates at Middlebury College, page 1063, should have been added, class of 1804, WM. DOUGLAS SMITH, Post Master at Rutland, appointed Dec. 19, 1810, in which year he died. He was also register of Probate in 1811, 12, 13. He married Fanny Chipman.

FREDERIC WILLIAM HOPKINS,*

Son of Hiram and Raelael Spotten Hopkins, was born in Pittsford, Vt., Sept. 15, 1806: died Jan. 21, 1874, at his home in Rutland. General Hopkins was graduated at Middlebury College in the class of 1828. After graduation he commenced the study of law with the Hon. Ambrose L. Brown, his brother-in-law, at Rutland, and was admitted to the bar at the April term, 1831, of the Rutland county court. From that time, until 1839, he practised law in Rutland, with more or less success; being in the mean while, from 1833 to 1836, Register of Probate for the District of Rutland. The practice of law was not, however, congenial to his tastes, and upon his appointment as clerk of the Supreme and County Courts for Rutland county, in April, 1839, he relinquished it forever. The same year he was again appointed register of probate, but held the office only a single term.

As a county clerk he was a model officer, and it can be said, without disparagement to others, living or dead, he was the best county clerk that was ever appointed to, or held the office in Vermont. His rules of conduct, in this important office, were arrangement, order, system, accuracy, neatness and despatch. His forms, his arrangements, his blanks, his system, were adopted in all the counties of the State, and probably will continue as long as the present rules of practice continue. He continued as county clerk until 1868, when his age and infirmities compelled him to retire.

He had a natural taste for military life; and did the State some service in that capacity. He was, for years, the life and soul of the militia, when there was a company in every town, and a regiment in every county. He was appointed adjutant inspector general in 1838, and held that office until 1852. He established a uniformed militia; and, although adjutant and inspector general, became captain of the "Rutland Citizens' Corps." At the breaking out of the Rebellion he tendered his services to the Governor, in any capacity in which he might be useful; but his advancing years, and deaf-

* [Our correspondent says: "I have merely stated facts briefly, and have done no justice to his home life, his pure and exalted tastes, his great literary acquirements, and his unselfish and generous devotion to others. I send you a copy of *The Harvest Home* which was written for the First State Fair ever held in Vermont, (at Rutland) and sung by a company of artists, the Prima Donna sitting on horseback, and at the close of the song crowned with a wreath of flowers amidst the plaudits of the vast multitude assembled there.—Ed.]

ness, compelled the Governor reluctantly to decline them.

He was a member of the State Historical Society, and pronounced eulogies before that society, assembled at Montpelier, on Edgar L. Ormsbee, Esq., of the Rutland county bar, and Doct. James Porter, which were published in several papers in the State. He also published an eulogy on Gen. T. B. Ransom, and a Manual for the Rutland county Bar. He was an appreciative lover and patron of the arts, a gentleman of rare culture and refinement; a member of the Congregational church. General Hopkins was twice married; first to Julia Anne, daughter of Doct. Thomas Hooker, Dec. 1, 1836, by whom he leaves one daughter, Sarah Hooker, wife of Joseph Perkins Woodbury, Esq. His second wife, who survives him, was Anna Eliza, daughter of Zimri Lawrence, Esq., of Weybridge, Vt., to whom he was married May 17, 1843; of this marriage three children survive: Jenny Andrews, a successful and accomplished teacher, in Utica, N. Y., Grace Elizabeth, wife of Silas Wright Gregory, formerly of Plattsburg, N. Y., now of San Francisco, Cal., William Frederic, employed in the office of the Globe Paper Co.

THE HARVEST HOME.

BY GEN. F. W. HOPKINS.

Written by request, and sung at the Vermont State Fair, Rutland, Sept. 2, 1852. Tune, Marseilles Hymn.

Ye sons of the Mountain, wake to glory!
Hark! the glad shouts of joy arise!
Telling to all in song and story,
That there is nought with Freedom vies,
That there is nought with Freedom vies,
No "dire invaders, mischief breeding,"
No "tyrant hosts, a ruffian band,"
"Affright and desolate the land,"
"While peace and liberty" are breathing,
Rejoice, rejoice, ye hills,
The mountain spirit's free.
Chorus—Huzza, huzza, ye mountain sons,
Come shout the Harvest home.

Not here is War's loud thunder rolling,
The victor nation's pride to raise;—
Not here the monster Famine's howling,
On other lands that darkly preys,
On other lands that darkly preys;
But here all plenty now bestowing,
And Light and Peace the land o'erspread
While onward still by hope we're led,
And hearts with Happiness o'erflowing,
Rejoice, rejoice, Vermont,
The mountain spirit's free.
Chorus—Huzza, huzza, ye mountain sons,
Come, shout the Harvest home.

Our mountain homes! once o'er you bounded,
The warrior savage, bold and free;

And sadly and mournfully sounded,
The shouts that ne'er again may be,
The shouts that ne'er again may be,
These wilds that now ring out with gladness,
They tell of morn's bright beaming light,
That dawns from out that troubled night,
And leaves not a trace of its sadness.
Arise, arise, Vermont,
Be worthy to be free.
Chorus—Huzza, huzza, ye mountain sons,
Come shout the Harvest home.

Ye sons of sires, who woke to glory,
When dark and dreary night appear'd
There were your "grandsires brave and hoary;"
Who direst dangers never feared,
Who direst dangers never feared,
And when your land lay cold and bleeding,
'Twas Allen then all danger dared,
And Warner's breast was boldly bared,
Where home and fireside, aid was needing,
To arms, to arms, they cried,
To victory then or death.
Chorus—Huzza, huzza, ye mountain sons,
Come shout the Harvest home.

Ye sons of the mountain, wake to glory,
Hark! 'tis Ceres bids you rise!
'Tis Science, Art, Commerce, Industry,
That cite you onward for the prize,
That cite you onward for the prize.
Our fields with verdure brightly glowing,
Our flocks and herds make glad the hills,
And enterprise in thousand rills,
And knowledge, wealth are richly flowing.
Rejoice, rejoice Vermont!
To Heaven all honor due.
Chorus—Huzza, huzza, ye mountain sons!
Come shout the Harvest home.

ISAAC D. COLE

of Rutland for many years prominent among the business men; a member of the Baptist church—and one of the earliest projectors and founders of the Young Men's Christian Association in Rutland. Died Sept. 26, 1870.

JAMES BARRETT,

an old and highly esteemed citizen, of Rutland, died at his residence, in that village, Oct. 18, 1875, in his 83d year. He was the great grandson of Col. James Barrett, a member of the Provincial Congress superintendent of the public stores and commander of militia at the Concord fight.

WILLIAM YOUNG RIPLEY

was born in Middlebury, Vt., Dec. 13, 1797. In 1638, his paternal ancestor, William Ripley, with his wife, two sons and two daughters came from Hingham, Norfolk County, England, and settled at Hingham, Mass.

William Young Ripley was the son of Nathaniel Ripley and Sibyl Huntington. Nathaniel Ripley's great grandfather was

Joshua Ripley, who was married Nov. 28, 1682 to Hannah Bradford, who was a daughter of William Bradford, Jr., Dep. Gov. of Plymouth Colony, and granddaughter of Gov. William Bradford, who came over in the May Flower in 1620.

When the subject of this sketch was 8 years old his father moved to Weybridge and up to the age of 14 his life was passed on a farm. His early education was simply such as could be had in the common schools of that day, and was finished, so far as schools went, at the age of 14. He was, however, a careful and discriminating reader through life. He had a retentive memory well stored. His library was large, and contained many rare and valuable works. At 14, he became clerk for Hager and Ripley (Ripley was his brother) of Middlebury, and remained with them till he was 21. On the day he attained his majority he started out to make his fortune. He went to Charleston, S. C., and found employment as junior clerk in a dry goods house, and pushed rapidly through various grades till he became partner and finally sole proprietor of the then largest house in Charleston. He remained in Charleston 9 years.

During his residence here he was married Dec. 5, 1822, to Zulma Caroline Thomas, daughter of Jean Jacques Thomas, and Susanna De Lacy. They were natives of France. Julia Caroline Ripley (now Mrs. Dorr) is the only child of this marriage. In 1826, his wife who had been taken North in the hope of restoring her health, died, and was buried in Weybridge, Vt.

After this event, Mr. Ripley returned to Charleston and closed up his business, during the winter of 1826 and 1827, and removed to New York, where he became head of the large commission house of Ripley, Waldo & Ripley. Before leaving home he promised himself that he would be satisfied with fortune when he should have attained a certain sum. On the last day of the year 1829, he found himself in possession of the sum, and true to his word he left a business in the full tide of prosperity and returned to Middlebury in the spring of 1830, retiring, as he then supposed, forever from active business. He was then 32 years old. Feb. 10, 1831, he married the daughter of Gen. Hastings Warren, of Middlebury, and settled down to a farmer's life on the Seely farm, 4 miles

south of Middlebury, but his active business life had unfitted him for so tame an existence. He sought other employment and became interested with other gentlemen in the manufacture of glass at Lake Dunmore, the factory being situated near the spot where the Lake House now stands. He remained in this business as general manager until it was abandoned as no longer remunerative. In 1837, he removed to his late residence in Center Rutland. There he has resided ever since. Soon after coming to Rutland he embarked in the mercantile business with Mr. Evelyn Pierpoint as partner. Mr. Pierpoint retired after a few years, and Mr. Thomas R. Bailey succeeded him as partner. This business was continued up to about 1848, when the firm was dissolved and the business abandoned. In 1844, Mr. Ripley formed a partnership with Wm. F. Barnes, and then commenced the development of the marble business in this county. This was the first well organized effort in this direction. The firm of Ripley & Barnes was dissolved in 1850, Ripley continuing the business of sawing and Barnes that of quarrying marble. In 1865, Mr. Ripley surrendered his entire business into the hands of his sons, and retired finally from active business. In 1862, on the organization of the Rutland County Bank, he was elected president, and held that position until his death. He became interested, about 1840, in the success of the Troy Conference Academy at Poultney, and for many years held the presidency of the board of trustees of that institution, giving largely of his means to its support.

He never sought, nor would he accept civil or political office of any kind.

He was for many years, and up to the time of his death, director in the National Bank of Rutland.

Mr. Ripley stood for many years in the highest position in society and business affairs, and his removal by death was deeply lamented. He was a man of distinction by nature, impressive in personal presence, tall and commanding in stature, and possessed of those gifts of mind and heart which his physical nature so fittingly symbolized. In many respects he was an ideal Vermonter. He represented the best peculiarities of New England social and business life. He sought distinction in the sturdy and enterprising

manner of a true yeoman. Although favored by fortune he was his fortune's own architect.

In 1868, he built the opera house, which was burned the morning of May 17, 1875. This had been called the monument of its honored builder, and it was a source of universal regret that it could not have stood as such in future years. About the same time Mr. Ripley received a severe injury in a fall in which his hip was broken, and this accident undoubtedly hastened his death. For the last week of his life he failed rapidly, but retained possession of his consciousness to the last, and about 10 o'clock on the evening of the 27th of September, 1875, the silver cord was loosed, and the golden bowl was broken and he went to his long home at the age of 77 years, 9 months and 14 days.

If Mr. Ripley was fortunate in the spring tide of life, he was no less so when the tide of life was at its ebb. He had all the fitting accompaniments of old age, domestic felicities of the rarest kind, "love, honor and troops of friends." During the last few months of his life, his face wore a peculiarly light and ethereal look, and set off as it was by long white hair and beard, beautiful in the artist's sense, it gave him the air and mien of one who had reached the crown and palm of life. Mr. Ripley leaves a wife and five children: Mrs. Julia C. R. Dorr, the well known author, wife of Hon. S. M. Dorr; Gen. W. Y. W. Ripley, Gen. Edward H. Ripley, of Rutland; Charles Ripley, of Colorado, and Agnes, wife of Mr. Charles Parker, of Vergennes. Two daughters have preceded him to the grave—Helen, the wife of J. J. Myers, who died nine years since, and Mary, wife of C. M. Fisher, Esq., who with her husband was lost on the ill-fated steamer Atlantic, off the coast of Nova Scotia, 2 years since.

[The above furnished by the family, by request.—Ed.]

JULIA CAROLINE RIPLEY

was born in Charleston, S. C., Feb. 13, 1825. Her maternal grand parents resided, after their marriage, in the island of St. Domingo, from which place they fled to Charleston, S. C., at the time of the insurrection of the slaves in that island.

Her mother was of French extraction, and she herself was born in South Carolina, but most of her life has been spent in Vermont.

There her education was obtained and her character developed, surrounded by the culture and refinements peculiar to the best New England society. Before she was two years old, her mother died.

She was married, Feb. 22, 1847, to Hon. Seneca M. Dorr, then of New York, but for the last twenty years a resident of Rutland, Vt. Mr. Dorr is well known to the people of his adopted State as a legislator of prominence and ability. As a writer and speaker, he has been in the front rank in the discussions of questions of political economy, and has proved himself strong enough to brave public opinion when he believed it to be in the wrong, and knew it to be intolerant and merciless.

Mrs. Dorr has ever found, in her husband, an appreciative support in her literary work. "The Maples," their home on the banks of Otter Creek, just outside the corporate limits of Rutland, one of the notable residences of this beautiful town, reminds one of the many quiet and beautiful homes on the banks of the Hudson. Its dense shade of maples, its profusion of flowers in their season, its outlook on the river, and the grand old mountains in the distance, all combine to make it a place fit for the habitation of poet and scholar. But a sketch of her life as an author, however full, would be quite unsatisfactory to those who know her best, did it not allude to what she is as a wife and mother. A family of four children, who have had the personal care of their mother, into whose lives her own has been largely absorbed, and who have grown and are growing into noble manhood and womanhood, is the highest attestation that the mother's sphere has been well and wisely filled. The sweet serenity of the home which is filled by her presence, and the quiet beauty and harmony which pervade it, are the unimpeachable witnesses that the highest culture and the most persevering literary labor are not incompatible with the paramount duties of wife and mother.

Mrs. Dorr began writing at a very early age. Her first verses were written when she was but 12 years old. She did not, however, make the mistake of some young writers, and rush at once into print. It was not until 1848 that she felt that she had something to say to which the world might, perhaps, be willing to listen. Since that time, a large

number of her poems have appeared in the best magazines of the day, and been widely copied at home and abroad. One of them, "The Vermont Volunteer," written upon a sick bed, won a \$50 prize (offered by the writer of this sketch) over 41 competing poems. Her *first* attempt at a story—"Isabel Leslie"—had the singular success of gaining one of the \$100 prizes offered by Sartain's Magazine.

While her contributions have so constantly enriched the magazines, Mrs. Dorr has found time to give the public several novels and a choice edition of her poems. Her first book venture—"Farmingdale"—appearing under the *nom de plume* of Caroline Thomas, was published by D. Appleton & Co. This was soon followed by "Lanmere," issued under her own name. Then came a period of comparative rest from literary labor, the work of the mother crowding out that of the author. But, in due time, "Sibyl Huntington," "Expiation," and "Bride and Bridegroom," were written and published, as well as a volume of poems, which appeared 3 years since. These, taken in connection with her current literary work, and the unremitting care of a family, are unmistakable evidences of most painstaking and constant labor, and we should say of Mrs. Dorr, that she has grown steadily, winning, year by year, a higher and higher position. Her books have all been reasonably successful; every story, every poem, seems written with a purpose. No transcendentalism veils its meaning. Every line from her pen bears the clear impress of a well-balanced mind, a feeling heart, and a broad-cultured, cosmopolitan spirit. The beauty and purity of her English, the high moral tone and character of her works, have alike commended them to the most refined and cultivated homes.

Here is a specimen gem, such as are thickly strewn through Mrs. Dorr's writings:—

"Oh! well may we hush our vain babblings, and wait:
He who merits the crown wears it sooner or late."

In Mr. Emerson's Parnassus, published by J. R. Osgood & Co., in 1875, Mrs. Dorr's beautiful poem, "Outgrown," is given entire, and in the late edition of the "Female Poets of America," edited by Richard Henry Stoddard, are ten of her poems. In the fulness of her intellectual powers, in the vigor of health, we look upon her future as full of literary promise.—*From the Cottage Hearth.*

THE VERMONT VOLUNTEER.

BY MRS. JULIA C. R. DORR, OF RUTLAND.

Four years, four little years ago, through all our sunny
land,
Sat wives and mothers, calmly blessed, beside each
household band;
And still the bright days glided on, and quiet nights
dropped down,
Wrapping in one soft web of dreams, cot, hamlet, vale
and town.

Our sturdy husbands held the plow, or cast the shining
grain;
Our sons and brothers gaily toiled on hill-side and on
plain;
At forge and anvil, mill and loom, in all the marts of
trade,
And where primeval forests throw a grand, eternal
shade.

They raised the marble from its bed, upon the moun-
tain side;
They joyed through wild and devious paths, the iron
horse to guide;
And some of studious eye and brow, labored with
tongue and pen,
Breathing high words of lofty cheer, to bless their
fellow men.

But sometimes as we sat at ease, in that serenest air,
We wondered if brave hearts and bold, found fitting
nurture there;
We wondered if our mountaineers were valiant as of
old,
If "cloth of frize" were still found matched, with
costliest "cloth of gold."

And sometimes earnest souls, when thrilled by some
quaint olden story,
The ages have brought down to us, haloed with solemn
glory,
Sighed for the grand, heroic days, they thought for-
ever past,
And deemed the present cold and tame, prosaic to the
last.

And cheeks of maidens flushed and paled, as deeply
pondering o'er
Some page of old romance, or tale of legendary lore,
They read of tilt and tournament, and fields of daring
high,
Where knights for ladies' love were proud, nobly to do
or die.

A bugle blast rang through the land, a war cry loud
and shrill,
Each mountain peak caught up the strain, hill sent it
back to hill;
"To arms! to arms! ye stalwart men, for freedom
and for God,
And tread yourselves the glorious paths your noble
sires once trod!"

Ah! were they false or craven then? or lagged they
by the way?
We talk not now of Marathon, nor "old Platea's day;"
We speak not of Leonidas, nor of Thermopylæ,
Where Persian thousands poured their blood, a dark
encrimsoned sea.

Nor do we tell, with tremulous lip, how Spartan
mothers bade

Their sons go out to meet the foe, with strong hearts
undismayed,

And sternly told them 'to come back, "bearing their
shields, or on them"—

Our boys went forth *without* their shields, to bloody
fields, and won them!

Oh! paled for us the golden light of all the old roman-
ces!

True heroism does not die, as age on age advances;
We know the story of to-day has all the old time
splendor,

And that men's hearts are bold and brave, as they are
true and tender!

For on full many a hard fought field, Vermont's own
sons have stood

Firm and unyielding as the rock, unmoved by storm
or flood;

We glory in their glory, in the bright, unsullied fame
That circles as a halo, each patriot hero's name.

That fearful charge at Lee's Mills, across the rushing
river,

Where they saw in lines of rifle pits, the foemen's
bayonets quiver,

While cannon thundered over them—the men at
Balaklava

So famed in story and in song, did nothing any
braver.

And the Fifth at Savage Station, won they not unfading
bays,

Crowned there and ever after, with a grateful nation's
praise?

With four hundred men they charged on the batteries
of the foe,

And they took them—but alas! half their number
were laid low.

At Bethel and Mannassas. from Yorktown on, to where
The swamps of Chickahominy poured death upon the
air:

On the deadly field of Antietam and many a one be-
side,

Vermonters wrote their names in blood, then cheered
the flag and died.

At Fredericksburg and Marye's Hill and Gettysburg
they bore

Their colors bravely in the front until the strife was
o'er;

At Baton Rouge brave Roberts fell, bleeding from
many a wound,

At Newbern noble Jarvis poured his life blood on the
ground.

Ye tried, and true, and loyal ones, what words of mine
can tell

How in your country's inmost heart, your memories
shall dwell?

The record of your glorious deeds shall live forever
more,

Till Heaven and Earth shall pass away, and time itself
be o'er.

And oh! ye honored dead who lie in unmarked graves
this day,

O'er which no friend may ever weep, nor wife nor
mother pray—

Yet earth shall hold in glad embrace the sacred,
solemn trust,

And God and all His angels watch over each soldier's
dust!

IN MEMORIAM.

BY J. C. R. DORR.

Published in the Rutland Daily Herald Aug. 25, 1862
—the day on which the remains of Col. George I. Rob-
erts, of the 7th Vt. Vol., were brought home for inter-
ment.

From the fierce conflict and the deadly fray
A patriot hero comes to us this day.

Greet him with music and with loud acclaim,
And let our hills re-echo with his name.

Bring rarest flowers, their rich perfume to shed
Like sweetest incense round the warrior's head.

Let heart and voice cry 'welcome,' and a shout
Upon the Summer air ring gaily out,

To hail the hero, who from fierce affray
And deadly conflict, comes to us this day.

Alas! alas! for smiles ye give but tears,
And wordless sorrow on each face appears.

And for glad music, jubilant and clear,
The tolling bell, the muffled drum we hear.

Woe to us, soldier, loyal, tried and brave,
That we have naught to give thee but a grave.

Woe that the wreath that should have decked thy brow,
Can but be laid upon thy coffin now.

Woe that thou canst not hear us when we say
"Hail to thee, brother, welcome homo to-day!"

Oh God, we lift our waiting eyes to Thee
And sadly cry, how long must these things be?

How long must noble blood be poured like rain—
Flooding our land from mountain unto main?

How long from desolated hearths must rise
The smoke of life's most costly sacrifice?

Our brothers languish upon beds of pain,—
Father, oh Father have they bled in vain?

Is it for nought that they have drunken up
The very dregs of this most bitter cup?

How long? *how long?* Oh God, our cause is just,
And in Thee only do we put our trust.

As Thou did'st guide the Israelites of old
Through the Red Sea, and through the desert wold,

Lead Thou our leaders, and our land shall be
Forever more the land where all are free!

Hail and farewell we whisper in one breath,
As thus we meet thee, hand in hand with death.

God give thy ashes undisturbed repose
Where drum beat wakens neither friend nor foes.

God take thy spirit to eternal rest
And, for Christ's sake, enroll thee with the blest!

THE LAST OF SIX.

BY MRS. JULIA C. E. DORR.

Come in; you are welcome, neighbor; all day I've
been alone,
And heard the wailing, wintry wind sweep by with bit-
ter moan;
And to-night beside my lonely fire, I mutely wonder
why
I who once wept as others weep, sit here with tearless
eye.

To-day this letter came to me. At first I could not
brook

Upon the unfamiliar lines by strangers penned, to
look;

The dread of evil tidings shook my soul with wild
alarm—

But Harry's in the hospital, and has only lost an arm.

He is the last—the last of six brave boys as e'er were
seen!

How short to memory's vision, seem the years that lie
between

This hour and those most blessed ones, when round
this hearth's bright blaze,

They charmed their mother's heart and eye with all
their pretty ways!

My William was the eldest son, and he was first to
go.

It did not at all surprise me, I knew it would be so,
From that fearful April Sunday when the news from
Sumter came,

And his lips grew white as ashes, while his eyes were
all aflame.

He sprang to join the three months men. I could not
say him nay,

Though my heart stood still within me when I saw
him march away;

At the corner of the street he smiled, and waved the
flag he bore,—

I never saw him smile again—he was slain at Balti-
more.

They sent his body back to me, and as we stood around
His grave, beside his father's, in yonder burial ground,
John laid his hand upon my arm and whispered,
'Mother dear,

I have Willy's work and mine to do. I cannot loiter
here.'

I turned and looked at Paul, for he and John were
twins, you know,

Born on a happy Christmas, four and twenty years
ago;

I looked upon them both, while my tears fell down like
rain,

For I knew what one had spoken, had been spoken by
the twain.

In a month or more they left me—the merry, hand-
some boys

Who had kept the old house ringing with their laugh-
ter, fun and noise.

Then James came home to mind the farm; my young-
er sons were still

Mere children, at their lessons in the school house on
the hill.

O days of weary waiting! O days of doubt and dread!
I feared to read the papers, or to see the lists of dead;

But when full many a battle storm had left them both
unharm'd,

I taught my foolish heart to think the double lives
were charmed.

Their Colonel since has told me that no braver boys
than they

Ever rallied round the colors, in the thickest of the
fray;

Upon the wall behind you their swords are hanging
still—

For John was killed at Fair Oaks, and Paul at Malvern
Hill.

Then came the dark days, darker than any known be-
fore

There was another call for men—"three hundred
thousand more;"

I saw the cloud on Jamie's brow grow deeper day by day,
I shrank before the impending blow, and scarce had
strength to pray.

And yet at last I bade him go, while on my cheek and
brow

His loving tears and kisses fell; I feel them even now,
Though the eyes that shed the tears, and the lips so
warm on mine,

Are hidden under southern sands, beneath a blasted
pine!

He did not die mid battle-smoke, but for a weary
year

He languished in close prison walls, a prey to hope
and fear;

I dare not trust myself to think of the fruitless pangs
he bore;

My brain grows wild when in my dreams I count his
sufferings o'er.

Only two left! I thought the worst was surely over
then;

But lo! at once my school-boy sons sprang up before
me—men!

They heard their brothers' martyr blood call from the
hallowed ground;

A loud, imperious summons that all other voices
drowned.

I did not say a single word. My very heart seemed
dead.

What could I do but take the cup, and bow my weary
head

To drink the bitter draught again? I dared not hold
them back;

I would as soon have tried to check the whirlwind on
its track.

You know the rest. At Cedar Creek my Frederick
bravely fell;

They say his young arm did its work right nobly, and
right well;

His comrades breathe the hero's name with mingled
love and pride;

I miss the gentle, blue-eyed boy, who frolicked at my
side.

For me, I ne'er shall weep again. I think my heart is
dead.

I, who could weep for lighter griefs, have now no tears
to shed.

But read this letter, neighbor. There is nothing to
alarm,

For Harry's in the hospital, and has only lost an arm!

JAMES DAVIE BUTLER

Was born in Rutland, Vt., March 15, 1815. His father, who had come to Rutland, "prospecting," in 1787, and fixed his residence there the same year, was born in Boston, where his family had continued to reside, at least from 1637,—that is downward 7 years after the founding of the city. His mother was Rachel, daughter of Israel Harris, who had been with Allen at the surprise of Ticonderoga, and served as a lieutenant in the Berkshire minute-men at the battle of Bennington.

When about 10 years old the boy James was member of a military school, then just opened in Rutland, by one of Capt. Partridge's cadets; but, being very small and thin, he was considered consumptive, and in accordance with medical notions then in vogue, was often *bled*, but excused from all hard study and work. In 1829 he spent 8 months in Boston, as the lowest boy in a hardware store. Afterward, having decided on a life of study, rather than of business, he returned home, and commenced Latin there in a private school, taught by the Baptist minister, Rev. Hadley Proctor. The next year he was sent to the Wesleyan Academy, at Wilbraham, Mass. He entered Middlebury College, as freshman, in 1832, and was graduated there in 1836.

Among his classmates were William Slade, since consul at Nice, W. D. Griswold, President of various western railroads, and L. S. Lovell, now circuit judge in Michigan. At graduation, he delivered the Latin salutatory, and an oration on "*Homer—Poetical merit of the Iliad*," which was published the next February in the *American Quarterly Register*, at Boston.

After a year of miscellaneous studies as a resident of Yale, Mr. Butler was elected a Tutor at Middlebury, and served there in that capacity five terms. He then repaired to Andover, passed through the Theological Seminary and was graduated in 1840. At the time of taking his degree he spoke on "*Chrysostom—as a preacher*," and the day before, as society orator, had discoursed on that "golden mouthed father," as a scholar and man. Those productions with some modifications, were combined in an article which appeared in the *Bibliotheca Sacra*, Nov. 1844. Before the close of the Andoverian curriculum Mr. B. was invited to become "Abbott Resident" there, that is to reside at the seminary for some years, pursuing such studies as he pleased, boarding and all incidental charges being paid from an endowment given by a Mr. Abbott. Accepting this invitation, he re-

mained in Andover till June 1842, when with Prof. E. A. Park, he embarked at New York for Hamburg. The passage, on a German sail-packet, was long, but not tedious to Mr. B., since it gave him 47 days among Germans, and as it were in Germany, before he set foot on its soil. The array of good words planted in memory, during the voyage, never deserted the traveler.

He saw Hamburg smoking in the ruins of its great fire. Railroads were then few and far between; so Mr. B. made leisurely surveys of country as well as city; lingered in Hanover, Brunswick, Cassel, Marburg, on the Brocken, in the mines of Goslar, and spent a fortnight on a pedestrian tour from Mayence to Cologne. Ascending the Rhine by steamer, he had a week at Heidelberg, and was then for some months a student in Jena, visiting, meantime, Halle, Leipzig, Berlin and Dresden. Early in February, 1843, he was in Venice, having on his way explored Prague and Vienna. He reached Rome before the Carnival opened, and, giving Lent to Naples and its neighborhood, was in Rome again during Holy Week, and a month afterward. Then, rambling about northern Italy till July, and in Switzerland through that month, he pushed on to Paris, London, Edinburgh, and Dublin, sojourning so long in those cities, or making so many excursions from them, that he did not arrive in America until December.

After temporarily supplying various pulpits, among others that of the Congregationalists in Burlington for six months, Mr. B. became Professor of ancient languages, in Norwich University, in 1845. After two years educational service he settled as pastor of the Congregational church in Wells River. In 1851 he accepted a call to the same office in Danvers (now Peabody), Mass., and also, in 1852, in Cincinnati, Ohio. From January, 1855, to the close of the college year for 1858, he was Professor of Greek at Wabash College, in Crawfordsville, Indiana. For nine years following he was Professor of both Greek and Latin in the University of Wisconsin, at Madison, the State capital.

In July, 1867, Prof. B. went abroad again, landing in Liverpool on the 25th anniversary of his first European landing. He visited St. Petersburg, Moscow, Constantinople, Damascus, Jerusalem, and almost all more western Capitals,—went up the Nile to the first cataract,—spent five weeks in the Parisian world's fair, and was home again at the end of fifteen months.

The next summer (1869), just after the open-

ing of the transcontinental railroads, he journeyed to the Pacific slope, calling at Omaha, Ft. Saunders, Ft. Fred. Steele, Ft. Bridger, Salt Lake City, Lake Tahoe, the Yosemite, New Almaden, San Francisco, &c. Proceeding in a sailing ship to Honolulu, and exploring Oahu, he made the inter-insular voyage to Hilo, in a schooner, and so ascended Kilauea, and descended into its crater. His return passage to California was by steamer.

In more recent years Prof. B., having a nominal residence in Madison, has made many journeys. Among others one to Manitoba. But his time has been mainly devoted to writing, as well as to favorite studies, and occasional preaching. While traveling he has been correspondent for many papers: as the New York Observer, Chicago Journal, Boston Watchman & Reflector, Cincinnati Herald & Presbyterian, as well as various others in Wisconsin.

Among his publications, besides a variety of fugitive poems, are "Nebraska—its characteristics and prospects—1873." "Incentives to mental culture among teachers, 1853;" an address before the American Institute, at Troy, N. Y., and two annual addresses before the Vermont Historical Society, in 1846 and 1849. A sermon delivered at Norwich, Vt., Feb. 22d, 1848 at the funeral of Col. T. B. Ransom, killed at Chepultepec; farewell discourse at Danvers, Mass., 1852; Centenary oration at Rutland, 1870; Essay on the "Naming of America," read before the Wisconsin Academy of Sciences, Arts and Letters, 1873; "A Defense of Classical Studies," an address before the National Teachers' Association, Detroit, 1874; "Scenes in the Life of Christ," Chicago, 1866; "Catalogue of Coins and medals," Madison, 1874, &c. During two summers, in Hartford, Conn., Prof. B. wrote much the larger part of the letter-press in ARMSMEAR, a splendid memorial volume, of 399 pages, printed for private circulation, but not published, concerning Col. Samuel Colt, inventor of the revolver, and his enterprises.

Professor B. has addressed literary societies, in his Alma Mater, and many other colleges. Immediately after his first European travels he wrote lectures regarding "Naples and its Neighborhood," "St. Peter's at Rome, its Architecture and Ceremonies," "Roman Ruins," "Rambles in Pompeii," "What I saw in the Alps," and "German Life." He has delivered about five hundred lectures—rather more of them West than East.

Among his educational lectures, the one styled "Common place Books, not common place,"

has been most popular, having been called for as many as seventy times. In this discourse the professor preaches nothing but what he has practiced for forty years. His own "Common place Book" begun so long ago, and "biving wisdom with each studious year," is now thicker than Webster Unabridged,—yet more of its pages are crowded than blank.

Prof. Butler was married in 1845 to Anna, daughter of Joshua Bates, D. D., President of Middlebury College. His children are four, the two older ones, sons,

THE BLOOD DROPS OF CHRIST.

Lines penciled on horseback in a Syrian tour.

BY JAMES D. BUTLER.

When landing first on Sharon's plain,
In walks by Jordan's stream,
On Jezreel's fields of waving grain,
Where Hermon's glaciers gleam,

Above the crest of Olivet,
And treading, many an hour,
The Holy Land, I oft have met
And plucked a blood-red flower.

"Blood drops of Christ," the peasants call
The multitudinous gem,
Which reddens thus the meadows all,
From Dan to Bethlehem.

The stream that gushed from Jesus' breast,
In golden legend sung,
Lay not in dust, knew not of rest,
But straightway upward sprung.

It rose this flower which, east and west,
Neath Palestinian skies,
Blooms earliest, latest, brightest, best,
And wintry storm defies.

Gray ruin o'er Judea lowers,
Jerusalem lies waste,
Her purest shrines, her strongest towers,
By war and time defaced.

Outlasting Herod's walls of stone,
This blossom we behold,
More gorgeously than Solomon,
Its purple robes unfold.

Its chalice pours in crimson flood,
On each ensanguined sod,
The cup of sacramental blood
Shed by the Lamb of God.

God, broadly on the common track
This floral angel sent,
That Palestine might nowhere lack
The Saviour's monument.

But seeking Balbec and Beyrout
No blood drop met my sight,
As if to grow the emblem shoot
Were only Judah's right.

Nor marvel I, the herb of grace
Confines its influence sweet,
To regions where, in dolorous race,
Christ walked with bleeding feet.

Yet, far remote from Palestine,
The mystic floweret roams,
For myriad pilgrims now combine
To shrine in it their homes.

And farther than this ruby flower
Pilgrims beyond the sea,
The blood of Christ shall prove its power
To make men truly free.

The Moslem crescent pales and dies,
Hopeless the wizards weep ;
But the sole blood that purifies
On wings of fire shall sweep,

Through climes from which no pilgrim feet
Have sought the sacred shore,
When the last flowers their course complete,
And earth shall be no more.

When the Christ child to Egypt went,
Ending Herod's wrath,
And palms, with fruit and foliage, bent
Their boughs along his path.

The Holy babe bade heavenward bear
A branchlet from those trees,
And straight an angel soared in air
To do his Lord's decrees.

That palm-spray, planted in the skies,
There grows and blossoms still,
But, when the dead in Christ shall rise
To stand on Zion's hill,

From its wide grove it then shall yield
The branches to be waved,
In homage on the crystal field,
By nations of the saved.

Beneath those palms, let us believe,
Blood-drops of Christ now bloom,
And there angelic care receive,
Till saints shall burst the tomb.

One shadows forth his triumph, one
His agony and war ;
The palms are grand, but, to atone,
Blood-drops are mightier far.

TO MY WIFE,

On our Silver Wedding.

BY JAMES D. BUTLER.

The love-light when I first espied
Irradiate thy girlish smiles,
That very hour tore us apart,
To bear thee off unnumbered miles.

No keepsake had I then at hand,
To beg thee as love's pledge receive,
Only a knife,—but that I gave,
Memento of our trysting-eve.

A knife's an emblem all too true
Of destinies which cut so trist
Our troth-plight rapturous but brief,
And still to sever us persist.

A generation now has gone
Since love thus sealed our two hearts one,
Yet hope deferred long vexed our souls,
Before the wedding's golden sun.

Light purses then made heavy hearts ;
Strength'ning a much-loved sister's hands,
Thou voyaged far on Southern seas,
And patient toiled in feverous lands.

While I, an awkward, unlicked cub,
In market lingered out of favor,
Till pilgrimage beyond the sea
Had tinged my lore with classic flavor.

But while sea-severed years on years,
Our union was of truer proof
Than myriad couples ever know
While dwelling always 'neath one roof.

Our wooing-life and wedded life,
Have both too much alike been spent ;
In both harsh fates thrust us apart,
Three thousand leagues asunder sent.

Our lives repeat John Gilpin's race,
Gilpin and spouse divided ever,
Who neared and then struck out again,
As planets only meet to sever.

Our separations sooth have been
Like fearful death by keen-edged knife,
But then our meetings all the more,
Wake us new-born to joyous life.

One day when home from Nile I came,
Moscow, or lone Pacific Isles,
Thrilled us with more of ecstasy
Than homelings taste through years of smiles.

From thee and from our babes I've roved,
Half round the mighty world and more,
In Arctic frost and tropic suns,
Have sought to swell our needful store.

The plague, and sea-storm, bandits fierce,
Arab, Italian,—Indian, Greek,—
The avalanche,—fire,—vigil,—flood,—
Have chased the smoothness from my cheek.

And thou, meantime, hast traveled too
Within the walls of household care ;
Our Paradise well hast thou kept,
Training the darlings treasured there.

Yes, thou hast traveled too with me,
As Beatrice by Dante's side,
Through labyrinths of sorrow went,
His angel-guardian, and guide.

Visions of thee have cheered me on
Through wildernesses faint and weary,
When tempted at a thousand turns,
Homeless where all the world was dreary.

Thou 'st given me clues that led me safe
In dolorous depths of purgatory,
And nerved my soul the steep to climb,
Excelsior to gates of glory.

Though courtship's gallantries depart
And youthful buoyancy be past,
Those fleeting flowers why do we mourn,
Feasting on fruits that always last ?

They've vanished, but as Faith shall cease
Transfigured in eternal light,
And as the stars of Hope must pale
In radiance of celestial sight.

Some tell us that in scores of years
No words of crossness pass between them ;
But, speaking thus, they vainly think,
Envy to move in us who've seen them.

A namby-pamby style of life
At best is all their lukewarm boast ;
As if Dead Seas were better boons,
Than ocean if in surges tossed.

In heat of day, and heat of heart,
Sometimes to quarrel we have tried ;
But evening sun has ne'er gone down
Before our lamb-like wrath had died.

If not yet mine, I'd woo thee now,
Thine ark I'd seek like Noah's dove,
And fettered love twixt thee and me,
Transcendent FREE-LOVE still should prove.

April 21, 1870.

I.

"Do you know, my poor Pat, when you enter a bar,
That your guardian saint stands and weeps by the
door?"

Asked a Temperance Priest when crusading afar.

"That," replied the young Paddy, "I knew long be-
fore,

And I'll tell you the reason that moves him to cry,
He's no sixpence a glassful of grog for to buy!"

II.

"The boy in me will never out!"
Says Ben, who threescore years has seen.
"Your word," say I, "no man can doubt,
At least, if you the 'Old Boy' mean."

III.

Have you been, boy, to church? Yes, I have, sir, of
course.

About what was the sermon of Reverend Strong?
I forget, but most said that the learned discourse
Seemed to them about half of an hour too long.

IV.

When the Teuton's best Kaiser was asked,
"Shall the doctor or lawyer precede?"
"Let the doctor by all means go last!"
The great emperor straightway decreed.

Then the lawyers, elated with joy,
Begged the monarch his reasons to tell
For the words which physicians annoy,
And which pleased all their rivals so well.

But the autocrat's reason was such
As proved bitter for either to swallow.
He said, "Thieves, by the laws of the Dutch,
Must go first, and the *headsmen* must follow!"

V.

Joe, Saturday had gambled late,
But Sunday came to church in state,
That thus a fair show he might make;
But lucklessly he lost this stake.
Cards with his kerchief came to view
From pocket dropped outside his pew,
And falling up and down the aisle,
Provoked to many a solemn smile.
Joe wished himself among the dead,
When people stared, and preacher said,
In hopes to staunch the wretch's wound,
"Thy bible, friend, is badly bound."

VI.

"All others," says Pat "in the sun may delight,
But for the fair moon my applause shall be steady ;
She shines in the night when we need beams of light,
He only by day when there's too much already."

THE LAST *

(*More truth than parody.*)

BY A. B. FOOTE.

'Tis the last buckwheat cake—I regret it is so—
All its lovely companions are—gone down below ;
No "batter" remaining, alas, and what's more,
We've no more of the *flour* of its kindred in store.

I'll not leave thee, thou lone one, cooped under you
cover,
Thou'rt nicely *done brown*, thou wilt soon be *done*
over ;

For what would one slap-jack be good for, I'd know,
All cold as the winter, the world, or the snow?

O, what will become, if the times be so hard,
Of the children and wife of a newspaper bard?
What weapon, I wonder, hath fortune in store
With which we may battle the wolf from the door?

There's a good time a coming, the wisecracks say ;
They bid us be patient, wait, labor and pray ;
I would own they are right, just to make out my
song,

But if good times is coming, "*why not come along?*"

For it's hard when "a felly's" cooped up in a shop,
To labor with shoe knife and hammer and strop,
And gets for the week, to meet household expense,
But the sum of one dollar and seventy-five cents!

Yet let us be thankful: I hope that the fates
At least will vouchsafe us corn meal and potatoes ;
Still if not, we'll suppress all unchristian-like notions,
Sit down to our plates and "go through with the
motions."

Rutland, Jan. 1855.

OUR STEPHEN, &c.

BY A. B. FOOTE.*

The morning was dull and betokened a day
Unsuited to curing and carting of hay ;
So Stephen bethought him to take a trip down,
And bring this thing and that and the other from
town ;

So he harnessed the horse and proceeded to go forth,
With a pail of pale butter, eggs, berries, &c.

Now it happened that Stephen (&c.,) came down
On the day that the "show" was to enter the town ;
And into the village he chanced to come forth
As the caravan came into town from the north—
(A wondrous collection they purposed to show forth,
Elks, Elephant, Monkeys, Bears, Tigers, &c.)

*Not a native of the town or State, but resided in
Rutland many years, and was for the time their favor-
ite bard. He was one of the committee on selections in
our "Poets and Poetry of Vermont," (1858) and his
group has been called the wittiest and prettiest in the
book. He was the literary editor of the Rutland Her-
ald at this period. He now resides in Washington,
D. C., has a wife and two daughters.—ED.

And Stephen arrived opportunely, I ween,
For Stephen had never an elephant seen ;
So he with "old sorrel" fetched up by the fence,
To see without paying the twenty-five cents ;
And soon came the creature, uncouthly and slow, forth,
With tusks, and with trunk, blankets, ribbons, &c.

But scared at the sight, or the scent, or the sound,
' Old Sorrel ' turned quickly and shortly around,
And turning so quickly and shortly about,
The wagon turned over and Stephen turned out ;
And into the gutter the berries did flow forth,
Together with Stephen, eggs, butter, &c.

Quoth Stephen aloud, as he arose on his legs :

' A fig for the berries, &c., and eggs .

' But henceforth I never can say it—of course—

' That I've not 'seen the elephant'—nor can the horse !'

And back to the homestead " Old Sorrel " did go on,
Leaving wagon, and Stephen, &c., and so on.

DR. JAMES PORTER.

FROM AN OBITUARY BY GEN. F. W. HOPKINS.

Dr. Porter was the architect of his own fortune. His father, one of four brothers, who were all physicians, died when in the service, as surgeon in the British army, during the war of the Revolution. James was then about 14 months old. His mother soon removed, with her two sons, to Halifax, N. S., where she again married and died, leaving him an orphan at 4 years of age. His step-father immediately placed him under the guardianship of a sea captain, from which time we have nothing above the inference, that, to the blunt and straight-forward manner of a man of that class, he was indebted to that self-reliance, practical good sense and integrity, which have characterized him to the close of his life. For a period, we know not how long, he was sent to live with his maternal uncle, at Charlestown, N. H., and thence to this place [Rutland] at the age of ten years. Here, for a time, he remained in the family and under the care of his uncle, Dr. Ezekiel Porter, whose sturdy character, noble nature and professional skill, are eminently known to all who have heard of his name.*

When about 17, with a companion or two, with his uncle's consent, he went to sea as a steward or supercargo, to the West India islands. The vessel was captured by a French privateer. The privations and hardships, added to their fears of a French prison, produced an agony of mind equalled only by their courage. They were however, deliv-

* A biography of Dr. Ezekiel Porter has been promised to this work, but has not yet come to the editor.

ered by a British vessel, and sent to Norfolk. James soon arrived at New York, reduced to but one penny in his pocket. He returned again to Rutland and commenced the study of medicine with his uncle ; and continued it until he was licensed as a physician, by the Board of Examiners of the Medical Society,—there being then no medical college in the State. In 1812 the County Medical Society was incorporated, of which, at the decease of Dr. Porter, himself and Dr. Dana, of Brandon, were the only corporate members. The few first years of his professional life he practiced with and under his uncle, who was, for a long time, the principal surgeon in this part of the State. Afterwards, when more advanced in his practice, and when the epidemic of 1812 and 1813 had spread over the country, the call of Dr. Cleaveland to Plattsburg, as surgeon in the regiment, left Dr. Porter alone, to contend with the fatal disease which was sweeping away its hundreds to a sudden grave ; he discharged the duties devolving upon him with singular ability, fearlessness, endurance and fidelity, (such the extent of country and scarcity of physicians,) in days and nights of absence from home. His skill increased *pari passu* with his experience and practice, so that, as remarked by one of his professional cotemporaries : " Many regarded the young doctor as the more safe and skillful operator, and considered him much the more scientific and thorough in his readings." His surgical operations were so successful, that professors of medical institutions consulted him upon his method and practice. But one only of his many operations of trepanning the skull, failed of success. Within a few years an old man, from a distance, called on Dr. Porter, and asked if he had forgotten him and his case, showing him his head, which the doctor had trepanned, but had forgotten the fact from the time which had elapsed. " I am now going," said he, " to the far west, to leave these hills and these valleys forever, but I could not leave without seeing once more the face of the old doctor who had saved my life."—In brief, he was " cautious and discriminating in his investigations of diseases," modest and unassuming in deportment, yet firm in his opinions—and he was always honorable. He never detracted from others in consequence of their inexperience or errors.

Dr. Porter died in this village about the

time this was written, aged 74 years. When one of the profession to which the deceased belongs dies, when one in whose skill is our hope, in whose energy is our trust, on whose wisdom and prudence, under heaven, our existence depends, is suddenly taken from us, our natures refuse to be comforted by the reflection, that the good he has done *will live after him*. There is not one that so entwines himself around our hearts. We can spare all but him.

HON. ROBERT PIERPOINT.

Robert Pierpoint* died, at his residence, Sept. 23d, 1864, aged 73 years, without a personal enemy, full of years and full of honors; went down to the grave with Christian faith, leaving to the community in which he had lived the legacy of the influence and example of one whose character and opinions commanded implicit confidence. In the natural order of cause and effect, men respected his simple, austere honesty and put faith in his opinions, which, from the rapidity of his reasoning, seemed almost intuitive.

Endowed with a subtle, comprehensive mind, he rose by his own industry, energy and integrity, no advantages of birth, wealth or education having aided his early struggles, in the time which decides and stamps the character of a young man.

He was born at Litchfield, May 4, 1791. His father, David Pierpoint, had a family of seven sons and two daughters. His mother's maiden name was Sarah Phelps, sister to the father of the Hon. Samuel S. Phelps, the late gifted Senator from this State.

Robert, at 7 years of age, came to live with his uncle Robert Pierpoint, at Manchester, Vt. Here, for 9 years, though much of the time sick, and almost a cripple from a rheumatic affection, and occupying the position of a boy at a country inn, he learned to study character, and gained such a knowledge of books as occasional attendance upon common schools, and spare moments occupied in reading, could give him, aided by an iron memory. This was his preparatory and collegiate course, and he illustrated the old maxim, that "the best scholars are their own tutors."

At 16, he entered the law office of Gov. Richard Skinner and began the study of the

profession, with the enthusiasm of a boy, and the steady, persistent faith which discloses in the future that talismanic vision—success.

He remained with Gov. Skinner during the remainder of his minority, and, to judge by the written volumes of notes and comments upon the texts of various authors, during that time, or to judge by his ready application of principles in his professional practice, he must have been an indefatigable student. He began the study a stripling and continued it till early manhood.

When just turned of his majority, in June, 1812, he was admitted to the bar in Bennington county. The same year he came to Rutland to reside.

He had been here but a few months when the office of deputy collector of the direct-tax was conferred upon him, unsolicited and unasked. It was a position which required energy and tact. The war had been denounced. It was not popular with New England. It had swept her shipping from the seas, and the direct-tax was deemed an outrage upon Americans. Many protested that they would never pay it, and some men never did, but their wives paid it for them, to save their farms from the auction hammer. He succeeded in collecting the tax, and it made him personally acquainted with the land holders of his district. It was a good acquaintance, in a professional point of view.

When he returned to his practice, the people knew him, they liked him, and they employed him. His business soon became large. To be a good lawyer is an honor, but to gain a high position, to be ranked among the first at a bar which at that time and subsequently contained such men as Phelps, Bates, Royce, Foot, Williams, Ormsbee, Mallary, Kellogg Langdon, and others of that stamp, was no mean success.

The limits of this article do not allow an extended analysis of style, manner or professional character, but it is no disparagement to the best to say, that, whoever, in particular departments of the profession, may have been superior, upon the whole field, Robert Pierpoint was second to none. If an adversary had a more courtly style and easy diction, he had a way of saying, in effect if not in words, I am no orator as Brutus is but as you know me all a plain, blunt man. I only speak right on. If an opponent had invective he could parry it with ridicule. If he

*From an obituary article printed in the Rutland Herald of Oct. 6, 1864.

was met with an insinuating sophistry, his plain statement would lift it from all entanglements to dissipate itself in the clear light of reason. If opposed by precedent, he struck not at the precedent, but clear back of that, to the reasoning upon which it was founded. For the greater portion of his life, he held some position of trust and honor. He represented the town of Rutland in the State legislature in the years 1819, 1823 and 1857, was member of the Constitutional Convention in 1822 and '28, member of the State Council in 1825, '26, '27, '28, '29 and '30, and State Senator in 1836, '37, '38 and '39. County Clerk from June, 1820 to April, 1839; Judge of Probate from Dec. 1831, to Dec. '32; Clerk of the House of Representatives in 1832 and '33; Trustee of the University of Vermont from 1823 to '33. Lieutenant Governor in 1848 and '49. The degree of Master of Arts was conferred upon him by Middlebury College in 1826 and by the University of Vermont in 1838. He was a Judge of the Circuit Court, under the old system, from 1850 to '56, and was a member of the Committee to revise the laws of the State in 1838.

Such a record of public services, through so many years, and of such a varied character, speaks all that need be said. To fill such positions, so many, and so long, requires a man of great ability, great integrity, and the constant, unfailing confidence of the people. He had all these elements.

In the affairs of the town and village, he always took an active part and was looked up to as a man who had no selfish aims to gratify.

Unostentatious and undemonstrative, he nevertheless was the friend of the poor and unfortunate. Many a poor family in this village has been relieved from want out of his purse, without ever knowing to whom they were indebted.

To sum up his character in few words, he was an able and good man, and died, as he had lived, peacefully.

His example may well be imitated by the living, and longer than he lived among us, the traditions of the community will enshrine his name as one of its most worthy representatives. In years hereafter, when another generation repairs to the quiet groves and walks of Evergreen Cemetery where he lies, none will approach his grave without an in-

stinctive respect for the memory of Robert Pierpoint.

PIERPOINT FAMILY: *David Pierpoint, born in New Haven, Conn., July 26, 1764; a cabinet maker, said to have been a man of high moral character, extensive reading, gentlemanly manners and great personal beauty, married Sarah Phelps, born in Litchfield, Conn., Oct. 4, 1766. Judging from what she was in old age, she must have been a woman of no ordinary character. They kept house a few years in Litchfield village and removed to a farm about 3 miles distant, their home the rest of their days, and in possession of their descendants. David died in 1826, his wife in 1852 or '53. Their children: David jr., born Dec. 19, 1788, died in Richmond N. Y., 1862; Robert (see above); Edward, born July 1, 1793, died in Litchfield, Conn., 1870; Warren, born Aug. 7, 1795, lives in West Bloomfield, N. Y.; Sarah Ann, born Aug. 2, 1797, married a Green; died in Bay City, Mich.; William, born Jan. 31, 1800, resided in Rochester, N. Y., died in Watertown, N. Y., 1859; Charles, born May 22, 1802, died at Allen's Hill, N. Y., Oct. 30, 1875; John, born Sept. 10, 1805, now Chief Justice of the State, resides in Vergennes; Laura, born Sept. 12, 1808, now Mrs. Pope, resides in Bennington, Michigan.

ROBERT PIERPOINT, (above) was married to Abigail, youngest daughter of Joshua Raymond and Phebe [Collins] Raymond, Dec., 1814, and the following summer commenced housekeeping in the house which they occupied the remainder of their lives, and where they made a home such as few are blessed with. Their children were: Evelyn, Julia, Charles, Robert Raymond, Susan Skinner, Mary Isham. Charles, a member of the senior class of Middlebury College, died Dec. 16, 1837, in his seventeenth year. Mary, after having entered Mount Holyoke Seminary, died July 12, 1845, in her seventeenth year.

Robert R. went to California in 1849; practiced law in Sonoma and afterwards in Napa City; died in 1858, in his 35th year, leaving a wife and an infant son that soon died. The remaining son and two daughters are still living in Rutland, the daughters occupying the house which has been the home of the family for more than sixty years.

When young, he (Judge Peirpoint) was quite active in the militia service; passed

* From Family Papers. Ed.

from one rank to another till he reached that of Major, but military titles never clung to him. He united with the Congregational church of Rutland March 5, 1826.

Mrs. Abigail Pierpoint, widow of Judge Pierpoint, died at Rutland, May 6, 1865. aged 70 years.

RUTLAND RAILROAD.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMISSIONERS AND CORPORATION.

From the Record Books of the Rutland Railroad and other sources.

The enterprise having been duly canvassed, presented before the Legislature, and Acts of Assembly obtained Nov. 1, 1843, and Oct. 31, '44, Commissioners of THE CHAMPLAIN AND CONNECTICUT RIVER RAILROAD met at Rutland May 6, '45, and organized the corporation:* Timothy Follett of Burlington, chairman, and Ambrose L. Brown of Rutland, clerk. Voted—to open subscriptions for stock, June 10, 1845.

June 12, '45, more than 2000 shares having been subscribed to the capital stock, stockholders were notified to meet at the courthouse in Rutland for choice of nine directors.

July 3, 12 o'clock. George T. Hodges, chairman *pro tem.* (Timothy Follett absent) George T. Hodges and Edgar L. Ormsbee appointed assistant chairmen; nine directors chosen by ballot: Timothy Follett, Samuel Barker, Ira Stewart, Charles Linsley, John A. Conant, Chester Granger, George T. Hodges, William Henry and Henry N. Fullerton.

"Voted—on motion of Ebenezer N. Briggs, to raise the capital to \$2,500,000.

SAMUEL SWIFT, clerk."

First Directors' meeting July 3d, 5 o'clock; electing Hon. Timothy Follett president, and George T. Hodges, vice-president: voted—to hold an annual meeting at Rutland, the 3d Wednesday of January, at 1 o'clock; appointed Messrs. Conant and Barker to confer with Mr. Gilbert and Mr. Tracy on re-surveying the route.

July 4, 1845: voted—John A. Conant and Thomas Barrett to superintend survey of line from Rutland to Connecticut River: George T. Hodges to receive from stockholders \$2.00 on each share, as needed to meet expenses. Follett, Hodges, Linsley and Fullerton to procure foreign subscriptions to stock: Linsley and

* Efforts were made in 1844 and '45 to get up subscriptions to its stock, but not enough to warrant its construction until Feb., 1847, when the first blow was struck in the town of Rockingham, near Bellows Falls.—J. A. Conant.

Swift to prepare and report a bill for extending the line of the Champlain and Connecticut River Railroad from Burlington to Canada line.

RESIGNATION OF DIRECTORS: Document presented:

"To Samuel Swift, Esq., Clerk of the Champlain and Connecticut River Railroad;

"Sir:—We hereby resign the office of Directors of the Champlain and Connecticut River Railroad Corporation, to take effect from and after the first day of September next.—Rutland, July 4, 1845."—[Signed by the nine directors for which no reason is given in record.—Ed.

At the stockholders' first annual meeting—Rutland, Jan 14, 1846, voted,—on motion of Hon. Robert Pierpoint, to accept the Act of Assembly of October session, '45, as part of this charter. On motion of General Brown of Rutland, the Chair appointed a committee of 28 to nominate to the stockholders thirteen directors for the year ensuing. On motion of D. W. C. Clarke, the chair appointed D. W. C. Clarke, Hon. D. A. Smalley, Hon. R. Pierpoint, Samuel Morgan, Hon. H. Bell, Hon. A. G. Dana, H. Needham, Esq., Hon. J. J. Barrett and Joseph Warner, to prepare a report to stockholders, and draft resolutions for the meeting. The courthouse quarters becoming too small, the meeting was adjourned to the north meetinghouse, where, to a crowded house, W. B. Gilbert, who had surveyed the route, addressed the meeting to great acceptance, followed most happily by Nathan Rice, Esq. of Boston, who presented the proceedings lately adopted by the Fitchburg railroad company.

The proceedings of the corporation had been stoutly opposed before the Legislature: the very project of the railroad from the first had been severely contested in the State newspapers: Clarke of Brandon, and Stacy of Burlington, entered conspicuously into this paper war. Now had come the tug of battle. The stockholders were in the right mood, and a crowd of those not stockholders, in every aisle, in every window, filling the lobby, and around the door, all intensely interested. Mr. Clarke appeared with his resolutions—animated addresses were made on each. Prentiss and Hale of Keene spoke on them, Bishop of Bridgeport, Ct.—a delegate from the Housatonic railroad company—Marsh of Shrewsbury, Conant, Judge Sprague of Brandon and Clarke. The resolutions presented were adopted with great unanimity—but two votes in the negative. The most sanguine among them were astonished, the most cool

enthusiastic over it. The meeting was a great success.*

The following were chosen directors: Timothy Follett, Samnel P. Strong, William Nash, Charles Linsley, John A. Conant, Chester Granger, George T. Hodges, Nathaniel Fullerton, William Henry—all of Vermont; John Elliott of Keene, N. H.; Horace Gray, Samuel Dana and Samuel Henshaw of Boston. George W. Strong of Rutland presented a communication from Leonard Sargeant—A. P. Lyman, George W. Strong and C. W. Fenton, committee of correspondence and arrangements from the Western Vermont railroad company.

January 14, 1846: Follett, Conant and Hodges made an executive committee to transact all business in the recess of the meetings of the directors: S. P. Strong, C. Linsley, William Nash to superintend northern terminus of the road: Follett, Henry and Wentworth to arrange the point of junction with the Cheshire Railroad.

DIRECTORS' MEETINGS.—Office of Samuel Henshaw, Boston, Feb. 20, 1846; chose a committee to arrange point of meeting with the Connecticut River Railroad: Vermont Hotel, Middlebury, June 2d, voted an assessment of five per cent on stock shares: the president and Mr. Hodges to confer with the Housatonic Railroad Co. for connection.—Bellows Falls, July 29th, elected Samuel Swift treasurer "during the pleasure of the Board, with such reasonable compensation as may hereafter be agreed on by the Directors:" the president authorized to draw money from the treasury by his order in writing, specifying the accounts on which said money is drawn, viz. grading, bridging and masonry of the road from Connecticut river to Duttonsville, and 35 miles, not exceeding, as shall be selected by the president and executive committee, west of the mountains, to be immediately prepared and put under contract by them.

Keene, N. H. November 18—voted that the road be advertised for contract to and including Mount Holly Summit—do. road from Burlington to Rutland, soon as new subscriptions in

Boston reach \$200,000—\$100,000 to be paid. President Follett was appointed superintendent of building the road: "who shall devote his time to that purpose." Follett, Hodges and Fullerton were the committee of construction from Bellows Falls to Mt. Holly Summit included; Strong, Nash and Linsley from Burlington, to Salisbury south line: thence to Mt. Holly Conant, Hodges and Granger. Appointed to settle land-damages from Burlington to Ferrisburgh N. line, the President—thence to N. line New Haven, Gen. Strong—thence to Salisbury S. line Charles Linsley—thence to Mt. Holly Summit, Conant, Granger and Hodges—thence to Bellows Falls, Fullerton, Henry and Abram Adams of Ludlow. William B. Gilbert appointed chief engineer.

STOCKHOLDERS' 2D ANNUAL MEETING, Rutland, January 13, 1847: and directors' meeting following. The old board of directors retained, with exception of Gray, Dana and Henshaw, of Boston, Nathan Rice, John Howe and Benjamin T. Reed, of Boston, instead, and Paris Fletcher, Bridport, Vt. Bids of contract awarded, No. 1, 2d section on Bellows Falls division to L. R. B. Wales & Co.; sections 4 to 18, and Mount Holly, section 7, to Decker & Warner: Bellows Falls, sections 19, and 12, Mt. Holly section 3, to S. & P. Carroll; 20 and 21, Bellows Falls section, and 1 to 7, Mt. Holly sections, to George Clarke; do. 9, 10 and 11, to McCulloch, Clarke & Co.; do. 13 and 14 to Appleton, Reves & Co. Charles Linsley appointed, with Pres't, to execute contracts. Bids on Rutland division, awarded June 4th: to Myers & Hale, sections 1 to 6; to William Nash & Co., 6, 7, 10, 16 and 20; to Chamberlain & Strong, 8, 14, and 25 to 34; to Frost & Brown, 9 to 13; to N. H. Decker & Co. 11, 12, 19, 22 and 23: all to take 20 per cent in stock; the road to be ready for superstructure, October 1, 1848. Voted to apply to the Legislature for a change of name to the

RUTLAND AND BURLINGTON RAILROAD CO.:

[Granted by Act of November 6, 1847.]

Voted \$5.00 assessment as needed.

Jan. 12, 1848, **3D ANNUAL MEETING:** voted additional pay, per yard, for solid rock, to Decker & Warner, and Chamberlain, Strong & Co. From Director's report; arranged with Cheshire Railroad Co. to use in common, depot grounds and building, at Bellows Falls; quantity of land taken for road-bed and depots varied according to prospect of future need; opportunity presented at Burlington for purchase of about 70 acres, on terms so favorable

* H. B. Stacy, editor of the Free Press, Burlington; Consul to Russia at the time of his death [see vol. II., pp. 959—60.] On Stacy's last visit to Burlington, the evening before he left, we heard him and Clark talk over this campaign and its grand finale in this meeting, which both looked back upon as the most unexpected triumph they had ever witnessed—to which they had come determined to fight; but not expecting more than half success at best.—*Ed.*

that it was at once embraced; giving lake front of about 2800 feet, contiguous to the business part of the town, around our depot buildings; depot grounds, at Rutland, laid out in reference to connection with the Rutland and Washington railroad, soon to be built, with the Whitehall & Saratoga railroad, opening to us the waters of lake Champlain, at the head of navigation, the markets of the Hudson river, and the immense trade and tract of the great West. "The private negotiations with proprietors for land have been generally successful, though appraisals by commissioners had to be made occasionally, in every county but Chittenden;" \$116,417.39 in hands of treasurer; work paid, from the commencement, every month; 1000 copies of report ordered printed.

Directors' meeting, February 3d: Paris Fletcher added to committee for locating branch road at Vergennes, provided for by act of Legislature the preceding Fall: point of junction, west line between Middlebury and Brandon: station house at Vergennes, to be 40 to 50 by 20 to 25; at Middlebury and Brandon, each, 60 to 80 by 25 to 30: at Pittsford, 30 by 35; Rutland, 150 by 50: passenger depot at Burlington, not to exceed 200 by 50 feet; freight depot not to exceed 100 by 30; Vergennes and Pittsford, do., 50 by 35; Rutland do., 150 by 30: President's salary fixed, exclusive of traveling and office expenses, at \$2,500 per year; Treasurer's do., \$1,300, from November 10, 1846, Charles E. Follett, clerk of the president, \$600, \$1,50 per day for treasurer's clerk.

August 2, voted to bond the road, 90 cents on the dollar, for \$400,000, payable by installments of 20 per cent. per month: Dec. 26th, allowing Vermont Central railroad to come on to our grounds at Burlington, referred to executive committee: freight depots to be built of wood, except at Burlington and Bellows Falls: the present engineers, with S. P. Strong, to build, or contract for, depot buildings at Burlington and Ferrisburgh—with Paris Fletcher and Linsley, at Middlebury—with J. A. Conant, at Brandon—with Chester Granger at Pittsford, Nathaniel Fullerton at Chester and Ludlow: to pay \$333.33 toward survey of Valley Road, and charge to Valley corporation: to put on a force (the contractors failing to do so) sufficient to finish Mount Holly section in time, and charge to the contractors.—Rutland courthouse, June 20th; allowed D. W. C. Clarke assessments on his stock, for services in Boston, in 1845, promoting there the interests of this corpora-

tion: annual meetings to be held on the 3d Wednesdays of June, hereafter.

FROM PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS TO STOCKHOLDERS:

"The outlay upon sections will considerably exceed our original expectations; but an offset in part is found in the certainty that the rocky ramparts of Mount Holly will have been sun-dered in less time, and at less expense, than some other portions of the line, of less enviable notoriety. Your engineer reports 4,263,921 yards of earth excavation, 263,056 yards solid rock and 15,225 yards loose rock done: 986,239 yards of earth, 40,305 solid rock, and 70,170 loose rock to be done. The track is completed from Bellows Falls to Chester, 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles: some of the gentlemen before me have this day enjoyed the pleasure of passing over it.

The grading between Chester and Ludlow is nearly completed. We shall then have reached the eastern slope of the mountains, 25 miles from Bellows Falls. The laying of the rails has been commenced at Burlington, about 6 miles southward completed. A body of track layers are to immediately commence at Vergennes: other parties, between Middlebury and Rutland, proceeding to Cuttingsville, where we reach the western slope of the mountains, completing from Burlington to Cuttingsville, 75 miles; and only 15 miles from Cuttingsville to Ludlow will remain unfinished."* "The grading of your branch-road from the main line to the navigable waters of Otter Creek at Vergennes, giving access to the iron and other materials landed there has cost, thus far, \$10,050.90. Considerable portion of your car furniture in construction at Brandon—so far as examined—is alike creditable to the contractors, and satisfactory to us. This establishment—new and quite extensive—upon the line of our road it is hoped will receive the patronage so extensive and costly an enterprise deserves." "But what was our surprise on learning the Vermont and Canada Railroad, contrary to charter regulation to extend to Burlington, had been surveyed to terminate 6 or 8 miles east of the village of Burlington." He relates the survey in accordance with the charter made at the expense and great care of the Rutland and Burlington Railroad, and hopes the Vermont and Canada Railroad company may yet be induced to adhere to this more feasible and original plan.

Ludlow, Aug. 15. Voted to notify the president of the Cheshire R. R. we have

* Two years and nine months sufficed to complete the Road, it was opened through, Dec. 18, 1849.—J. A. C.

opened our road for freight and passengers from Bellows Falls to Ludlow, and request their connection with us at Bellows Falls. Voted an increase of capital to \$3,000,000; Voted stock assessments unpaid Sept. 20th next, forfeited to corporation; stock sold for non payment, under 70 cents, to be bought in for corporation; only daily passenger trains to and from Bellows Falls till shelter is provided at Ludlow; arranged for building depot. First table of fares established, from Burlington to Vergennes, 22 miles, .62½; to Middlebury, \$1.00; Brandon, \$1.50; Pittsford, \$1.75; Rutland, \$2.00; Cuttingsville, \$2.30; Ludlow, \$2.75; Proctorsville, \$2.88½; Duttonsville, \$2.90; Gassets, \$3.00; Chester, \$3.15; Bartonsville, \$3.30; Rockingham, \$3.40; to Bellows Falls, \$3.55. The present fare from Burlington to Bellows Falls, 1876, is \$5.00. Hon. T. Follett, appointed temporary supt. of the Road: Voted Executive Committee select site and erect engine-house and machine-shop for repairs at Rutland; Hodges and Linsley attend to the interest of this corporation before the Legislature.

Nov. 17, Voted to call stock holders meeting to see if they will accept the amendment of their charter by Legislature to extend their road to St. Albans.

Rutland, Jan. 17, 1850—Voted Fletcher, Conant, Reed and Linsley com. to negotiate a loan in New York and pledge stock or bonds; voted, parties of pleasure, 20 or more, be taken in regular trains for half fare.

Brandon, Feb. 21,—Voted to establish a depot at Mack's Bridge.

Boston, Mar. 7, resignation of W. B. Gilbert, chief engineer; vote of thanks; supt's salary fixed at \$1,200 *per annum*. Mr. Linsley, at salary fixed, declined being candidate, and L. Bigelow unanimously elected; Linsley appointed chancellor for corporation.

June 19, 1850. Annual meeting at Methodist church, Middlebury. From director's report read by president: "A train of cars from the ocean and another from the lake, each full freighted with stock-holders and friends of the enterprise, met and exchanged congratulations in the rock excavation on summit of Mt. Holly, on Dec. 18, 1849, being 13 days in advance of the period when this whole work by your order was directed to be finished. From that day to the present, regular daily trains for passengers and freight have passed each day over the entire line."

New roads have seldom been so well equipped. Hon. John Elliot resigned as director; rec'd vote of thanks for his able services since the organization: Voted Pres. and V. Pres. arrange with John Bradley for running Troy & Rut. R. from Rutland to Castleton: Voted: building com. erect suitable buildings at Rutland, paying ⅔ stock-bonds and ⅓ cash if necessary; buildings not to exceed \$25,000. do. engine and passenger house at Burlington, not to exceed \$10,000 cost. Paris Fletcher resigned as director, and Joseph Warner was elected and added to finance committee: Voted, the passes to clergymen null after the 1st of Jan. next, and that no more such be issued: Voted, engine-house at Rutland be built on plan of Boston and Maine engine-house at Lawrence: at Burlington a 1 story passenger house for 3 tracks, about 200 feet long, and a house for 4 engines.

Bellows Falls, July 31st, appointed executive committee and B. T. Reed to adjust connection with Vt. Valley R. R. & Sullivan R. R.: authorized the President to take a deed of land from the Bellows Falls lock and canal Co., 26 ft. wide on west border of the depot grounds at Bellows Falls.

Rutland, Sept. 17th, President and John Bradley appointed to confer with the Champlain Trans. Co. for terms for the U. S. Steamer to run from Rouse's Point to Burlington, and build or charter such steamboat or steamboats to make convenient and easy connection with the Northern N. Y (Ogdensburg) R. R. at Rouse's Point.

Boston, Nov. 20, Conant Linsley, Warner, to lease Road from Rutland to Castleton for a term of years: Bradley and others to take bids for building R. R. from Burlington to Swanton, complete.

Dec. 10th, President John Bradley, John Howe, and treasurer to mortgage the Road, franchise and furniture to secure payment of any amount of .07 per cent bonds to be issued not exceeding \$1,700,000, interest *semi-annual*; C. Linsley authorized to put in operation a line of telegraph from Rutland to Boston. [The Legislature had passed an Act the fall preceding, authorizing extension of this Road to Swanton.]

Middlebury, Jan. 22, 1851.—Voted Brooksville be made a frt. station: voted, a Central Board be established upon the great lines between Boston and Lake Champlain, includ-

ing connecting roads of each line, one delegate from each, to consider all joint business; action of said Board not to bind the directors of any road without consent of delegate of said Road. Its first meeting in Feb., '51. Bids to be taken for building station-house at Vergennes and Chester; Bradley & Canfield authorized to build 4 barges for transporting freight.

Boston, Feb. 22, President to arrange with Central R. R. Co., for temporary connection at village of Burlington. Samuel Henshaw resigns as treasurer: Peter Harvey, of Boston, at salary of \$3,000, elected treasurer: engineer department to be dispensed with after March 1st.

April 15., Passenger depots of wood to be erected this season at Middlebury and Ludlow: L. Bigelow resigns office of Supt; President reports this year, losses by flood and fire* and uncommon severity of winter, spring and fall, "a large force being constantly employed to keep the road in passable order." Engine-house completed at Rutland to admit 16 locomotives with turn-table in centre and machine shop furnished with tools. "The Vt. Valley R. R. now opened, it is already arranged to run daily trains between Burlington and New York." "This Road perfects the direct connection of our Road with Mass., Ct. and R. I. Roads, soon to be opened: Western Vt. R. R. to Troy, by Bennington and the Bellows Falls and Albany R. R., from Rutland to Albany, *via*. Salem: The Rut. and Wash. R. R. enter our depot-grounds over their own track, and the same of the several roads terminating on our grounds at Bellows Falls." [The extension act to Swanton, of Rut. & B. R. R met violent opposition before the assembly.] "A stockholder of 5 shares instigated by the Vt. Cen. Co., preferring complaint before the judge of the 4th Judicial Court as a stockholder in the Rut. & Bur. R. R., to whom such extension would be injurious; the judge as chancellor for the District, enjoins the corporation from proceeding: Proceedings suspended, by no means abandoned. Question to be carried to a higher tribunal." No. of directors reduced to seven: Voted, "all attempts to delay or defeat this enterprise (extension to Swanton) be resisted at any expense and every hazard." Voted, land be purchased for depot station at

* Freshet of 1851—Chester and Vergennes depots burned.

Cuttingsville; Supt. to employ Burdick as track master, salary not to exceed \$900; (Increased July 4th to \$1,000:) Mr. Dunlap, Ass't Supt., salary \$1,200: July 29th, Clerk's salary, \$500; Salary of President for 1850 and '51, \$2,000; Dugal Stewart, of Rutland clerk, salary, \$700.

Bellows Falls, Aug. 19, L. Bigelow resigns after Sept. 1st as Supt.; app'd Gen. Agt., salary \$2,000: Voted a paint shop be built at Rutland, and car house at Bellows Falls: Boston directors to make arrangements with Ocean Steamer Navigation Co. of N. E.

Boston, Sept. 16, 1851, Vice Pres. Hodges presented letter of Judge Follett, resigning the presidency: letter laid on the table; conceded Mr. Ripley's demand for flag station at Center Rutland and ordered depot built. Committee to confer with Central R. for connection North of Burlington: President's letter of resignation referred to Hende & Reed to report on at next meeting.

Bellows Falls, Oct. 21, Supt. and Bradley to continue our track to depot grounds of the Vt. Central in Burlington; to make Kimball's Crossing (Mt. Holly) a flag station.

Boston, Nov. 24, W. A. Harrington and John Bradley resign office of directors. Harrison Fay and Samuel Swift, Esq., elected directors, and Mr. Swift added to ex. com. Dec. 18, President's resignation accepted for Jan. 1, 1852; Harry Bradley, of Burlington elected as successor, at \$2,000 per year till his salary may be fixed: after Jan. 1. Mr. Follett requested to continue his services at his present salary as constructing agent till next annual meeting. Voted cordial approval of his able services as Supt. to L. Bigelow resigned.

Resolved—"That the thanks of this Board be presented to the Hon. Timothy Follett, late Pres. of the Rut. and Bur. R. R. Co., for his able and efficient services in projecting, constructing, and carrying forward that great enterprise to its present state of completion, and for his uniform courtesy and kindness while presiding over the deliberations of this Board."*

* "With this retirement terminated his public career." He was the great projector of this enterprise. He pledged his private property to carry it through—See biography Vol. I., page 636. He was successful, so far as to see it built—to have it said that he constructed it; but it crippled him and drained his resources in means and mind. He, who had built his own fortune first, and been the largest land holder in this city—(at one time, I have been told, he owned the entire wharf property) died at length of a slow softening of the

Boston, Jan. 21, '52. The purchase by the President, at the informal request of all the Directors, from Hon. T. Follett of his wharf property at Burlington, being completed; the purchase approved and confirmed; to build depots at Shelburne, Charlotte and Bartonville; President to subscribe for 62½ shares of capital stock of the Montreal and N. Y. R. R., and 250 shares of the Plattsburgh and Montreal R. R.; to require Rut. & Wash. R. R. to extend their track from West Rutland to our depot grounds at Rutland; to purchase or build a boat to run from Burlington to Rouse's Point, under our entire control; Rutland depot building not to exceed \$15,000; President's salary after Jan., '53, to be \$3,000. Directors for this year: Wm. R. Lee, John Howe, Chas. J. Hendee, Harrison Fay, Benj T. Reed, Asa Wentworth, jr., and John A. Conant. Voted to issue \$50,000 more in notes or bonds, and to issue not to exceed \$12,000 bonds with coupons: June 14, Wm. Raymond Lee unanimously elected (3d) president and John A. Conant, Vice President: Sold John A. Conant and associates Rut. & B. R. R. Co., steamboat property on Lake Champlain, including Shelburne Harbor real estate, for \$80,000., payments to be made, \$16,666.66, Aug. 15, '54, '55, '56 each; balance 4th year; signed by Conant, Hendee and Fay: Voted, that hereafter no cars of this corporation be permitted to pass into the State of N. Y. until further orders.

Boston, Oct. 5, '53.—Voted 2d mortgage bonds to supply treasury: to take measures to prevent grant in Legislature for R. R. from Castleton North to Brandon or Whiting; to raise Mr. Harvey's salary (treasurer) to \$5,000 from the commencement.

DIRECTORS' MEETINGS, Boston, Nov. 15th, 16th, 29th and 30th; Surrender to trustees, under 2d mortgage; Conant and Wentworth to sell property not covered by the two mortgages; The president to sell, mortgage and lease wharf and property in Burlington; treasurer and finance committee to indemnify officers of the corporation and others for signing; bonds not to be sold or pledged, except by

brain, in the Asylum of the Sisters of Providence in this city. He lived for two or three years, I think, after he was placed there. He was placed there by his friends—by his own family, as the Sisters could take better care of him.

Never, perhaps, was a citizen more beloved in Burlington, and his reverses more regretted.

order of finance committee; resignation of J. Howe, director: T. J. Stevenson's letter, declining to act as trustee; clerk to allow the transfer of shares: to apply to legislature to modify act prohibiting issue of stock less than par; indenture of surrender made to Samuel Henshaw, Brookline, and Thomas Stevenson, Boston, Mass.; to issue bonds with coupons, 6 years to run, at 6 per cent., payable semi-annually; if 3d mortgage is made on the road, bonds to be covered by the same; the same to be offered creditors of the corporation in payment of their demands at 10 per cent. discount, or at par for one half and balance in 2d mortgage bonds of '07 per cent. issue. Boston, Feb. 7, '54. J. H. Williams removed, as clerk, and Dugal Stewart, of Rutland, elected; the counsel of the president regarding the surrender of 2d mortgage property, illegal, without first calling a meeting of stockholders, the same delayed till Feb. 7, '54; John A. Conant resigned, as director; * Mar. 7, D. A. Smalley, of Burlington elected director, in place of Conant; communication presented the president from Geo. W. Strong, president of Rutland & Washington Railroad Co., respecting a lease of the Rutland & Burlington railroad to the Rutland & Washington railroad, in connection with the Cheshire & Fitchburg Railroad Co.; Fay and Smalley committee to make such lease: on petition of Follett and others, voted, special meeting of stockholders be called, at Bellows Falls; Wm. R. Lee's resignation as trustee for the bondholders, and 2d mortgage.

Mar. 8, Peter Harvey resigns office as treasurer; Geo. B. Gibbons, Boston, salary \$2,500, elected; security to be given holders of steamboat property, on lake Champlain; proceeds of sales of steamer Boston and four barges, and delivery of 2d mortgage bonds to Merchants' Bank, Burlington. Mar. 16, '54, accepted lease terms, with Rutland & Washington Railroad Co.

Mar. 19, resignation of W. R. Lee, as director and president, to take effect this day:

* John A. Conant was the Financial agent of the Company, (the original Corporation,) until its organization, and was one of the original thirteen Directors, and was annually re-elected until he resigned in 1854. The citizens of Brandon invested more in the Capital Stock of the Company than any other three towns in State, outside of Contractors. Mr. Conant was tendered the Presidency of the Company after Judge Follett retired, but declining it was made Vice President, in about 1852 or 1853. Mr. Conant represented Brandon in the Legislature 1830 and '31.

Thomas Thatcher, Esq., of Boston director, in place of John Howe resigned, and elected (4th) president and member of finance committee; D. A. Smalley appointed solicitor: vote of thanks to past president; Lee to call meeting of stockholders, Apr. 12, '54, to consider 3d mortgage; 3d mortgage authorized, and voted for May 16, '54.

The first assignment of the road took place Nov. 20, 1853; Surrender of steamboat and Shelburne wharf property, contract of Conant, Hendee & Fay.

March 13, Franklin Haven, director and trustee, resigned; Ellis Fay Lovering, Esq., of Boston, elected trustee in place of Haven; D. A. Smalley first appears on the records as clerk.

EXECUTION, MAY TERM, 1857.

Tracy, Converse & Barnes, vs. The Rut. & B. R. R. Co.; State of Vermont, Windsor Co.; Damages, \$990.67; costs, \$26.42; received at Burlington, for collection, Aug. 24, '57, S. Huntington Con.; attachment made on (certain named capital stock shares) same day; said shares advertised to be sold at public auction, Sept. 7th, next, at the town hall; at the time stated, constable Huntington proceeded to make the sales at auction, and sold 7 shares, standing in the name of Paris Fletcher, director, to D. A. Smalley, for two cents each, said Smalley being the highest bidder; 7 shares each of Asa Wentworth Jr. (director,) and Thomas Fletcher, president, for 14 cents; two cents each, to D. A. Smalley, highest bidder; 7 shares of B. T. Reed, and 7 shares of Chas. J. Hendee, director, do. do.; 72,258 shares in the name of D. A. Smalley, for \$44.42 (2 cents each) to D. A. Smalley, highest bidder; costs of attachment and sale, \$7.71; balance, \$37.62; paid by constable to Geo. F. Edmunds attorney for plaintiffs, in part satisfaction thereof, leaving a balance thereon due and unpaid to the amount of \$979.97.

Windham Co. v. Rut. & Bur. R. R. Stock attached, sold at auction and collected \$42.28; Chittenden Co., execution and collected \$29.81;—Director's meeting, Rutland, Aug. 20, '57, D. A. Smalley resigned as clerk. B. B. Smalley of Burlington, elected.—Sept. 16, '57, Stock holders' annual meetings in Burlington depot, in 1857, '58, '59, Thos. Thatcher pres.; Directors Reed, Fay, Wentworth, Smalley, Fletcher, Isaac B. Bowdish

in '57; in '58, Thatcher, Conant, Bowdish, Fay, Smalley, E. A. Chapin and H. E. Stoughton; in '59, same except J. H. Williams and D. A. Smalley in place of Chapin and Stoughton; in '60 Chapin and Geo. B. Gibbons in place of Smalley and Stoughton.; in 61, Geo. F. Edmunds, in place of Gibbons; '62, B. B. Smalley in place of Fay. Rutland, Mar. 11, 1863. D. A. Smalley and E. A. Chapin, appt. trustees in place of Hon. Samuel Henshaw deceased and John B. Page director in place of Thatcher; *Resolved*, On motion of D. A. Smalley, whereas it has pleased Divine Providence to remove from this life, Thomas Thatcher, the president of this Corporation and one of the trustees in the possession and management has been removed from our Board and from the direction of affairs of this Road, a man of great business tact and experience, of untarnished integrity and of gentle and genial manners. Resolved that in every position in life, his character and demeanor entitled him to the affectionate respect of all with whom he was brought into contact and that his death though in the fullness of years and of honors is a source of sincere regret to those who knew him and a loss to the whole community not to be forgotten. Resolved that we tender to the afflicted family of Mr Thatcher, our heart-felt condolence and sympathy in this hour of grief and trial."

Geo. B. Gibbons resigned as treasurer having served 9 years; Vote of thanks to past treasurer and B. B. Smalley elected to the office: office to be removed to Burlington: D. A. Smalley resigns as Solicitor: Geo. F. Edmunds app'd. Hon. D. A. Smalley elected President: July 8th, D. A. Smalley resigns as president and director, by letter to Jas. H. Williams, vice president. Albert L. Catlin elected as director and President. Edward J. Phelps in place of B. B. Smalley resigned, Apr. 5, '64. Voted treasurer's salary at \$400 per year. Directors, Catlin, Conant, Williams Edmunds, Page, Phelps and Henry Baxter: June 14 '65, Geo. Edmunds resigned as Solicitor and director. Directors, Catlin, Williams, Page, Phelps, Baxter W. Tracy, and J. Prout do. for '66, '67. Here ends the written records, deposited in the archives of the R. R. office at Rutland.—Ed.]

RUTLAND RAILROAD CONTINUED.

BY L. W. REDINGTON, ESQ.

In 1863, Edwin A. Birchard and John B. Page, were appointed trustees of the 2d mortgage bondholders of the Rut. and Bur. R. R. Co., and as such trustees had the possession and management of the road until Feb. 8, 1871,

when it passed as of Jan. 1st, 1871, by leave of the court of chancery, under the contract or lease to the managers of the Vt. Central and Vt. and Canada R. Roads. The leases of the several lines operated by the Rutland Railroad managers there also assigned as a part of the same contract.

However, we must leave the Road at this point in the hands of the Vt. Central, and return to the year, 1867, when the RUTLAND RAILROAD Company was first organized at Rutland, July 9th, by choice of Edwin A. Birchard, John Howe, Jas. H. Williams, John B. Page, Peter Butier, Geo. B. Chase and Geo. M. Barnard as directors, by a unanimous vote of the stockholders. And the organization was further perfected by the election of John B. Page, President; J. M. Haven, Treasurer; J. H. Williams, Clerk pro-tempore.

Under this management the road continued in a prosperous condition. In 1869, the following roads were operated in harmony with this corporation, viz:

"The Vermont Valley Railroad, 24 miles; The Montreal and Plattsburgh Railroad, 24 miles, The Whitehall and Plattsburgh Railroad, 20 miles; And also the Burlington Steamboat Company, 23 miles, making under one management, 211 miles."

In October of this year, the R. R. was greatly damaged by a tremendous rain storm, which flooded the State from one end to the other. In numerous places the Rail Road was completely inundated with consequent vast detriment to the corporation. Especially was there serious damage in the towns of Chester and Rockingham where the Road lies in the valley of William's River. Bridges were swept away; the abutments of others were destroyed; and at one locality—near Bartonville in the town of Rockingham, 5,600 feet of the road-bed was entirely carried away by the flood. It was twenty-two days before a train of cars passed over the road.

An immense cost for repairs etc., was entailed upon the Company. But with remarkable energy the serious damages were met and overcome; the road was repaired and improved and put into such condition that it would compare favorably with any road in New England. The losses from this disaster were estimated at about \$250,000. The Lessees took possession of this Road Feb. 8, '71, and operated it under their lease, without charge or disturbance till June 1st, 1875,

when the Lessors of the road made a demand of the Lessees, for the possession of the leased roads and property of the same, on the ground that the Lessees were at that time withholding all rent from the Lessors. And steps were immediately taken by the Lessors to recover either their leased property or the amount due from rent of the same. And the matter is now in litigation between the two parties. (Jan. 1876.)

THE EARNINGS OF THE ROAD

from 1863 to 1874 inclusive that is from the time when John B. Page and Edwin A. Birchard took control of the road in '63.

"Earnings for year ending January 1, 1863, \$348,318.07; for year ending January 1, 1864, \$455,264.36; from Sept. 1, 1863, to Sept. 1, 1864; \$615,304.87; from Sept. 1, 1864, to Sept. 1, 1865, \$735,237.60; from Sept. 1, 1865, to Sept. 1, 1866, \$787,434.87; from Sept. 1, 1866, to Sept. 1, 1867, \$823,786.94; from Sept. 1, 1867, to Sept. 1, 1868, \$821,173.02; from Sept. 1, 1868 to Sept. 1, 1869, \$871,143.84; for year ending November 1, 1870, \$900,749.35; for year ending Nov. 1, 1872, 980,544.25; for the year ending Dec. 1st, 1873, at a Total of \$970,238.94; for the year ending 1874, 978,481.77."

As the President stated in his report of 1872:

"The road was taken by the trustees, as appears by the evidence produced, in a worn-out condition in all its departments. After seven years of efforts, amid many discouragements, it was turned over to the present Lessees; in good order, with additions to its shops, engine-houses, wharves, and station accommodations, and with a large increase in its rolling stock; at a rental* that after a few years will pay an income on *all* its stock and bonds, and to an amount of at least \$8,000,000. The spring of 1871, these stocks and securities of your road were selling in the market at a price, that upon the whole would realize over \$6,000,000. One who has been in a position to understand what has been done, has asserted "That no such financial success has been wrought out of such financial ruin in all New England."

We cannot too highly appreciate the benefits that have resulted to the State of Vermont from this R. R. line. And not only to Vt., but to New England, New York, and the whole

* Leased to the Vermont Central and Canada Railroads, Jan. 1, 1871, for 20 years.

country, inasmuch as a "country fertile in the productions of agriculture, and rich in minerals" was penetrated and rendered accessible at all seasons of the year. Too much credit cannot be given to its early projectors; their labors were great; their struggles were unremitting but their success was grand. It is difficult to compute the advantage to a country thus suddenly opened to the world, but it is an old rule of political economy that the construction of a rail road will eventually add five times its cost to the value of property through which it runs.

Of the Geology of the country through which the R. R. is laid, were there time at my present writing or space in this volume, I would like to enter into a description. I would like also, to record some of the many interesting incidents connected with its early building progress, the obstructions that were encountered, the wonderful rocky formations that were excavated and the interesting discoveries made, among which was the fossil tooth, weighing about 3 lbs. and supposed to be the tooth of an elephant, found in October, 1848, in Mt. Holly several feet below the surface of the ground in making an excavation. And also, the large bone or tusk, 4 feet in length, shortly after found near the same place. But for the present I may only say prosperity attend the Rutland Railroad, and all others in the State.

Rutland, Jan. 15, 1876.

THE BEAUTY OF RUTLAND.

"Burleigh" speaks thus pleasantly of Rutland.

There are few towns in New England more beautiful than Rutland. The lay of the place is delightful. The hotels are new and first-class. Handsome churches adorn the town. An air of elegance and thrift is impressed on all things. Marble is plenty as coals at Newcastle. The pavements, crosswalks and ways are paved with this aristocratic material. A few years ago Gen. Baxter made a purchase of some quarries, and the price he gave—\$20,000—induced his friends to believe that he needed a guardian. But the purchase proved a splendid investment for himself and all who were associated with him. Rutland is but a specimen of the towns and villages that lie thickly studded along the whole route from Boston to Saratoga.

MAJOR LEVI G. KINGSLEY

began his army life in the first regiment as Second Lieutenant of Co. K, in which position he served during the three months' term. Upon the organization of the 12th Vermont he was elected its major, receiving his commission Sept. 26, 1862. In this capacity he won the unbounded esteem of all the soldiers, and was mustered out July 14, 1863. The Major is now successfully engaged in business in the village of Rutland.

COL. REDFIELD PROCTOR,

of Rutland, began his career in the army as quartermaster of the Third Vermont regiment, enlisting from Cavendish and receiving his commission June 19, 1861. He was promoted to Major of the Fifth regiment Sept. 25, 1861, vice L. A. Grant, promoted. He served in this position until July 11, 1862, when he resigned and returned home. Upon the organization of the 15th Vermont regiment of nine months' men he was elected its Colonel. He showed marked fitness for command, and was honored and respected by all. He was mustered out with the regiment Aug. 25, 1863. He then took up his residence in Rutland, where he now resides. He was elected to the State Legislature from Rutland in 1867, and '68, and made a capable and valued legislator.

COL. WHEELOCK G. VEAZEY,

of Rutland, entered the army as Captain of Co. A. 3rd Vt. Regiment, enlisting from Springfield, where he was then engaged in the practice of law. He received his captain's commission May 21, 1861, and was promoted to Major of the regiment, Aug. 10, 1861, and three days thereafter promoted to Lieut. Colonel. In this capacity he served with credit until Sept. 27, 1862, when, upon the organization of the 16th Vt. Regiment, he was elected its Colonel. In command of this regiment he distinguished himself at the battle of Gettysburg, and was mustered out with the regiment at the expiration of the nine months term, Aug. 10, 1863. Soon after his retirement from the army he removed to Rutland, where he now resides in the profession of the law. Col. Veazey has represented his county in the State Senate. He was commander of the reunion forces, at the first reunion in Rutland in 1873.

SHERBURNE.

BY HON. DANIEL T. TAYLOR.

Sherburne is a post town in the eastern part of Rutland county. It is in lat. 43° 38', and long. 4° 15', and is bounded N. by Stockbridge, E. by Bridgewater, S. and W. by Mendon. It lies 22 miles N. W. from Windsor, and 9 N. E. from Rutland. It was chartered to Ezra Stiles and Benjamin Ellery, of Newport, R. I., by the name of Killington, July 7, 1761, containing 23,040 acres. A tract of land called Parker's Gore lying between this township and Bridgewater was annexed to it Nov. 4, 1822. It was surveyed and lotted, into 70 equal shares, by Simeon Stevens, in 1774. The settlement was commenced in 1785, by Isaiah Washburne.

The town was organized in 1794. Albro Anthony was the first town clerk, and John Anthony the first representative. A Congregational church was formed here March 26, 1823, but there was no meetinghouse nor settled minister at that time. Quechee river originates near the N. W. corner of the town; and after running a southeasterly course 7 miles enters Bridgewater. There are several tributaries to this river which are sufficiently large for mills. There are 3 natural ponds here, covering about 10 acres each. From one of these issues a stream called Thundering Brook, in which is a considerable fall.

This township is very mountainous and broken, except a narrow strip along Quechee river, where there is some very good interval. The celebrated summit of the Green Mountains, called Killington Peak, is situated in the south part, and is 3,924 feet above tide water.

There are in town 8 schools, 1 store, 2 taverns, and 4 sawmills.

STATISTICS OF 1840.

Horses 82, cattle 625, sheep 1450, swine 217, wheat, bushels, 686, barley 153, oats 1787, rye 216, buckwheat 602, indian corn 762, potatoes 12,245, hay 1,295 tons, sugar 6,970 lbs., wool 4,257 lbs.. Population 498.

The foregoing is copied from the history of Vermont by Zadoc Thompson, and was probably written by Albro Anthony.

The name of Killington was changed to Sherburne, November 4, 1800.

Among the early settlers of Killington, who were the active leading men in town in its early history, were the Anthonys, the Woods, the Fullers, and the Eastabrooks.

JOHN ANTHONY,

Father of John Jr., Albro, Joseph, Samuel, and

several daughters, removed from Newport, R. I. The family were well educated, possessed a good library, of which they were diligent readers, and probably moved in the first society in their native town. The children of Albro and Samuel removed to Illinois. William C. Anthony, son of Albro A., studied medicine and is practising in his profession in Princeton, Ill.

JOSIAH WOOD, SENIOR,

Was in the French war, and also in the war of the Revolution. His son, Josiah, Jr., was born in Middleboro, Mass., in Jan., 1773. When he was 11 years old the family removed to Hartland, Vt., on to a farm given to his mother by Jonathan Woods, her father. The title did not prove good, and they were obliged to leave the farm, and removed to Killington, to the farm which is marked by their present resting-place, a small cemetery in the south part of the town, enclosed by a stone wall, marble posts and iron gate, with a monument of marble, erected to mark the last resting-place of this Wood family. Charles Clement, Esq., of Centre Rutland, fenced the ground and erected the monument, to show his respect for the Wood family, of which his wife is the only remaining member residing in Vermont.

Josiah Wood Jr. married Judith Woodbury, born in Sutton, Mass., the night of the battle of Lexington. He built, and lived on what is known as the Wood farm, till his death. They lived together more than 61 years, had 10 children, some of whom are now living, and all of whom have their homes in the West, except Mrs. Elizabeth W. Clement.

The untiring industry and strict economy of Mr. Wood would have secured for him an abundance for his declining years, but for his heavy losses in building roads. He was largely interested in building the turnpike road through Sherburne, from Bridgewater to Rutland, and to him, more than to any other man, was the success of that road due.

When, in the war of 1812, the call came for volunteers to resist the enemy at Plattsburg, he responded with alacrity. He was on his horse and rode away for the scene of conflict, in half an hour after the call. He was absent two weeks.

PARK WOOD,

Son of Josiah, was a graduate of Union College; studied law and engaged in practice in Pekin, Ill. Jan., 1832, he commenced a journey to Chicago. When about 40 miles west of Chicago he was seen by an Indian crossing Fox River on the ice; his horse broke through, and

they both struggled some time in the water, but succeeded in reaching the shore, when the man crept to a tree and leaned against it. After some days the Indian gave this account to the Indian agent, who sent a person to the place; they found a man had died there, and learned his name from his papers. The family can never know how far this account was true. The manner of his death was intensely painful and a life-long sorrow to the family. He was a man of fine talent, and promised to be a useful member of society, and a blessing to the world.

GAIUS P. WOOD, Josiah's youngest brother, was born in Killington, March, 1799; studied medicine with the celebrated Dr. Bowen; practised in Bridgewater several years; removed to Washington, Ill., in 1835, where he still continues the practice of medicine.

RUSSELL T. GOODWIN

Resided in Sherburne from an early age; studied medicine, practised a few years in Vermont, removed to Illinois in 1831, where he continues the practice of his profession. He married a daughter of Josiah Wood, and resided in the town of Dundee.

ASA BRIGGS lived in Sherburne Hollow when the town was thinly settled.

Bears were very plenty at that time. While traveling one day, upon the west mountain, in the fall of the year, he caught a cub or young bear in his hands. He was closely pursued by the mother, and defended himself with his cane. He would drive bruin up a tree, and then run with the cub, until he would again have to defend himself from the attack of his pursuer. Being a tall, powerful man, he succeeded in bringing home the cub. He was domesticated sufficiently to be admitted to the kitchen; when he sought winter quarters, and crawled into a large trough, hewed out of a log, that stood partly in a temporary shed. The storms of winter came, his bed was covered with snow and ice, and he was completely frozen in. During the winter Mr. Briggs had visitors that wished to see the occupant of the trough in the woodshed. He succeeded in removing him from his icy bed, carried him into the house and warmed him by the fire. His bearship walked about the house, but was very cross at being disturbed, in the midst of his winter's slumber, and returned to his resting place to await the return of spring. The writer never saw Mr. Briggs, but has been assured by the inhabitants that were resident citizens of the town, at the time, that the foregoing story is true.

SLACK & DERBY

Are merchants; their store is near the centre of the town, occupying the same building formerly owned by the American Protective Union, Division 719, which was successfully managed by Otis Walker, Agent, for nearly 11 years. Few union stores succeeded better than this Division. Its success was mainly due to the honesty and uprightness of its agent, and the uniform management of the officers; the same board of directors holding office from first to last, with the exception of one change being made when Anson Wheeler, one of the directors, sold his farm and removed from town, Silas Colton being elected to fill the vacancy. The directors were John Johnson, L. H. Hodgman, Richard Eastabrooks, Silas Colton and D. W. Taylor. President John Johnson, recording financial secretary L. H. Hodgman, vice president Warner Bates, treasurer Daniel W. Taylor. There were 24 members that received \$140 each for \$3 paid in to become members. There were no dividends made nor assessments levied, until the property was sold and business closed.

There was an Indian, named John, that had a camp in Killington, who was very friendly to the whites. When short for lead he would borrow of the pale faces, and return to them lead that had the appearance of being cut with his hatchet from a mine. The men used to say to him, they would follow him and find where he got his lead. He promised, if they did, to punish them with a bullet from his rifle. They finally got a promise from John that he would tell them where to find the lead before he went to the happy hunting ground; and in his last hours he tried to fulfil his promise, but he was so far gone that he could not make himself understood. There has been much time spent in trying to find the lead mine, without success.

The town of Sherburne furnished her full quota of soldiers to aid in putting down the rebels. The men were furnished promptly. When the war closed the town had a credit of two men above all calls. The men were principally resident, native born citizens, went to the front for a purpose: not for the sake of pay and to desert the first opportunity.

Sherburne paid more than \$13,500 in bounties to her soldiers, raising the larger part of the money by tax, at the time it was used, leaving the town comparatively free from debt. The town furnished 70 soldiers, 17 of them did not live to see the war closed.

SOLDIERS FURNISHED BY THE TOWN OF SHERBURNE.

Names.	Age.	Date of enlistm't.	Co.	Rg't.	Remarks.
Wood, Milton G.	20	May 20, 1861	B	1	Mustered out Aug. 15, 1861.
Newton, Oscar S.	20	Aug. 15, 1864	I	2	Mustered out May 25, '65.
Hadley, Daniel P.	23	June 1, 1861	F	3	Re-enlisted Dec. 21, '63.
Maxham, Azro	18	"	F	3	Mustered out July 27, '64.
Wilson, Richard W.	21	"	F	3	Killed at Lee's Mills, April 16, '62.
Demary, Darius G.	22	Aug. 29, 1861	D	4	Died March 27, '62.
Frink, Orville T.	20	Sept. 23, "	G	5	Deserted February 14, '62. [Oct. 1, '64.
Wyman, Arzell	28	Aug. 31, "	G	5	Sick in Gen. Hospital June 26, '64; discharged
Breck, George R.	22	Sept. 25, "	C	6	Pro'd serg't June 1, '64; mus'd out Oct. 15, '64.
Parker, George A.	18	Sept. 25, "	"	"	Re-enlisted Feb. 9, '64; must'd out June 26, '65.
Wilson, Charles H.	19	Sept. 24, "	"	"	Promoted corporal; re-enlisted Dec. 15, '63.
Wilson, Hiram H.	19	Sept. 30, "	"	"	Died in hospital Oct. 14, '62.
Frink, Joel S.	21	Aug. 21, 1864	H	6	Mustered out June 19, '65.
Evans, Alonzo	21	Dec. 23, 1861	D	7	Died July 22, '62.
Madden, Alonzo, wag'r	27	Dec. 10, "	H	7	Discharged Aug. 21, '63.
Newton, Edgar L. corp'l	20	Dec. 7, "	H	7	Died Nov. 21, '62.
Spaulding, Albert L.	35	Feb. 13, 1862	H	7	M'n. Died August 22, '62.
Stevens, Amasa	30	Nov. 16, 1861	B	7	Died August 23, '62.
Willard, Henry	18	Jan. 9, 1862	D	7	Discharged Feb. 25, '63.
Willard, Oliver	45	Jan. 14, "	D	7	Died June 11, '63.
Wilson, Lucius W.	18	June 21, "	H	7	Re-enlisted Feb. 15, '64.
Hutchius, Geo. G. lieut.	29	Jan. 10, "	E	8	Prom. serg't—do. to 2d lieu't February 20, '64.
Clark, Warren S.	18	Nov. 25, 1861	G	8	Disch'd June 16, '62; enlis'd vet. res'v'd corps.
Taylor, John	27	June 17, 1862	B	9	Transf'd to veteran reserved corps July 1, '64.
Spafford, John W.	23	June 29, "	D	9	Died September 5, '62.
Shedd, Charles D.	42	Aug. 25, 1864	B	9	Murdered out June 13, '65.
Mead, Cyrus H.	21	Aug. 4, 1862	C	10	Deserted Dec. 15, '62.
Barnes, John R. serg't	41	July 30, "	H	11	Disc'ged July 18, '63. [must'd out May 13, '65.
Barr, Davidson M.	27	July 24, "	"	"	Pro'd serg't June 23, '64; pr'n'r An'v'l 11 mo's;
Holt, Henry H. wag'r	21	July 21, "	"	"	Died in gen'l hosp'l June 20, '64. [June 24, '65.
Adams, Leonard B.	23	Dec. 9, 1863	"	"	Sick in gen'l hosp'l Aug. 31, '64; transf'd to com.
Hastings, Albert S.	18	Dec. 3, "	"	"	Died Jan. 15, '65; buried in Sherburne.
Ordway, Myron L.	32	Dec. 6, "	"	"	Sick <i>g h</i> Aug. 31, '64; transf'd Co. June 24, '65.

VOLUNTEERS FOR NINE MONTHS.

Bates, Oren W.	28	Sept. 10 1862	H	14	Mustered out July 30, '63.
Bates, Walker, corp'l	18	"	"	"	" [in Sherburne.
Colton, Henry F. serg't	19	"	"	"	Died February 9, '63, at Washington—buried
Doubleday, William O.	41	"	"	"	Died of wounds received at the battle of Get-
Hadley, John F.	27	"	"	"	Mustered out July 30, '63. [tysburgh.
Manly, Lauriston E.	28	"	"	"	"
Sawyer, Simon F.	44	"	"	"	"
Stone, Hcrace P.	44	"	"	"	"
Taylor, Josiah C.	26	"	"	"	"
Turner, John P.	30	"	"	"	"
White Enoch E.	21	"	"	"	Died in service; date not given; buried in
Conway, Daniel capt		July 6, 1864	I	17	Mustered out July 14, '65. [Sherburne.
Brown, John	18	July 1, "	"	"	"
Withington, John H.	33	June 13, "	"	"	"
Whitehill, Moses corp	25	Feb. 9, "	G	17	Killed at Petersburg, Va., April 2, '65.
York, George W.	32	Dec. 5, 1861	H	2	ss Mustered out Dec. 31, '64.
Town, William	23	Nov. 12, "	"	"	ss Died Jan. 18, '62.
Cummings George S.	19	Aug. 15, '64	E	2	ss Mustered out.
West, Lorenzo O.	21	Jan. 2, '62	1	bat	Mustered Feb. 18, '62; discharged Nov. 18, '62,
Baird, Edward J.	26	Dec. 4, '63	3	bat	Must'd out June 15, '65. [by tra'sf U. S. Art'y.
Goodrich, Alon S.	31	Dec. 4, '63	3	bat	" "
Casavan, Frank L.	18	Dec. 23, '63	3	bat	" "
Casavan, John M.	18	"	"	"	" "

VOLUNTEERS RE-ENLISTED.

Hadley, Dan'l P. fifer	25	Dec. 21, '63	F	3	Transferred to Co. B, July 25, '64; must'd out
Wilson, Charles H.	21	Dec. 15, '63	C	6	Wou'd; absent since Aug. 21, '64. [July 11, '65.
Wilson, Lucius W.	20	Feb. 15, '64	H	7	Promoted to corporal May 21, '65. [1865.
Hutchins, George G.	32	Jan. 5, '64	E	8	Prom. 1st Lt. Feb. 23, '65; must'd out June 28,

VETERAN RESERVED CORPS.

Warren S. Clark, U. S. Navy; George Downe, Daniel Ferguson, George Forbes, Matthew C. Forbes, Michael Logan, Patrick Moran, furnished under draft, paid commutation; Nathan C. Adams, Richard D. Estabrooks, Edwin R. Gates, Milo J. Moore.

Were I to attempt to make a distinction, and award to any of our noble soldiers the meed of praise, I should not know where to begin, but would, in behalf of the town, extend to them our sincere thanks.

DANIEL W. TAYLOR was first selectman in Sherburne during the years 1863-'64-'65; the quotas of the town were filled by him, almost exclusively. To fill one quota of 7 men he pledged and paid \$780, to 7 soldiers, above what the town had authorized. A town meeting was afterwards called, to raise the money that had been expended, to furnish the requisite number of men, to save the town from draft; every voter present, except one, voted to raise the money. The annexed letter from the Provost Marshal shows how the work was done.

Provost Marshal's Office, 1st District, Vermont:
Rutland, April 19th, 1864.

DANIEL W. TAYLOR, ESQ., Sherburne, Vt.,

Sir: Your communication respecting quota of Sherburne is received. The credits, as they appear in our announcement of quotas, under date of April 14th, include all *reported* up to the 12th inst. Those mustered on or since that date have not yet been reported, but will be passed to your credit as soon as proper returns are received. Allow me to congratulate you upon your escape from the draft, under this last call. Sherburne has done her work well, and completely.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your ob't. serv't.

C. R. CRANE,
Capt. Provost Marshal.

SHREWSBURY.

BY CHARLES W. HEMENWAY, OF LUDLOW.

Shrewsbury lies in the south-east part of Rutland county; lat. 43° 31'—long. 4° 11'; bounded N. by Mendon, E. by Plymouth, S. by Mount Holly and Wallingford, W. by Clarendon—9 miles S. E. from Rutland; W. from Windsor 30 miles. The Rutland and Burlington railroad runs through the S. W. corner of the town; railroad station at Cuttingsville.

The town was chartered Sept. 4, 1761, by Benning Wentworth, governor of New Hampshire, under George III. This township lies mostly on the Green Mountain range: the eastern part is very much elevated. In the northern part is Shrewsbury Peak, one of the highest of the Green Mountains—some 4000 feet above tide water. The soil is very fertile, well adapted to grass, wheat, oats and potatoes.

It is quite a noted dairy town. Shrewsbury butter brings as high a price as that of any town in the State.

Mill River runs through the S. W. part of the town, and is large enough for good water

privileges, of which there are many that are not occupied. Cold River runs through the north part of the town. There are several mills on this stream—sawmills and a gristmill.

Roaring Brook, one of the head tributaries of Black River, heads on the mountain, above John Russell's, and flows easterly through the northeast part of the town, thence down through a deep gorge in the mountain, and empties into Black River, near Moses Hall's in Plymouth.

Sargent Brook heads on the farm of H. C. Johnson, flows southerly down to Northam, (a part of Shrewsbury so called) thence westerly, and empties into cold River, near Hewett's sawmill.

Gould Brook heads on Shrewsbury Peak, flows westerly, and empties into Cold River near Harvey Sanders. There is a mineral spring called Sulphur Spring, near the mouth of Gould Brook, the waters of which have been used for medicinal purposes.

There are two considerable ponds in the south part of the town—Ashley's and Peal's.

The pond near the Willard Johnson farm was bought some few years ago by a Rutland company, for the purpose of digging peat for fuel. They have never done much at it.

The timber is mostly beech, birch, maple, hemlock and spruce, in the swamp, with some balsam and black ash. This town is quite noted for making maple sugar; but there is but little fruit grown.

The old Crown Point road ran through the south part of the town. Near where John Gibson now lives was an Indian and British encampment. Some relics have been found there—an English epaulet, an Indian hatchet, &c. The road ran over the hill by Lyman Beverstock's, and out by Willard Smith's.

CAPT. LEMUEL WHITE

Was the first man that moved into town. He came from Rockingham, Vt.; cleared the first land, built the first house where Willard Smith now lives. He was captain of the first militia, kept the first tavern, was the first representative, and could neither read nor write. He was also rather a peculiar man. Farming tools were not so plenty in those days, but that people had to borrow from one-an-other. A Mr. Aldrich sent to borrow Capt. White's harrow. Capt. White told the man that if Mr. Aldrich would bring his land there, he might use his harrow. At one time the British were foraging through the town; they stopped at Capt. Lemuel White's and turned their horses into his wheat field.

NEHEMIAH SMITH

Came from Smithfield in 1780. There is an apple tree standing near the house where Napoleon Smith now lives, and in good bearing condition, that was standing when he came to town in 1780. Capt. Sanderson, Samuel Dennis and James Robinson were among the first settlers. James Robinson kept the first store where Alvin Aldrich now lives.

The first town meeting was held March 20, 1781. Lemuel White, moderator; Aaron Esty, town clerk; Lemuel White, 1st selectman, Samuel Benton, 2d, Nehemiah Smith, 3d; Benedict Webber, treasurer; Zebediah Green, constable; Samuel Benton, 1st lister, Joseph Randall, 2d, William Smith, 3d; Samuel Benton, grand jury.

In 1788 there was a vote taken to build a pound 24 feet square inside, 8 feet high, to be built of spruce logs, with a good gate with lock on it. "Voted, to let the man build it that would do it the cheapest. Esq. Barney built it for \$ 6,50."

Capt. — Sanderson came from Lunenburg, Mass., in 1785; Samuel Dennis came from Hardwick, Mass., about the same time. The town was nearly all a wilderness at this period. There were no roads. The settlers had to go by marked trees for roads. Some of the early settlers had to go to Rockingham, Vt., on foot, nearly 40 miles, and bring salt home on their backs for their families.

JOHN KILBURN.

An early settler, came to Shrewsbury from Walpole, N. H. He was first town clerk, and father of John Kilburn, Jr., who held the office 40 years. The following story, which was often told around the old Kilburn fireside in this settlement, we clip from an old newspaper:

"John Kilburn was one of the early settlers of Walpole, N. H. When Col. Benjamin Bellows, (great grandfather of the Rev. Dr. H. W. Bellows of New York,) came to the town, he found Kilburn in a garrisoned house about two miles north of the town. In the summer of 1755, (the year of the breaking out of the old French war) two men were shot by Indians. Shortly before this an Indian named Philip had visited Kilburn's house in a friendly way, pretending to be in want of provisions. He was supplied with flints and flour, and dismissed. It was ascertained that this same Indian had visited all the settlements on the river, doubtless to procure information of the state of their

defences. Word came from Governor Shirley, that 500 Indians were collecting in Canada, whose aim was the butchery of the whole of the white population on the upper part of the Connecticut River.

Col. Bellows had at that time about 30 men at a strong fort which he had built on a hill overlooking the Connecticut, about half a mile south of Kilburn's, but too distant to afford him any aid. About noon on the 17th of August, 1775, Kilburn, and his son named John, in his 18th year, and also a man named Peak, and his son, were returning home to dinner from the field, when one of them discovered the red legs of Indians among the alders "as thick as grasshoppers." The white men instantly made for the house, fastened the doors, and prepared for an obstinate defense. Kilburn's wife, Ruth, and his daughter Hetty, were already in the house. In about fifteen minutes the savages were seen crawling up the bank east of the house, and as they crossed a foot-path, one by one, 197 were counted;—about the same number, it afterwards proved, remained in ambush, but soon joined the attacking party.

The savages appeared to have learned that Col. Bellows and his men were at work at his gristmill, about a mile east, and they intended to waylay and murder them before attacking Kilburn's house. The Colonel and his men were now returning home unsuspecting of danger, when the dogs began to growl and betray the neighborhood of an enemy. The Colonel, knowing the language of the dogs and the wiles of the Indians, instantly adopted his policy. He directed his men, throwing off the meal, to crawl carefully to the rise of land, and on reaching the top of the bank, to spring together to their feet, give one whoop, and instantly drop into the sweet-fern. The movement had the desired effect to draw the Indians from their ambush. At the sound of the whoop, fancying themselves discovered, the whole body of the savages rose from the bushes in a semicircle round the path Col. Bellows was to have followed. His men fired upon the Indians, who were so disconcerted that they darted into the bushes and disappeared. The Colonel, sensible of his unequal force, hurried his men off by the shortest cut to the fort, and prepared for its defence.

The Indians finding their plan defeated, then determined to take vengeance upon a weaker party, and soon appeared on the eminence east of Kilburn's house. Here the same treacher-

ous Phillip, who had visited him and partaken of his hospitality so short a time before, came forward under the shelter of a tree, and summoned the little garrison to surrender. "Old John, young John," cried he, "I know ye; come out here. We give you good quarters." "Quarters!" vociferated old Kilburn, in a voice of thunder, "you black rascals! begone, or we'll quarter you!" It was a brave reply for four men to make to nearly four hundred.

Philip returned, and after a short consultation the war-whoop rang out, as if, to use the language of an ear-witness, "all the devils in hell had broke loose." Kilburn was lucky and prudent enough to get the first fire, before the smoke of the battle perplexed his aim, and was confident he saw Philip fall. The fire from the little garrison was returned by a shower of balls from the savages, who rushed forward to attack. The roof next to the eminence from which the attack was made was a perfect riddle sieve. Some of the Indians fell at once to butchering the cattle; others to a wanton destruction of the grain; while the larger part kept up an incessant fire at the house. Meanwhile Kilburn and his men—aye, and his women—were all busily at work. Their powder they poured into their hats for greater convenience; the women loaded the guns, of which they had several spare ones—all of them being kept hot by incessant use. As their stock of lead grew short, they suspended blankets over their heads to catch the balls of their enemy, which penetrated one side of the roof, and fell short of the other. These were immediately run into bullets by these Spartan women, and before they had time to cool were sent back to the enemy from whence they came. Several attempts were made to force the door; but the unerring aim of the marksmen within sent such certain death to their assailants, that they soon desisted from their efforts. Most of the time the Indians kept behind logs and stumps, and avoided, as best they could, the fire of the little Gibraltar. The whole afternoon, even until sundown, the battle continued—until, as the sun set, the savages, unable to conquer so small a fortress, discouraged and baffled, forsook the ground, and, as was supposed, returned to Canada, abandoning the expedition on which they had set out. It is not unreasonable to suppose that their fatal experience here, through the matchless defence of these heroes and heroines, was instrumental in saving hundreds of the dwellers on the frontier from the horrors of an Indian massacre.

Seldom did it fall to the lot of the early settlers to win a more brilliant crown than John Kilburn earned in this glorious exploit. Peak got the only wound of his party, receiving a ball in the hips, from exposure at a porthole; which, unhappily, for the lack of surgical care, caused his death on the fifth day. The Indians never again appeared in that neighborhood, although the war did not terminate till eight years afterwards. John Kilburn lived to see his fourth generation enjoying the benefits of civilization on the spot he had rescued from the savages. What amount of destruction he and his companions had made among the savages it was impossible to tell, as they carefully carried off and concealed their dead."

THE FIRST SCHOOL-HOUSE

Was built in the woods, near Willard Smith's.—made of logs. Capt. John Kilburn kept the first school. The first sawmill and gristmill were on the Sparhawk farm.

THE FIRST MEETINGHOUSE

Was built in 1805, at the middle of the town, where the church now stands. The church at Cuttingsville was built near 1840. The church at Northam was built in 1840. A church was organized in 1815. The churches in this town are all union churches. The Rev. James Hudson was the first installed minister in town by the Union society. Rev. Noah Johnson and Rev. Charles Woodhouse installed him. Rev. Moses Winchester was installed soon after, and drew the ministerial land for the Union society. It was not an organized church.

The first male child born in town was Jonathan Smith, son of ——— Smith. The first female was Anna White, daughter of Lemuel White.* The first marriage was Abijah Foster and Fanny Rogers, June 1, 1790. The first death was Mrs. Rebecca Webber, April 19, 1782.

CUTTINGSVILLE

Was named for a Mr. Cutting, one of the first men that moved to Cuttingsville. It is a small village situated on the Rutland and Burlington Railroad, 9 miles from Rutland. Mill River runs through the village, which contains some 35 dwelling-houses, 1 church, 1 schoolhouse, 2 stores, 1 tavern, 1 blacksmith shop, 1 harness-shop, 1 tin-shop, 1 sawmill, 1 gristmill, 1 post-office, one millinery shop and 1 tailor's shop. Some 35 years ago there were quite extensive copperas works at Cuttingsville, that employed

* The Finney family also claim the same honor for Anna, daughter of Nathan Finney, and we believe correctly.—Ed.

some 50 men. The ore was taken from the hill just east of the village. The business was not profitable, and has been entirely abandoned. The buildings are all decayed or torn down, and nothing left to be seen but the holes in the mountain where the ore was taken from.

THE MIDDLE OF THE TOWN

Is $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Cuttingsville, where there is a church, postoffice, schoolhouse, blacksmith's shop, shoe-shop and cheese-factory.

Northam, another ville in the town, is 4 miles from Cuttingsville. It has 1 church, a school-house, 1 store, a postoffice, a cheese-factory, a steam sawmill, blacksmith's shop, and 1 shoe-shop.—Ebenezer Johnson was the first settler in Northam.

Cold River, some 2 miles below Northam, has a sawmill, gristmill and steam-mill. There are in the whole town 3 churches, 15 school-districts, 3 stores, 2 tailor's shops, 1 millinery shop, 3 blacksmith's shops, 7 sawmills, 2 grist-mills, 7 coopers' shops, 2 wheelwright's shops, 2 harness shops, 1 tin shop, 2 cheese factories, and 1 tray shop.

There are four grave-yards in town: at Cuttingsville, the Middle of the town, Northam and the East part of the town.

STEPHEN GLEASON,

was born in Worcester, Mass., Jan. 9, 1783; married Betsey Curtis of Petersham, Mass., in 1806, and moved to Shrewsbury in 1807. He kept store and tavern many years, and held the office of postmaster many years longer than any other man ever held it in town, relative to which I have just received the following from the present postmaster:

"Shrewsbury, March 8, 1874.

"C. W. HEMENWAY, ESQ.:

"Dear Sir:—In answer to your inquiries, I have to state, that I have examined the tables of postoffices in my office, and find Stephen Gleason was postmaster here in the year 1811. How long he had held the office then, I have no means of knowing. His name appears in all the postoffice tables as 'P. M.' from 1811, up to 1846. I find there was a postoffice in town called Finneysville, in 1825, and Levi Finney, P. M. I do not find this office in the tables before 1825, nor later than '36. I think Stephen Gleason was the first postmaster in town: there is no doubt about it.

"Anna White was the first child born. I cannot answer your question in regard to the Smiths.

"Respectfully yours,

"WM. F. MORSE, P. M."

He owned a large farm, kept a large dairy, and accumulated a handsome property. He died Sept. 19, 1853, aged 70 years. His widow is still (1874) living, in her 89th year. She

lives with her son, H. C. Gleason, $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Cuttingsville, at what is called "The Middle of the Town," on the old homestead, where his father lived many years. H. C. Gleason has held a good many offices in town—has been representative, and is called the richest man in town.

REV. MOSES WINCHESTER

Was born in Westmoreland, N. H., March 1, 1798. He came to Shrewsbury when he was 18 years old, and commenced to preach. He was a Christian minister. He did not have a theological education, but was a very devoted Christian, and an earnest preacher. He was the first installed minister over a church in town, and drew the ministerial laud. He preached in town two different times, and was very much loved by the people. He was a little peculiar in some things. At one time he went to a neighbor's for a visit. When they came to sit down to tea, the lady said that she had nothing fit to eat. He told her if she had nothing fit to eat, that he would not eat anything; so he got up from the table, and went without his supper.—He died March 6, 1868.

GRANTEES OF SHREWSBURY.

Samuel Ashley, John Wheeler, Joel Wheeler, Joseph Ellis, Gideon Ellis, William Heaton, Nathan Heaton, Joseph Wood, Elijah Dodge, Benjamin Melvin, Jr. Elijah Alexander, James Black, Isaac Savage, Abraham Savage. William English, Ebenezer Foster, Beriah Ward, Thomas Beauman, Abijah Willard, Abel Willard, Samuel Stevens, Elijah Grout, Joel Grout, Elijah Dickinson, Israel Dickinson, Reuben Belding. Elijah Dodge, Moses Melvin. Gideon Ashley, Samuel Greeley, Jonathan Hubbard, Elisha Marsh, Joseph Lord, Joseph Lord, Jr., Jonathan Hammond, William Smeed, Jonathan Thayer, Robert Harris, Phineas Stevens, Nathan Willard, Levi Willard, Henry Foster, William Frink, James Putnam, Dunk Campbell, Joseph Stone, Joseph Stone, Jr. Jason Stone, Simou Stevens, Moses Wright, Jonathan Ashley, Phinehas Ward, Jr., David Hawlett, John Downing, Joseph Newmark, Joseph Hammoud, Jonathan Haughton, George Watkins, Benning Wentworth, Sam Ashley, Jr., Ezra Carpenter, Clement Sumner, John Frink.

TOWN CLERKS

Aaron Esty, John B. Phelps, John Kilburn, William Gillchres, Jr., Bishop, John Kilburn, Jr., held the office 40 years; Elijah Holden, Harry Holden, Lowel W. Guernsey, William F. Morse, S. W. Pike, H. O. Gleason, E. O. Aldrich.

TOWN REPRESENTATIVES.

Capt. Lemuel White, Emanuel Case, William Marsh, David Holden, Philemon Adams, Bartholomew Chadwick, John White Benjamin Needham, Elijah Holden, John Buckmaster, Harry Holden, Elisha Johnson, William Matherson, William B. Brown, David B. Jones, John J. Bowman, Alvin Johnson, Allen Barney, Daniel Johnson, Nathaniel Lord, H. C. Gleason, T. G. Foster, E. W. Aldrich, N. B. Smith, Lyman Russell.

CONSTABLES.

Zebediah Green, Lemuel White, Nehemiah Smith, Elisha Grant, William Clary, J. A. Barney, J. Bishop, J. Onion, William Marsh, Joseph Barney, A. Jones, Philemon Adams. Robert Reed, Jonathan Buckmaster, J. G. Warner, Elijah Jones, Otis G. Jones, E. W. Aldrich, Orrin Knights, Charles Johnson, John Kinsman, Allen Barney, Samuel F. Smith, A. P. Story, H. F. Clark, Amos Pratt, Allen Sanderson, B. B. Aldrich, Nathaniel Lord.

JUDGE OF PROBATE, in 1861, E. Fisher.

LAWYERS, E. Fisher and Crosby.

DOCTORS; — Pettis. — Hoten, Oliver Guernsey, — Harvey, — Burroughs, H. Griswold, C. B. Marsh, — Edson, — Peterson, L. W. Guernsey, A. E. Horton, G. J. Crowley.

GRADUATES.—Ziba Colburn, teaching (1870) in the west, Edgar Aldrich, Principal of the High School, South Woodstock.

LONGEVITY.

The old people of Shrewsbury, or those who died aged 70 years and upwards. Nathaniel Aldrich, aged 93 years, Franklin Gates 79, Mrs. William Webber 90, Mrs. Franklin Gates 87, Moses Colburn 90, Jeffrey A. Barney 86, William Russell 90, Abraham Gilbert 71, Nathan Russell 90, Isaiah Maynard 78, Mrs. Ziba Aldrich 93, Oliver Dustin 82, William Webber 83, Mrs. Oliver Dustin 86, Henry Waterman 80, Martin Dawson 76, Mrs. Martin Dawson 75, William Lincoln 80, Mrs. William Lincoln 85, Mrs. Alpheus Persons 70, Mary Jones 77, John Huntoon 88, Mrs. John Huntoon 92, George Fish 70, Mrs. George Fish 83, Jeremiah Dow 76, Mrs. Thomas Campbell 76, Mrs. Stephen Moore 80, Calvin Robinson 74, Mrs. Calvin Robinson 80, Mrs. Rufus Bucklin 74, Mrs. Job Waterman 75, Mrs. John Daumel 75, Thomas Knights 77, Martin Pratt 70, Patrick Phalen 77, John Crapo 80, Mrs. John Crapo 72, Elijah Sherman 73, Nathan Smith 87, Richard Clark 72, David Holden 74, Mrs. David Holden 86, Mrs. Abraham Gibson 81, Mrs. Uriah Cook 75,

Mrs. Ziba Aldrich 87, Mrs. Lemuel White 82, Mrs. Nathan Russell 78, Polly Lewis 84, Capt. Nehemiah Smith 86, William Lord 88, Benjamin Needham 74. Mrs. Joseph Kinsman 82, William Smith 77, David Colburn 71, William Hitt 74, Mrs. William Hitt 80, Jonathan Colburn 73, Jonathan Gwining 74, Philemon Adams 87, Mrs. Philemon Adams 85, Mrs. Seth Sumner 86, Ephraim Pierce 79, Eli Pierce 71, Cyrus Brown 73, Mrs. Cyrus Brown 75, Deborah Sargent 84, Elijah Holden 71, Mrs. Elijah Holden 81, Laban Pratt 80, Elisha Johnson 81, Mrs. Elisha Johnson 81, Mrs. Phinehas Page 88, Capt. Sanderson 77, Squire Morse 71, Constant Webber 83, Mrs. Moses Colburn 74, John Crapo 71, Joseph Fuller 71, Mrs. Israel Balch 81, Ziba Aldrich 86, Luther Graves 87, Mrs. Luther Graves 72, Stephen Gould 75, Mrs. Stephen Gould 72. Esther Case 86, Joseph Kinsman 82, Simon Gilman 70, Mrs. Simon Gilman 79, Oliver Guernsey 84, Samuel Sargent 85, Stephen Gleason 70, Pearl Parker 88, John Buckmaster 70, Joseph Sanders 73, Mrs. Samuel Dennis 74, Henry Priest 74, Mrs. Henry Priest 79, Phillip Lord 73, Mrs. Phillip Lord 79, Elisha Johnson 76, Mrs. Elisha Johnson 73, Ebenezer Rhodes, 71, Nathaniel Russell 70, Mrs. Nathaniel Russell 80, Abraham Eaton 88, Mrs. Abraham Eaton 89, Jonah Aldrich 72, Mrs. Jonah Aldrich 75, Abraham Sanderson 76, Tilly Olds 73, Mrs. Tilly Olds 77, Jonathan Finney 74, Chester Gould 70, Mrs. Joseph Kinsman 84. Mrs. Hannah and Betsey Aldrich 93 and 87.

William Adams, who has lived in this country for about 9 years, died in Shrewsbury July 14, 1814, aged 90 years and 10 months.

Samuel Robinson, of Shrewsbury, was killed last summer (1874). He was in the woods drawing timber, and his horses becoming frightened at something, ran away and killed him.

SUICIDES AND MURDER.

There have been three suicides in town. A Mrs. Bullard and Newell Johnson hung themselves, and Caleb Johnson shot himself.

There has been but one murder.—Between the Plumley and Gilman families there had been a feud for years. They had generally quarrelled—had lawsuits, and even came to blows before. But one day in the spring of 1869, John Gilman's cattle broke into Ziba Plumley's fields. Ziba Plumley and his two sons, Horace and Frederick, had another quarrel over it with Gilman, in which Horace went to the house for a gun to shoot Gilman, and his father told him to shoot. Gilman was shot. Plumley and sons

were immediately arrested and brought to trial for murder at the Rutland county court. Horace was convicted, April 6, '69, of murder, and sentenced to be hung. His sentence was commuted, Nov. 16, '69, to imprisonment for life—the last official act of Governor Stewart, before the expiration of his office. Ziba Plumley, the father, convicted of manslaughter, was sentenced to the States Prison for life; and Frederick for 20 years. Frederick, the younger brother, although participating in the murder, had the greatest leniency of the court and jury, on the argument of his council and fact in his behalf, that he was about half underwitted. It is related, that the night after their sentence, they were talking it over in the jail, and Frederick exulting considerably over his brother who had got a sentence to be hung, and his father of imprisonment for life, saying he thought he had come off pretty easy. "You do, do you?" growled the old man. "I should think you had! *twenty years in the State Prison*, and called a d—d fool by them at that!"

The three entered the State Prison together—the father, aged 69; Horace, 42, and Frederick 29; who was pardoned Oct. 10, 1874. The father, Ziba Plumley, died of apoplexy, Aug. 3, 1875, aged 75—as our correspondent writes, "dropped dead while feeding the hogs." Horace is still (1876) at Windsor.

ELISHA JOHNSON

Married Olive Ashley, and came from Walpole, N. H., to Shrewsbury. He was one of the early settlers. They had 10 children: Olive, Elisha, Jr., David, Josiah, John, Lucinda, Rhoda, Daniel, Caleb and Willard. Olive will be 86 the 9th of April next (1876). She lives with C. W. Hemenway, who married her niece Annis, daughter of Daniel. Elisha, Jr., is dead.

DANIEL JOHNSON,

Son of Elisha, was born in Shrewsbury, Oct. 14, 1803, on the farm where his son Holton C. now lives. He married Julia, daughter of Moses Colburn, one of the early settlers. They had children: Annis, Theophilus, Caleb, Louisa, Holton, Charles deceased, and Gracia. His wife died in 1848. He never married again. He was a man highly esteemed, and held many town offices. In 1860 and '61 he was representative. In '65 he sold his old farm in Shrewsbury to his son, and moved to Ludlow, and from thence to South Woodstock, where he died of heart disease, July 30, 1875, aged 72.

He was buried by the side of his wife, in Shrewsbury—the spot he had ever loved best. His epitaph might be written: "A very up-

right and honest man, and a friend to the poor."

MR. CASE, another of the earliest settlers—had the honor of wearing the first hat made in town. It was called a palm-leaf hat—but the palm was elm-bark, braided in the way of the palm-leaf ones. He was so careful of his hat that he used to lay it upon a stump while chopping in the woods.

BY MRS. R. A. MASON.

OBADIAH FOLDEN

Was born in Shrewsbury, January 27, 1803, being one of a family of ten children. He was a man of quiet, home-like habits, respected by all who knew him, for his strict integrity and honest dealing, ever ready to help the unfortunate, and always had a cheerful word for any occasion. His mind conceived in youth the life he would be able to live, and the following lines, found in his possession at the time of his death, (September 5, 1871,) are a true type of his life:

My first desire is, void of care and strife,
To lead a soft, secure, inglorious life.
A country cottage near a crystal flood,
A winding valley, and a lofty wood.
Happy the man, who, studying Nature's laws,
Through known effects, can trace the secret cause.
And happy, too, is he who decks the bowers
Of sylvans, and adores the rural powers.

ROBERT RIPLEY,

Son of Mr. Jesse and Mrs. Harriet Ripley, of Shrewsbury, died at Camp Roberts, Barrancas, Fa., Sept. 28, 1863, aged 18 years. He was a member of Co. I, 7th Regiment Vermont Volunteers, and died of injuries received by the bursting of a canon, while engaged in regular target practice. For ten days he bore his sufferings with heroic fortitude, and died in peace and resignation. He had many friends—was highly spoken of by all, and very much sympathy was felt for him in his Regiment.

In memory lives the Patriot youth,
All honor to so dear a name;
Who die for Freedom, Right and Truth,
Shall shine upon the scroll of Fame.

Our Fathers fought and Freedom won,
Forever be their names renowned;
The fight renewed, with sire, the son
Shall be with brightest glories crowned.

See on our Country's altar laid
The young, the strong, the true, the brave;
A costly sacrifice is made,
Our suffering Nation's life to save.

E.*

* By Rev. H. Eastman, Methodist Pastor, at the time, in Shrewsbury.

REMINISCENCES OF MRS. MEECH, WHO WAS BORN IN SHREWSBURY OVER 86 YEARS AGO—(FEBRUARY, 1873.)

My father (Nathan Finney) was the fifth man who settled in town with his family—as I have often heard him say. He was born June 28, 1758, in the State of Massachusetts, I think—it might have been Connecticut. He came on first with a party of young men (among whom was Jeffery A. Barney, a brother of my mother's) to clear up his land; and when he had got a log-house up, he went back to New Hampshire and brought up his young wife to his new home in the wilderness. He married Urania Barney. Their children were Anna, Hannah, Lydia, Levi, Alvin, Cynthia and Nelson; all born in Shrewsbury.

Father was a large, fine looking man, quite tall, with sharp, black eyes. He dashed right into work and carried all before him. He built the first framed house in town, or certainly the first in our part of the town. I was a little girl when we moved from the log-house into it. It was a handsome house for the times, and painted, I think, before we moved in. It was painted red. He afterwards built on additions and opened a public house—being constantly pressed to give entertainment to travelers.—So many used to drop in and ask to stay over night, he and Mr. Robinson who lived above us both concluded to put up their sign. Father got prosperous right off. Uncle Jeff Barney settled at first on Cold river opposite my father: my father had the land on one side and he on the other; but he afterward moved to the east part of the town. He married about the same time as my father. His wife was an Aldrich, and her parents came on, I think, at the same time that he did. Uncle Jeff was a good live man, and his wife a smart woman. They had quite a large family. I used to go to school to his son Nathaniel, the oldest of uncle's children. He had a son Allen who studied medicine at Castleton—located to practise in New York. He married and died within a year from the time. He was but in the prime of life—amiable, enterprising, much loved. His brother Nicholas was not so smart. Amherst is the only one of them now living. He has raised a family of ten children, all of whom are married and living.

My father's parents came to spend their last days with him. They were members of the Baptist church. When a little girl I remember standing on the chamber stairs and hearing grandfather pray before he went to bed, and

wondering what he prayed for. Grandmother was a great woman to talk on church doctrines. She would sit up with my father, perhaps twenty nights in a year till midnight to argue Calvinism against the doctrines of Ballou who used to preach there about these times, and was a great friend of my father.

Father's parents both died with him. Father had a brother who also lived in Shrewsbury a few years—the tallest man in town—married and soon after removed. And my mother had a brother, Dr. Job Barney, who settled, I think in Shrewsbury. I remember my father sending in sickness for him when he was studying medicine, to come and stay with us awhile. He was a finished doctor.

My mother's parents settled, after their daughter's marriage, in Arlington, Vt. I recollect their coming to visit us. My grandfather was a nice, large, beautiful man, and always dressed handsomely. He had the smallest scrimp of a wife, with the homeliest little face you ever saw; but every one of the children looked like him.

Grandfather came again to visit us before I left Shrewsbury. He was ninety-five at this time. He was gay as a lark—had a tall, perfect figure as ever I met at that age—his cheek rosy as a woman's, and he was strictly temperate. I heard it frequently said you would not take him to be over sixty or seventy. He was one of the most pleasant men I ever saw.

My sister Annie was the first child born in town: I remember her very distinctly. She was a lovely girl of 13 years when she died. She was born June 21, 1782 and died Aug. 5, 1795:

When I was about 12 years of age, the Small-pox prevailed in town, and sister Hannah and I were sent to the pesthouse which was well filled with patients. Dr. Holton, who afterwards married my sister, was a physician. Hannah was slightly sick but one eruption filling, and that upon her eye-lash. Some of the patients were very sick, and one or two died—especially after the weather became warmer the sickness increased. We all had to get up early, and were not allowed any meat, butter or milk.—We were told if we were up early and well starved, when we came to be sick the pits would not fill: to save the scars we starved, and were up in time. I was repeatedly innoculated while there, but they could not get me down with it, though thin as a skeleton. We hardly ever had anything to eat but dry bread and roast potatoes, without salt. The patients used to send me down to steal salt out of a meat-barrel in the cellar. I would bring it up,

and they would wash, dry, and use it. But the Doctor did not know it. He made us take an early morning walk, and a walk in the evening, and we had all kinds of plays but card-playing—blind-man's bluff, often.

After six weeks, not taking the small-pox, I was dismissed, happy to be released—though I had to diet for two weeks more at home, lest I might yet come down with the disease; and after this, so many stories were told to mother of those who had not taken it in a pest-house, afterwards taking it, and dying with it, back I had to go to my great disgust, and stay another fortnight there, and was put every day to comb a woman's hair whose head was full of scabs. There was nothing to do but to submit to rules and regulations: but do all they could they could not make the small-pox take hold of me. I have escaped to this day.

The old Randall-house was used as a pest-house.

The Robinsons were our neighbors—Martin and Calvin—they were early settlers. It was about half a mile above to each. I was the most acquainted with Calvin's family. He lived there till he died, as did his wife and one son. They were the tip-top of the town—a little aristocratic. Calvin married one of the Hodges, a little aristocratic, too. The Robinson girls used to dress and dash—Nabby and Ruth. Their mother, a fine old lady, originated in Clarendon. The boys were Calvin and Daniel. Daniel moved to the Messena Springs near the St. Lawrence, our side of the river. I have been there several times.

I knew Captain White, who was the first settler. The Captain had a family of daughters, four or five. I used to visit them: I once went to a ball with his oldest son, Moses: the committee used to pick out what girls the young men should invite, and the girls must go with the one selected, or stay at home.

Capt. White was a queer man: a very decent, respectable man, but with peculiarities. He was once driving across the lots where there was no road; his horse got frightened and so did Capt. White, so much so he kept crying, "Don't spit, wife! don't spit!" He was an ignorant man, a sort of outlaw in society, and used to be laughed at; but there was nothing bad about him. He died of the epidemic in 1813.

Esq. Marsh, another townsman, used to be at my father's often, but I did not know the family much, or do not remember it now; but Esq. Marsh was a part of the respectability of the town. He died of the epidemic about the same

time my father did. He was dead, but not buried, when I came home to my father's funeral. I was married at this time, and lived in Glen's Falls, N. Y. Father died of the epidemic, March 29, 1813. It was the time of the breaking up of the ice: we went—my husband and I—in a gig; and men came out at Castleton to help us ford the stream. When we arrived it was a terrible time in Shrewsbury: many heads of the families had died—all the town was in sorrow. How we sat down and talked about it and wept! The frightful disease smote, not only in Vermont, but in N. York State, also. The heads of a family just below us at Glens' Falls both died of it.

Father was a hale, hearty man, and might have lived many years but for that epidemic. Uncle Jaffery died in Shrewsbury many years later.

Doctor Holton, who had married my sister, for six weeks slept only in his arm-chair. He kept several horses, and always one harnessed. He at length took it. His wife wanted to send to Wallingford for Doctor Fox. "No—said he—I know all about the disease; it will do no good." She sent, however, for Doctor Porter of Rutland; but he lived but a day and a half after he was taken.

The victims of this disease frequently died in 24 hours from the time taken. Doctor Holton was regarded a good physician, and had a large practice in Shrewsbury and the neighboring towns.

My mother was a modest, sensible woman, and remarkably fine looking to her last days. I remember a gentleman who was visiting at our house saying that she was called when she was married the handsomest girl in town. It annoyed mother, but it pleased me. She dressed with the greatest simplicity, neatness and plainness. She lived only for her family.

Hannah and I after we were married, when we came home would try and persuade her to some change; but she would never dress in only her own way—and she was just right for a mother. I never knew her have a day's sickness, except at the birth of her children, till her last days. When she reached her 89th year her cheek was rosy, and her hair hardly silvered: but in her 90th year she buried her eldest favorite and last surviving son, with whom she had lived from the death of her husband—more than thirty years—and she mourned herself to death. She died June 16, 1848, aged 89 years, 9 months and 17 days.

HANNAH FINNEY, born January 24, 1784,

married January 1, 1800, to Doctor Asahel Holton—a bachelor, her senior by many years, but a worthy, intellectual man. I brushed around the house and put things in order—no one ever seemed to expect it of Hannah: she was too choice. Every one of her family petted her for her gentleness and beauty; and she was so young while with us—married before she was sixteen. The Doctor settled at the middle of the town. Their children were:

Ann, Caroline, Lydia and an infant son. Doctor Holton died March 16, 1813. Lydia, named for me a lovely little girl of 6 years, took the epidemic from her father and died. The infant son died from paregoric—an overdose given by a girl with whom the babe was left in the mother's absence.

Ann, (Holton) my eldest and favorite niece, married—1st, Francis W. Dana, brother of Doctor A. G. Dana of Brandon—and 2d, Hermann Schaffer, a German gentleman, with whom, after a few years she went to Germany and lived some years, till Mr. Schaffer died, when she returned. She buried her only son by her first husband—Charles F. Dana, alderman in Boston 1864-'67, and died at her residence there in the summer of '69.

Caroline (Holton) married John A. Conant of Brandon in 1824—a fine spirited woman—warm, impulsive in her friendships—the most generous of my nieces. After I was a widow the second time, the Thanksgiving turkey and accompaniments came to me as long as she lived. She died Nov. 9, 1867.

My sister Hannah married (2d) John Jackson of Sudbury, in which town they lived many years—later removed to Brandon, where both died. Their children were: Levi—lives in Canada: John, dead, the best of sons to his mother, and the most thoughtful for me of any of my friends: I liked John very much. Ellen Hannah, married George W. Palmer, June, 1851,—resides in Boston—at the 'Prince of Wales' ball, on his visit to Boston, was called the handsomest dressed lady in the room. Jane Frances, married James Hastings of Brandon

LEVI,—Born Aug. 20, 1787, married May 29, 1813. Orpha Clark (sister of my first husband). Brother Levi was Colonel of the militia, and in the war of 1812. He had a tall figure, proud carriage, dark hair, flashing dark eyes and fine military turn; at an officers' muster on horseback he was called

the handsomest officer in the field. But in the prime of life, being out all night in a cold rain (he was sheriff, and after a thief) he took cold, and chronic rheumatism, hereditary with the men of the family, set in, and he was a cripple in his feet for life. He could only hobble about on his toes, till at length he had a machine made in which to carry about his feet. For thirty years he was a great sufferer. He died at the old Finney tavern stand, to which he succeeded after the death of his father, May 19, 1848, and his wife in Shelburne, October 9, 1853. Their children were: Darwin Asahel (see bi. sketch following); Hannibal H., married Mary Wiloughby; a farmer resides in Ohio; Cynthia Helen, married Ezra Meech, Jr., lives in Shelburne; Mary, married Dr. David Chamberlain, lives in Leroy, N. Y.; Asahel Clark, married Mary Edson, lives in Pennsylvania; Caroline, married W. H. Barker, resided on the old Shelburne homestead till the winter of '67, removed to Burlington.

ALVIN FINNEY, (son of Nathan) born May 9, 1787, married Lydia Florida, Aug. 30, 1812, died at Castleton, where he had been conveyed for medical aid, July 24, 1821: children, Nathan, Jr., and George. His widow married and went to Texas.

Cynthia, (daughter of Nathan) born Nov. 30, 1792, married Hannibal Hodges (see paper on Hodges family by the late Henry H. Hodges, Clarendon) April 5, 1812; died in child-bed, Nov. 10, 1815; left one daughter—Sophia. My sister Cynthia had hair (dark, not black) that, when she sat in a chair, swept the floor—the black, Finney eyes and mother's oval face. I remember her at a ball one night. She wore a rept rose-pink silk, almost as handsome as her cheek. One of the first gentlemen present said to me—"Your sister, Mrs. Hodges, is the most beautiful woman that I ever saw in a ball-room." She was in her coffin the most beautiful of any one I ever saw dead.

NELSON, the youngest child (of Nathan,) born May 3, 1799; died March 19, 1804.

FINNEYVILLE. The name of our neighborhood and postoffice district was given when the postoffice was established: I do not remember the date. It was kept by my brother Levi many years in the old Finney tavern. The office at length, after my brother's death, was removed to Cuttingsville, about a mile above, and the name of Finneyville was

dropped. The name was born with the family and died with it.

It would not become me to speak of myself; you know all about me. I would rather have you write it than any one else."

[To here these remembrances of Mrs. Meech, at the time of her death probably the oldest native of Shrewsbury living, may be said to be *et literatim*; and here, perhaps, should be placed, last but not least interesting and honorable, a sketch of LYDIA FINNEY, 3d daughter of Nathan and Urania Finney; wife, 1st of Asahel Clark of Mount Holly and Warren Co., N. Y., a man distinguished at the bar and in politics*—and 2d, of Hon. Ezra Meech, Shelburne, member of Congress for 3 terms—in her prime one of the most beautiful women in the country—living to a grand old age of 88½ years, (almost)—remarkable for the vigor of mind and grace of woman till the last year of life. But the last days of our venerable, dear Mrs. Meech (as her most intimate friend the last eight years) are linked so close with our own life,—her trials, endurance, faith, trust and resignation are all too fresh: we could not write in that quiet retrospect most becoming the gravity of history. We have also a romantic sketch of her eldest son, born in Shrewsbury, Lt. Nelson Napoleon Clark, of the U. S. A., who fell in a duel in the Southern army, dictated by his mother, and culled from old army and family papers. As we are like to over-draw upon our editorial limits in this volume, we reserve these papers, as well as a sketch of her son, Gen. D. W. C. Clarke, for Burlington, in which city she resided the last 18 years of her life, and the residue of whose biography is under preparation for our supplementary department.—*Ed.*]

HON. DARWIN A. FINNEY.

Darwin Asahel Finney, first child of Col. Levi and Orpha P. (Clark) Finney, born in Shrewsbury, Vt., Nov. 3, 1814; studied law with H. L. Richmond, Esq.; admitted to the bar in 1841; married Marion Johns; daughter of a physician in Erie, Va., and settled in Meadville, Pa. Says the *Meadville Daily Republican* † of Sept. 15, 1868, "Over thirty years ago" he came to Meadville.

From the beginning of his career as an attorney, he displayed remarkable ability,

* See history of Mount Holly.

† For which paper we are indebted to the Historical Society of Pennsylvania.—*Ed.*

and soon rose to an honorable position in the profession. He served a term as District Attorney, and, in that capacity, his talents were first promptly brought to the notice of the bar and the public. In 1854, he was an Independent Republican candidate for the State Senate, consenting to run on the call of a large number of the people of Crawford and Erie. He was elected by a large majority, and afterward, in 1857, was re-elected as the regular nominee of his party. As a member of the higher branch of the Legislature, he won distinction, and for several years was regarded as the ablest member of that body. He was honored with the speakership of the Senate for one term. He was a devoted friend of ex-Gov. Curtin, whose confidence and esteem he enjoyed from the time they became acquainted, and his counsel was frequently sought in the course of his administration. In 1866, he was elected to Congress after one of the most exciting contests ever known in the State. He served through the first session, after which, owing to impaired health, he spent several months in his native State, and, at a later day, went to Europe, with the hope of regaining his health. He visited several of the most celebrated invalid resorts in Europe, but, instead of deriving any benefit, died at the hotel.

In early life, he was a whig, and acted with that party until its dissolution. He was always radically opposed to slavery, and aided in the organization of the Republican party, and no man in the County or District contributed more effectively to its success. He was a man of earnest, positive qualities, out-spoken in his opinions, blunt to rudeness at times,—a genial friend and an honest hater. Duplicity was foreign to his nature, impulsive frankness often gave offence even to his most intimate friends, but still they adhered to him devotedly, admiring him for his honesty of character. He was large-hearted and liberal, contributing to the wants of the needy, and aiding enterprises calculated to promote the welfare of society and the community in which he lived.

During the war, when the first call came for troops, he threw open his house for quarters for the noble volunteers, and he and his wife entertained them with lavish hospitality. His well known devotion to the Union cause and the interest he manifested for the soldiers, endeared him to the boys in blue, and to this, as much as any other circumstance, was he indebted for his success when a candidate for Congress.

In his death, the bar loses one of its brightest members, the Republican party one of its most gifted leaders, and our community one of its most loved and estimable citizens.

At the meeting of the court Sept. 14th, the Bar adjourned for the day, out of respect to his memory, Messrs. Pearson Church, H. L. Richmond and D. C. McCoy appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the sentiments

of the Bar. Hon. John P. Vincent presiding.

From the Resolutions:

"The members of this Court and Bar desire to place upon record our hearty testimony as to his deep learning in the law, his honesty and uprightness as a man and a citizen, and his kind and genial qualities as a friend and social companion.

Resolved, That in his death this court has lost one of its brightest ornaments.

Resolved, That these resolutions be spread upon the Records of the court, and one sent to the speaker of the national House of Representatives."

H. L. Richmond, Esq., stated that Mr. Finney was his first student, entering his office in 1839. He spoke of his rare ability, excellent qualities, and especially of his ardent love of country, which rose to an enthusiasm, and was always conspicuous in his nature. He deeply regretted that a man of such intense patriotic impulses should have died in a foreign land.*

From the Eulogies of Hon. S. Newton Pettis and Hon. George W. Woodward, of Pennsylvania, in the House of Representatives, Dec. 18, 1868.

Mr. Pettis. Mr. Speaker, since the adjournment of this body last July an event other and beside the one solemnized yesterday has occurred, which I suppose it becomes this House to notice. But for its occurrence I should not now occupy a seat upon this floor, and but for the proprieties of life in this connection, the silence now broken by my stranger voice I should now, at least, have studied to keep. I, of course, refer to the death of HON. DARWIN A. FINNEY, late a Representative from the twentieth congressional district of Pennsylvania.

Mr. Finney removed from the State of Vermont to that of Pennsylvania about the year 1838, locating at Meadville, which was afterward his home. He graduated with high honors at Alleghany College, in the city of his adoption; afterward reading law.

Mr. Finney was elected to the Senate of the State of his adoption in 1854, was re-elected in 1857, and served his constituents acceptably until 1860. In 1866, he was elected a member of this Congress, but I believe was in his seat but a few days during the short session of 1867. The condition of

* Mr. Finney was at his aunt's, the late Mrs. L. C. Meech, of Burlington, an elder sister of his father, who was always very fond of "Darwin," as she called him, a few days before he left for Europe. He was very adverse to this recommendation of his physician, and shrank from going, as having some foreboding of his fate, and was homesick, peculiarly from the hour of his departure till his death.—*Ed.*

his health while he was in this House was not such as to enable the members to form a correct estimate or obtain a full measure of the man. There were however, gentlemen on this floor on both sides of this Chamber who represent parts of the great State which he in part represented, and who had had professional and legislative association with him in his palmier days, and who, I may safely say, will take pleasure in testifying to his ripeness as a scholar, his success as a legislator, his aptness in debate, his power as a reasoner, his ability as a lawyer, and his nobility as a man.

His clear-eyed sense of justice, tempered with that mercy which always lived in his own warm heart, endeared him to all with whom he became acquainted.

It cannot be said of Mr. Finney that he strayed or lingered by the way for the purpose of selecting bright or beautiful flowers for the purpose of adorning his expressions, and yet few men either of the present or the past could submit their views on humane and professional questions with greater force or more peculiar and characteristic eloquence. There was more weight in his arguments and speeches than poetic diction in their surrounding, and his success came chiefly from the prodigious power of his reason.

After disease had fastened upon his vitals, encouraged with the belief that a voyage to the Old World would have a restoring effect upon his shattered constitution, he consented to try the experiment. He continued, I am informed, his travels in the Old World until, not only paralyzed but prostrated by the ravages of disease, on the 25th day of last August (1868), at Brussels, Belgium, he died;* and although his death was not entirely unexpected, the intelligence of the sad event was received in that State and the city in which he had lived from his young manhood, and where he was more than loved, with profound sorrow.

The Clerk read the resolutions;

Resolved, That the House has heard with deep emotion the announcement of the death of HON. DARWIN A. FINNEY, a member of this House from the State of Pennsylvania.

Resolved, That this House tender to the relatives of the deceased the amount of its sympathy on this afflicting event, and as a testimony of respect for the memory of the deceased the members and officers of this

* Of Bright's kidney disease.

House will go into mourning by wearing crape on the left arm for the period of thirty days.

Resolved, That the Speaker appoint a committee of nine to attend the remains of the deceased on their arrival at New York from that city to the place of interment.

Resolved, That the Clerk communicate a copy of the foregoing resolutions to the widow of the deceased.

Resolved, That as a further mark of respect to the memory of the deceased the House do now adjourn.

Mr. Woodward. Mr. Speaker, yesterday was devoted to funeral eulogies on the late MR. STEVENS; to-day we are called to mourn the untimely taking off of a younger and less distinguished, but nevertheless a very estimable Representative of Pennsylvania.

Mr. Finney first attracted my attention while he represented one of the western districts of our State in the senate. The judges of the courts, feeling that they were overworked, had asked for an increase of salary. They encountered the customary objections to such measures, but Mr. Finney met the objections and the objectors with an energy that overcame them utterly, and secured, not all he sought, but such increase of judicial

salaries as laid all the judges, and I may add all the people of Pennsylvania, under lasting obligations to him.

There is no profession or occupation which brings out character into such sharp outlines as the practice of law; and in the interior counties of Pennsylvania the lawyer is a man of all work. Not only is he an attorney and barrister, but he is a special pleader, a conveyancer, a land agent, a collector of debts, and very frequently the executor of his client's will or administrator of his estate and guardian of his minor children. Besides all this, he is expected to lead in every local improvement. He is to be the foremost man in the community in building churches, school-houses, turnpikes, and other internal improvements; and he is to sympathize with and direct all the movements of the social life by which he is surrounded. Mr. Finney fulfilled faithfully all these multifarious conditions. Had he been spared to the usual age of man, he would no doubt have achieved a national reputation like that he had already won in our great State, and which will descend as a rich legacy to his family.

SOLDIERS OF SHREWSBURY FOR THE WAR OF 1861.

Names.	Age.	Date of enlistm't.	Co.	Reg't.	Must'd in.	Remarks.
Ja's R. Wilson, mus'n	21	June 1, 1861	B	2	June	} mustered out June 29, 1864.
John Smalley,	31	May 7, "	I	2	20, '61	
John Leonard,	19	"	I	2	"	Discharged Sept. 7, '61.
Jos. B. Needham, serg't	24	Aug. 28, 1861	C	4	Sept.	} promoted 1st Lt. Co. H, May 5, '64.
Nathan G. Brown,	21	Sept. 3, "	"	4	20, '61	
Edward R. Caswell,	19	Aug. 23, "	"	4	"	re-enlisted Feb. 15, '64.
Dwight C. Gould,	21	Sept. 2, "	"	4	"	discharged Dec. 28, '62.
George M. Huntoon,	25	Aug. 21, "	"	4	"	Deserted July 11, '63.
Newton R. Johnson,	22	" 28, "	"	4	"	Died October 17, '62.
Elijah P. Needham,	26	" 21, "	"	4	"	Discharged December 30, '62.
Eli Pierce,	21	" 22, "	"	4	"	Discharged November 11, '62.
Mortimer K. Headle,	21	" 26, "	"	4	"	Re-enlisted December 15, '63.
Nath'n W. Hewett, cor	23	" 27, "	I	5	"	Died December 8, '61.
Wm. H. Lord, music'n	19	" 23, "	G	5	Sept.	} mustered out Sept. 15, '64.
Peter Brady,	21	" "	G	5	16, '61	
John Flanagan,	22	" "	G	5	"	deserted Dec. 21, '62.
Charles S. Monroe,	27	" 22, '61	G	5	"	Re-en'd Feb. 20, '64; mis'd May 10, '64.
George P. Bixby,	29	" 27, "	I	5	"	Dec. 15, '63; pro. cor. Mar. 1, '64;
William Fisher,	19	Sept. 4, "	I	5	"	Dec. " [wo'd, in <i>gh</i> since May 5, '64.
Hiram J. Huntoon,	22	Aug. 27, "	I	5	"	Sick in Gen'l Hosp'l since June 29, '64.
Archibald M. Persons,	19	"	I	7	"	Transferred to invalid corps Sept 1, '63.
Orlando E. Adams,	18	Jan. 28, '62	D	7	Feb. 12, '62;	pro. cor.; mus'd out Aug. 30, '64.
William E. Caswell,	17	Feb. 20, "	G	7	Feb. 28, "	re enlisted Feb. 16, '64.
Hollis K. Holden,	43	Jan. 22, "	I	7	Feb. 12, "	died Oct. 3, '62.
Robert Ripley,	18	Feb. 10, "	I	7	"	died Sept. 20, '63.
James B. Royce,	18	"	I	7	"	Pro. corporal; discharged Dec. 4, '63.

RECRUITS.

Duane C. Barney,	23	Feb. 15, '62	I	7	Feb. 28,	} dischar'd Oct. 21, '62. [Feb. 15, '64.
George P. Phalon,	21	"	I	7	1862	
George Puffer,	23	Feb. 18, '62	I	7	"	
Albert Knight,	28	Aug. 31, '64	I	7	Aug. 31, '64;	mustered out July 21, '65.

Names.	Age.	Date of enlistm't.	Co.	Rg't	Must'd in.	Remarks.
Duncan Cuga,	19	Feb. 10, '65	D	7	Feb. 10, '65.	
Lyman Rondau,	31	"	D	7	"	
Julus S. Round,	21	Feb. 20, '65	vols. K	8	Feb. 20, '65;	mustered out June 28, '65.
Stephen D. Round,	19	"	" K	8	"	"

2D FRONTIER CAVALRY.

Clark W. Pease,						
William H. Lord,						1st A C
Wm. A. Dodge, serg't	18	May 29, '62.	B			Promoted 2d lieu't, Co. B, April 7, '64.

9TH REGIMENT VOLUNTEERS.

Oliver Barrett,	24	June 7, '62	B	9	July 9, } deserted October 27, '62.
Joseph Belney,	21	"	B	9	1862 } Mustered out of service, June 13, '65
Nathan Deporge,	36	July 1, "	B	9	" Wounded; in Gen'l Hosp'l Aug. 31, '64
Peter Madeline,	21	June 14, "	B	9	" Mustered out June 13, '65.
Peter Poucher,	22	" 10, "	B	9	" Deserted October 27, '62.
Thomas Ripley,	19	" "	B	9	" Prisoner since Feb. 2, '64.
Francis Belony,	22	Aug. 10, '64	B	9	Aug. 10, '64; mustered out June 13, 1865.
Orrin B. Cook,	27	" 29, "	B	9	Aug. 29, '64; " "
Converse T. Trask,	18	" 31, "	B	9	Aug. 31, '64; " "
Henry L. York,	31	" 19, "	B	9	Aug. 19, '64; " "
Daniel Patch,	26	" 18, "	K	9	Aug. 18, '64; " [Jan. 20, '65
Wm. H. H. Cummings,	23	" "	K	9	" trans'd to Co. E, 5th Vt. vol's
J'n E. Huntoon, serg't	20	July 16, '62	C	10	Sept. 1, '62; sick in Gen. Hosp'l Aug. 31, '64
Squire H. Holden,	39	July 23, "	C	10	" "
Alfred Desentell,	18	Aug. 1, '64	B	11	Aug. 1, '64; must'd out Aug 25, '65.
Edward Armstrong,	18	Dec. 4, '63	E	11	Dec. 15, '63; transf'd to Co. D June 24, '65.
Benjamin E. Crapo,	21	"	C	11	" ; sick in Gen. Hosp'l Aug. 31, '64
John F. Crapo,	24	"	C	11	" ; died Sept. 7, '64.
William L. Maudigo,	18	"	C	11	" ; absent without leave "
John McClay,	32	"	C	11	" ; mustered out June 15, '65.
Florence Driscoll,	38	Dec. 2, '63	E	11	Dec. 16, '63; died June 28, '64, of w'ds rec'd
William Rix,	21	May 28, '64	I	17	July 6, '64; must'd out July 14, '65. [J'n. 1, '64

CAVALRY.

Josiah W. Crapo,	41	Dec. 4, '63	H	17	Dec. 26, '63; w'd, in Gen. Hosp'l, June 30, '64
Curren A. Shippee,	23	"	H	17	" died, on a furlough, 1864.
Henry A. Starkey,	28	Dec. 4, 1863,	H	17	Dec. 26, '63; pr. s't Nov. 19, '64, m o J'n 21, '65

2D REGIMENT SHARP SHOOTERS.

David Headle,	41	Dec. 7, '63	E	2	Dec. 26, '63; died Feb. 3, '64.
Levi P. Headle,	18	"	E	2	" ; trf'd Co. G, 4th vol's, Feb. 25, '65
Rufus M. White,	44	"	E	2	" ; pr. cor. Jan. 1, '65, trf'd to Co. G, 4th Vt. [vol's, Feb. 25, 1865.

VOLUNTEERS FOR NINE MONTHS.

Francis Bellamy,	21	Aug. 27, 1863	B		
Benjamin E. Crapo,	21	"	B		Promoted corporal July 3, 1863.
Luther R. Dyke,	41	"	B		Discharged May 11, '63.
Francis Fish,	29	"	B		Died January 14, '63.
George W. Foster,	22	"	B		Corporal reduced to ranks Nov. 3, '62
John Gilman, Jr.,	18	Sept. 5, '62	B		
Nye J. Allen,	21	Sept. 10, "	H		
Thomas Callahan,	24	"	H		
Oren B. Cook,	25	"	H		Discharged March 30, '63.
Archibald Hanley,	23	"	H		Died June 17, '63.
Calvin B. Jewett,	36	"	H		
John B. Johnson,	21	"	H		
George W. Kinsman,	37	Aug. 27 '63	B		
Richard Marshall,	25	"	B		
Benjamin B. Needham,	23	"	B		
Isaac Needham,	34	"	B		
Edwin Pierce,	27	"	B		
George D. Pierce,	28	"	B		
Newton Pratt,	27	"	B		
William G. Pratt,	28	"	B		Promoted corporal November 3, '62.
Walter G. Sawyer,	24	"	B		Discharged January 28, '63.
William D. Sherman,	26	"	B		Promoted corporal March 1, '63.
Almore E. Walker,	23	"	B		
John Thomas,	22	Dec. 26, '63			Dec. 26, '63; not accounted for.
Two men,					Not credited by name.

VOLUNTEERS FOR ONE YEAR—U. S. NAVY.

William Broe, Thomas Cuninghame, Benjamin Livingston, Charles M. Moore, John Wilson.

DRAFTED MEN WHO PAID COMMUTATION.

Aldrich, Bradford B.; Aldrich, Jasper; Aldrich, Truman; Plumley, Franklin M.; Russell, Ira A.; Russell, Lyman A.; Saunders, Harvey; Spafford, Nathaniel, Jr.; Twining, Bemeley; Waterman, Volney W.

FURNISHED SUBSTITUTES.

Gould, Simon; Rodgers, James; Shipee, Croman A.; Smith, Ephraim S.; Waterman, Henry A.

REVOLUTIONARY SOLDIERS.

Capt. Nehemiah Smith, Samuel Dennis, Mr. Lord, Capt. John Kilburn.

SOLDIERS OF 1812.

Joseph Needham, now (1876) living; Alexander White, Nathau Smith, Abel Willowby.

DRAFTED MEN.

Otis Shirtliff, Elisha Tombling, Thomas Gibson, Levi Plumley, Joseph Ross, Philip Lord, Samuel Adams, ensign.

SUDBURY.

BY PLINY HOLMES.

The following names I find among the first settlers of the town; namely, Thomas Ketchum, John Gage, Timothy Miller, and a man by the name of Parks. These men commenced settlements in town before the war of the Revolution, but at what precise time does not appear. At the breaking out of the war, the town was deserted, and so remained for several years.

I am not a native of the town, but settled here after I was fifty years of age, and cannot be as familiar with its early history as if I had spent my whole life in town. The most that I know is from making inquiry of the elderly people and by examining the early records, which I find to be somewhat mutilated. Several of the first pages of the first book of the town records are wanting. The first public record, that remains legible, bears date Jan. 15, 1789, and reads thus:

"At a legal Town meeting of the inhabitants of Sudbury in January 15th 1789, First chose John Hall Moderator. 2d Voted to Raise a loine of three pounds Lawful money for the purpose of buying a law book and book for records.

3d Voted that the *Selet* men take the child

that lives at Francis Butts and put it to some convenient place for *Soport*."

The next is a record of a town meeting in February, 1790. And reads

"First Voted John Rickey Moderator.

2d Voted the second article in the warning which was to see if they would choes a collector to collect the State tax.

3d Voted that Squire Hull give up the obligation that William Buck gave him to satisfy him for killing *dear* to said Buck."

I find on a loose leaf, much torn, some scraps of records of town officers, namely:

"Shaler Towner John Gage Zebina Sanders Fence Viewers, John Ricke Wilham Buck Jeremiah Stone Joseph Warner William Palmer Timothy Miller, Surveyors of hiways, John Hale Esqr. Sealer of weights & measures."

I also find the following names deposited in the box as "*Petty Jury*, Timothy Miller Abel Wood John Ricke Asabel Sanders David Kingsley. In 1793 I find the following record;

"At a legal town meeting of the inhabitants of Sudbury May 2d 1793 Voted Capt Blanchard Moderator to govern said meeting. Voted to adjourn this meeting to Ensign Abner Halls barn 3d Voted to hire preaching 4th Voted to raise 15 pounds for the support of the gospel for the season to be paid in wheat at four shillings per bushel, to be paid by the first of Jan'y next, to be paid out at the direction of

Benoni Farrand	} Committee to hire preaching.
Timothy Miller	
Joseph Warner	

Voted to desolve this Meeting
Benoni Farrand town Clerk."

In 1792, "At a legal town meeting of the inhabitants of the town of Sudbury on Oct. 12th 1792 Voted Peter Renols Moderator to lead said meeting 2d voted to have doctor Stephen Long set up a pest house for the purpose of Enoculating for the small pox.

3d Voted Mary L Balding Pound Keeper"

This town has for many years been somewhat noted for having one of the most celebrated hotels in the State. Since the railroads have taken the traveling custom, has become the favorite resort of city boarders, during the warm season, and in winter for large pleasure parties. Dancing parties of a hundred couples were frequent. In the midst of one of these brilliant gatherings, at the dead hour of midnight, the cry of fire, was heard through the spacious halls, and the guests had barely time to escape.

There has been a new hotel, since built on the site of the former, which is used, mostly

for pleasure parties and city boarders. It is, at this writing, full to overflowing. They have public worship at the hotel every Sabbath.

The old proprietor, JAMES K. HYDE for many years one of the most popular hotel keepers in the State, died in Sept., 1870.* The house is now kept by his son.

The only religious denomination in town at present is Congregational, the Church and Society of which was organized not far from 1800. They have a large meeting house, erected in 1805. Of late years, it has proved quite too large for the congregation, and the upper part or gallery has been fitted for worship, and the lower floor for a town hall.

The Rev. Henry Bustet has been employed by the Congregationalists for the last 17 years. He and his wife and six children, came to this place direct from England, in the fall of 1857, and have proved a worthy and highly respected family. The present number of church members, I believe, is about thirty.

The number of soldiers furnished for the army, from this town, was 69. 22 of the first had no bounty; the next 12 had \$100.00 each, the next had \$500.00 each.

Sudbury has a cheese factory in successful operation. This is the third year since it was built. It has thus far proved satisfactory

A correspondent of Mr. Mott's paper [Brandon] writes:

Hyde Hotel, Sudbury, Vt., Aug. 10, '75.

The valley in front of our hotel, forming the boundary between Rutland and Addison counties, and the towns of Sudbury and Orwell, extends westerly in the direction of Lake Champlain, and is truly a paradise for farmers. Though yielding good crops of corn, oats and barley, yet it is more valuable for grass and grazing. Hence the farmers here, to make the most of their opportunity, have turned their attention more particularly to making butter and cheese and to the raising of sheep, while furnishing to other sections of the country every description of stock.

Cheese factories in this neighborhood, or within a few miles, are numerous. These es-

* "Hon. James K. Hyde, Judge of the County Court (Rutland Co.) died at his residence, of typhoid pneumonia, Sept. 21, 1870, aged 68 years. Mr. Hyde was a member of the last Constitutional Convention, 1870." The father of Hon. James K. Hyde lived to the age of 90 years and 10 months.

tablishments turn out from 200 to 800 lbs. of cheese per day. The creameries combine the conveniences for making both butter and cheese, and are becoming quite popular with many of the farmers. Still, I should judge that a large proportion of the farmers preferred the good old way of manufacturing their butter and cheese at their own houses, and using their butter-milk and whey for feeding calves and swine at their pleasure. Butter is selling here for about 25 cents per pound, and cheese for 12½ and 13 cents, which is considered very fair and remunerative. The annual income to the farmer is from \$60 to \$75 per cow, which, with what can be obtained from young stock and sheep, makes farming reasonably profitable in this vicinity. The profits, though comparatively small are sure.

The farms and farm buildings in this vicinity all bear evidence of prosperity. Generally they are neat in their appearance. The cattle are well housed, the public highways are in good condition, and to a considerable extent are ornamented with shade trees.

But there is room even here for improvement. The great valleys in this section of the State contain scarcely an acre of land but what is capable of raising from one to three tons of hay, and yet the average is probably less than one. These lime-rock hills afford most excellent pasturage for cattle and sheep. They may be grazed upon year after year, and their fertility maintained, but the meadows below, all along the valleys, need to be overspread occasionally with some fertilizing material, to keep them up and to improve them. In all the States through which we have traveled, from Maine to Kansas, we have seen no better lands for grass. Generally they are free from stones, easily worked, and there is nothing wanting but sufficient fertilizers to make them the most profitable, for grass, of any in the country.

From Thompson's Gazetteer, 1842.

SUDBURY, bounded N. by Whiting, E. by Brandon, S. by Hubbardton, W. by Orwell and Benson; acres, 13,426; chartered Aug. 6, 1761; early settlers generally from Connecticut. Otter Creek touches upon the eastern border, the other streams small. Hubbardton pond extends into the south part, and there are several smaller ponds in town; Hinkum is the most considerable, which falls

into Otter Creek. Surface of township uneven; a high ridge extends through the center, north and south: a small village in the westerly part, containing a meetinghouse, store, tavern and several dwelling houses; churches, Congregational and Methodist; Congregational Pastor, Rev. Silas Parsons, 1806 to 1815; Rev. Moses Knapen, 1819 to 1830; Rev. John Thompson,* 1823 to 1838; meeting house erected about 1805, membership in 1842 about 45. Methodist society, no particulars. Seven school districts and school houses; statistics of 1840; 2 saw mills, 2 stores, 2 taverns, 2 tanneries; population 796; horses, 174; cattle, 954; sheep, 11,653; wheat, bush. 1,483; oats, 2,662; rye, 2,156; buckwheat, 204; corn, 3,890; sugar, lbs. 550."

1876. Pop. 601, N. W. from Rutland, 25 miles, R. R. S., Addison R. R., Whiting, 5 miles; daily stage from Leicester to Sudbury. Town clerk and treasurer, W. P. J. Hyde; selectmen, D. C. and O. H. P. Ketcham; postmaster, R. W. Pitts; justices, W. P. J. Hyde, D. C. Ketcham, Andrew Webster, Lyman Hawkins, W. J. Sawyer. Churches, Cong. H. F. Bustet, pastor; Meth. —; Uni. K. Haven. Hotels—Hyde's, A. H. Hyde; Royal House, R. W. Pitts, R. W. Pitts & Son. Physician, Geo. W. Campbell.

REVOLUTIONARY PENSIONERS IN SUDBURY,
JUNE 1, 1840.

Adam Stevens, age 89; Abner Hull, age 79; Azel Williams, "80"; Peter Reynolds, "79"; Noah Merritt, "85"; Stephen Murray, "82";

Peter Reynolds resided with John Hull, all the others were the heads of their own house and family.

"Brown's Camp," in Sudbury, "was near Miller's bridge, on a high rock, nearly perpendicular, from the base of which, on the east side, issues a spring."

THE KETCHAM FAMILY.

Thomas Ketcham was one of the first settlers in the town of Sudbury. He had 5 sons and 5 daughters, who lived to mature years, settled in Sudbury and became useful mem-

* Born in Kingsboro' N. C. 1799; fitted with Rev. Dr Yale; graduated at Middlebury, 1826; studied at Princeton Theo. Sem. 1826-'28, Dec. 1828, sent by A. B. C. F. M. Missionary to the Cherokees, in Georgia. Twice arrested by the State for non-acquiescence in expulsion of the Indians; continued his work till breaking up of the Mission, 1832; Home Missionary in Ohio. 1832-'34; Pastor in Sudbury '34 to '37; of a Presbyterian Church. Granville, N. Y., 1837-'40; in Winchester, N. H., from 1840 till his death, Ap. 3, 1846.—Pearson.

bers of society. October 17th about fifty of his descendants, residing in Sudbury, Brandon, Pittsford, Hubbardton, Benson, Orwell, Whiting, and Malone, N. Y., met at the residence of Allen Ketcham, Esq., (grandson of Thomas) for a family visit.

Mr. Ketcham is an extensive and model farmer—has a place for every thing and every thing in its place—a characteristic of the family. His elegant and richly furnished residence, the arrangement of his out-buildings, his extensive and highly cultivated fields, waving with a rich harvest, the vast expanse of alluvial meadows on the banks of Otter Creek, and his fine stock of cattle, horses and sheep, all bespeak the taste and judgment of the proprietor; and yet he is excelled by some of his guests.

Perhaps one of the number is the most extensive fruit grower and horticulturist in western Vermont. He has 30 acres of orcharding, all in a flourishing condition, bending under its burden of delicious fruit, to say nothing of his extensive nurseries of fruit trees and ornamental shrubberies, or of his garden of luxuries blooming with the beauties of nature. He appears to possess by nature a peculiar gift in neutralizing the rigor of our climate, to such a degree that even the various kinds of tropical fruit, unaware but what they are in the sunny South, flourish under his fostering care. Several of the brotherhood may with propriety be called business farmers. I recently met one of them in the street on his way to market with 640 head of cattle.

The presence of two aged matrons at the family gathering added much interest to the occasion. The widow Patty Knowlton, has seen more than four-score years, and is the only surviving member of the original Ketcham family. She came to Sudbury when it was nearly an unbroken wilderness—here and there an opening just sufficient to let daylight shine down into the dark forbidding and almost impenetrable forest—when naught was to be heard but the howling of the wolves, the sullen growls of the bears and the sharp screams of the panthers, which frightened the deer that roamed at large on Sudbury hills, and upon the banks of Otter Creek.

She has followed her five brothers and four sisters to the quiet church-yard, and those monuments whose white heads point heaven-

ward, mark the last resting place of those whose memories and whose virtues are embalmed in the hearts of their numerous descendants. She has led a life and set an example worthy of imitation.

The widow of the late Major Barnard Ketcham, of Sudbury, was present. She was one of the first settlers, and underwent hardships and privations incident to the pioneers of the town, of which the present generation are ignorant. She is a remarkable woman—has lived to see the dense forests disappear and give place to one of the richest farming districts in the valley of Otter Creek. She is a connecting link between two centuries, having seen nearly four-score-and-ten years, and notwithstanding her advanced age, her mental faculties appear with all the strength and vigor of youth. Industry and frugality, uprightness and integrity, energy and decision of character, have been her prominent traits during her long and useful life. Her social qualities render her the life and animation of the circle of acquaintance in which she moves. She will long be remembered for her amiable qualities.

It was truly a social gathering as they renewed former acquaintance, they lived their lives over again.

The men, all substantial farmers—cultivate the soil and their intellects at the same time—the great book of nature being constantly spread out before them; hence there was a degree of intelligence manifest, not common in a family circle. Several of their number have held seats in the Legislature; they have also filled various other important stations. The social intercourse and friendly greetings, the beautiful scenery and admirable music combined to render it an occasion long to be remembered.—*From the Middlebury Register.*

HON. JOSEPH WARNER.

Judge Warner, born in Sudbury, Dec. 4, 1803; first engaged in mercantile business in this town, kept store on Sudbury Hill with John Jackson in 1814. Afterward removed to Middlebury and became a favorite citizen of that town; cashier of the Bank of Middlebury from 1832 to the time of his death, Dec. 31, 1865, of heart disease. He fell within the gate between his house and the bank, and was taken up lifeless. Successful in business, frequently holding public offices,

Judge Warner was honorably known and cordially esteemed in his county and State. He married for his first wife Jane, daughter of Hon. Ezra Meech, of Shelburne, who died in 1842, leaving three children, Gen. James Warner, of Albany, and in the late war, also a very successful business man; Ezra, who resides in Chicago, Ill., and Mary, who married a Mr. Bott and resides in Albany.

He married, second, Maria Bates, daughter of President Joshua Bates of Middlebury College, Sept. 19, 1860.

JOHN JACKSON, SEN ,

Was born in Newton, Mass., Nov. 14, 1776. Settled in Sudbury in a log house half a mile south of the Barnard Ketcham Farm, about 1809: engaged in mercantile pursuits with Judge Warner on Sudbury Hill, 1810; removed on to the Peters farm in Orwell in 1819; started his younger brother Edward in business in Brandon in 1822, and himself removed to Brandon in 1835 and died in 1837, aged nearly 61 years. He married first before coming to Vermont, and had two or more children by this marriage; second, in 1814, the Widow Holton, who survived him 27 years. For sketch of his second family, see Shrewsbury page.

Mr. Jackson resided in Albany about 15 years; removed to Brandon in 1851. Married Georgia Alden of that place in 1852; children, two boys and two girls. Both boys died soon after the father; girls, Mary and Fanny: Mary married Dr. Peck of Brandon.

HON. JOHN JACKSON.

John Jackson, Jr., was born in Sudbury, Dec. 8, 1815. He spent his earliest years in that town and Orwell, and later removed with his father's family to Brandon. Soon after his majority he spent two years in New York and some ten years in Albany, where he earned the reputation of an energetic, prudent, honorable and successful man in his business.—About 1847, he returned to Brandon, where he resided till his death. He followed successfully various branches of business and especially farming. That he cultivated his land and raised his stock with a watchful care and scientific experiment, his broad and fertile acres and goodly flocks and herds, did fully attest. He gave much attention to the general interests of agriculture, in

both the county and State; was ever its untiring promoter, as a private member of a local society, or as a director of the State Agricultural Society, which position he had held, at the time of his decease, for several years; and he was often chosen to fill offices of trust in Brandon.

His first prominent appearance in public life was as a delegate to the Baltimore Convention of 1860, representing the State and town of the birth of the late Stephen A. Douglass. He was a warm supporter, an ardent admirer—and a faithful friend, of that statesman: he stood firmly by him until his nomination was made—which was a great gratification to him, not only for the triumph of the principles involved, but as a matter of State pride and personal friendship.

In politics, he was of the Democratic school and acted with that party until the surrender of Fort Sumter, when he immediately took ground in favor of sustaining the government in a vigorous prosecution of the war, to put down the rebellion. He saw the men in the South with whom he acted in good faith, throw off their masks of pretended loyalty and rally, almost as one man, to the standard of those who were seeking our national overthrow. Having thus identified himself as one of the friends of the government, he was nominated as a candidate for one of the State Senators, to which position he was elected by a large majority.

During the session of 1861 and '62, until about four weeks before its close, he faithfully served his constituents. While he did not take much part in public debates, he rendered efficient service on the Bank Committee; being well prepared to discharge the duties assigned that committee, having been long a director in the Brandon Bank. He was also a member of the Committee on the Library, and of that on Military Affairs.

He was deprived of rendering much service at the last session, not resuming his seat after his first attack of disease, although he made great efforts to do so, and it was believed these efforts gave a fatal termination to his disease.

He died Dec. 8, 1862, aged 47, leaving a widow and four children.

He married Georgiana Alden, of Brandon, and in his domestic relations was no less happy than in his public life and career. A man of warm and noble impulses of heart,

and large generosity, he was in turn deeply beloved by his many friends, both in private and public life.

Robinson* rests on the quiet hillside beside his honored ancestors; Eastman, the quiet companion and poet, sleeps in the cemetery consecrated by his own music; Jackson, the friend and companion of both, in the shady dell, in the beautiful cemetery near his home, in a grave of his own selection.

SUDBURY GRADUATES AT MIDDLEBURY, 1814—1836.

Class of 1814. RICHARD PEASE: Rev. Dr. E. W. Hooker, Rev. Reuben Post, D. D., Prof. Ruel Keith and Fisk and Parsons, missionaries, were among his classmates. He was a teacher and a merchant in Woodville, Miss. and a merchant at Matamoros, Mexico, and resided at Avranzas Bay, Texas, from 1839 till his death. "He left home Jan. 24, 1842, to return the same day. Not returning, search was made and he was found shot through the loins and stripped of his clothes. Nothing is known of his murderers or their motives."

Class of 1836. MERRITT MATTISON became a Methodist clergyman and was at one time principal of an academy in New York.—*Pearson.*

SARAH ABBOTT, Sudbury, contributed one of the poems to "Poets and Poetry of Vermont; 1848—page 175.

TINMOUTH.

BY HON. O. NOBLE.

Tinmouth was chartered 6 miles square. A part was taken off in forming Middletown, and a part set to Wallingford, leaving but about two-thirds of the original town. A number of families came simultaneously into the town, the most of them from Salisbury, Ct. Among them were Charles Brewster, Solomon Bingham, John Spafford, John McNeal, John Trim, Samuel Chipman, James Adams and Benjamin Chandler. The town was not organized until Mar. 8, 1774. Before that time there were quite a large number of inhabitants scattered over the town in log cabins. Among them were Cephas Smith, Bethuel Chittenden, Neri Cramton, and Stephen Rice. At the first town meet-

* Robinson and Eastman, also members of the Baltimore Convention.

ing, John McNeal was moderator; Charles Brewster was elected clerk, and these two with James Adams were chosen selectmen. It does not appear that any other town officers were appointed. About this time Ebenezer Allen and Stephen Royce came into town. These two last named were appointed delegates from Tinmouth to the first convention that was assembled to declare the New-Hampshire Grants an independent State. They met at Cephas Kent's, in Dorset, July, 1774. The gentleman above named is in the Vermont State Papers called Major Thomas Rice. It should have been Major Stephen Royce.

Ebenezer Allen and Charles Brewster were delegates to the Convention that assembled at Windsor, July, 1777, and adopted the Constitution of Vermont. Before this time, or within a year or two after, Elihu Clark, Jonathan Bell, Thomas Porter, Obadiah Noble, Samuel Mattocks and Ebenezer Marvin moved into town.

CHARLES BREWSTER

was the first representative to the Legislature. He was also appointed a Judge of the Special Court which was created for the Rutland Shire of Bennington County, before Rutland County was organized.

SOLOMON BINGHAM

was a blacksmith, but he never worked much at his trade in Tinmouth. He was an industrious, persevering man, with a large family. His oldest son, Solomon, was educated at Dartmouth College, became a lawyer, and practiced several years in Tinmouth. He afterward removed to Franklin County where he lived and died. Three of the gentleman's children are still living. One, a daughter, born in 1773, is the much respected wife of Dr. Willoughby, of East Berkshire. Mr. Bingham was the second representative from Tinmouth to the Legislature.

COL. JOHN SPOFFORD

was one of the first men who came into Tinmouth. He was a strong man in body and mind, and was prosperous in business. He early represented the town in the Legislature, and was a member of the Convention that adopted the Constitution of the United States, preparatory to the admission of Vermont into the Union. He had a large family of children, several of which are still living. His oldest son, Heman, born in

1773, is now living in Clarendon, and his oldest daughter, widow Royce, now lives in Richford. (1854).

JOHN MCNEAL

was one of the most active and energetic men in town as long as he remained there, and was the first who, in the language of the day, was an inn-keeper; but, on the commencement of the Revolutionary war, he unfortunately placed himself on the wrong side, and his property was confiscated. The sale of his farm put more money into the treasury than any other confiscated farm in Vermont. There were others which sold for a larger sum, but McNeal was entirely free from debt, which was not the case with the most of those whose farms were disposed of as was his.

JOHN TRAIN

came into the town with his son, Orange, among the earliest settlers. The old gentleman died in 1777. Orange was the first constable in Tinmouth, and represented the town in the Legislature 9 years. One of his daughters, Mrs Gilbert, is still living in Tinmouth.

BENJAMIN CHANDLER

had a numerous family. He was killed at the battle of Bennington, and was the only man from Tinmouth killed there. His son, Benjamin, was a doctor, and lived and died at St. Albans.

SAMUEL CHIPMAN

was a blacksmith. He had 6 sons, Nathaniel, Lemuel, Darius, Cyrus, Samuel, and Daniel. NATHANIEL was educated at New Haven, and Daniel at Dartmouth. The others had no more than a common school education. Lemuel and Cyrus were doctors; the others were lawyers. NATHANIEL was admitted to the bar in Connecticut, March, 1779, and it appears from the record of the Superior Court, holden at Rutland, in the county of Bennington, on the second Tuesday of June, 1779, that Nathaniel, Esq., was appointed attorney at law, was sworn and licensed to plead at the bar within this State. He was married, March, 1781, and went immediately into possession of his father's farm in Tinmouth, where he built a forge for the manufacture of bar iron. He attended to his profession, his farm, and his forge several years; but did not succeed to his satisfaction. He finally sold all his real estate to his

brother Darius, and removed to Rutland. He lived in Rutland until 1803, when he re-bought the Tinmouth farm. Here he remained until his death. He represented the town of Tinmouth in the Legislature 2 years before he moved to Rutland, and 6 years after his return. He was 2 years Judge of the District Court, 6 years Judge of the Supreme Court of this State, and 6 years a Senator in Congress. Judge Chipman, as a jurist, was not surpassed by any of his contemporaries. He lived to the age of 90 years, his mind strong and vigorous to the last, although his eye was dim and his natural force somewhat abated. Lemuel studied his profession with Dr. Marvin, in Tinmouth, and commenced practice in Pawlet. He represented that town in the Legislature several years, and was 6 years a Judge of the Rutland County Court. He and his brother Cyrus, who was also a physician, moved to the western part of New York. Lemuel there became a distinguished politician, and was several years a member of the Council of appointment, under their old constitution. Darius was a very industrious, persevering business man. He moved upon the Tinmouth farm when he bought it of Nathaniel. He lived there a number of years, and when he had arranged every thing to his satisfaction, returned to Rutland. He was 14 years State's Attorney in this county. The three youngest sons of Mr. Chipman left Tinmouth when they were licensed to practice their profession, and never held any office in Tinmouth nor in Rutland County.

CEPHAS SMITH

was an industrious farmer. He had cleared a considerable part of his farm, when he rented it out and moved to Hanover, where he worked with his team and kept a few boarders until he had educated his sons at Dartmouth College, and, when they graduated, went back into his log-house in Tinmouth. These two sons were subsequently attorneys. Cephas lived and died in Rutland, and Cyrus in Vergennes.

BETHUEL CHITTENDEN

was an Episcopal clergyman, and brother of the first governor of Vermont. He preached in Tinmouth a considerable part of the time for 15 or 20 years, but there was no church of that denomination organized here. He cleared a farm and, in company with Major

Royce, built the first saw-mill that was erected in town. He removed to Chittenden County in 1790.

NERI CRAMTON

was a bold and fearless soldier, and was one of Ethan Allen's men at Ticonderoga. When Burgoyne had penetrated as far south as Skeenesborough, Cramton, with a scouting party, was taken prisoner. He had no way of release but to take protection under Burgoyne. He returned home, and the day before the battle of Bennington, had proceeded with his family as far as Arlington, on their way to Litchfield. Finding there would be a battle, he left his family there, and went to Bennington, to engage in the affray. He was told that he was running a great risk; for, if again taken prisoner, he would immediately be hanged. He said he should never again be taken alive. He went into the battle and fought bravely. One son and one daughter, Mrs. Capron, the only survivors of the family, are still living in Tinmouth.

STEPHEN RICE

was one of the earliest and most successful of the Tinmouth farmers. He was considerably advanced in life when he came to Tinmouth. None of his children are now living. One of his grandsons, Levi Rice, and a granddaughter, Mrs. Valentine, are yet living in Tinmouth.

ELISHA CLARK

was a man of great physical and mental vigor and perseverance. In the army of the Revolution he was a distinguished officer; first as adjutant in Herrick's regiment of Rangers, and subsequently as commissary. At the close of the war he returned to his farm in Tinmouth. In 1786, he was appointed Judge of Probate for the district of Rutland, which office he held 19 years in succession, performing the duties to the satisfaction of the community. He had a numerous and respectable family, and lived to the age of 85. His youngest son and two younger daughters are still living in Tinmouth.

JONATHAN BELL

was a deputy sheriff soon after this County was organized, and, in 1786, was elected Sheriff. He continued in that office 16 years, and was eminently qualified for the discharge of its duties.

OBADIAH NOBLE

was a graduate of New Jersey College, and a classmate with Judge Reeve, of Connecticut, and Judge Patterson, of New Jersey. He was a Congregational minister, in New Hampshire, before he came to Tinmouth. When the County of Rutland was organized, he was appointed Clerk of the Court, which office he held 10 years. He was the first justice of the peace in Tinmouth after the organization of the County, and held that office 19 years. He had 3 sons and 3 daughters. His eldest son died in Williamstown, a member of the first Sophomore class in Williams College. His two other sons are still living in Tinmouth. His oldest daughter is dead, leaving a family in western New York. The two others are still living as heads of families, but not in Tinmouth. Mr. Noble and his wife both lived to reach the age of 90 years.

SAMUEL MATTOCKS

came from Westford, Ct. He was a captain in the army of the Revolution, and resigned his commission and came to Tinmouth. About the year 1779, he was a representative from Tinmouth; he was 4 years in the Legislature, was 2 years a Councilor, and was 7 years a Judge of Rutland County Court; he was a member of the second Council of Censors in the State. In 1787, he was appointed Treasurer of the State, and was continued in that office 13 years; the old building in which he lived and kept that office, is still standing on his old farm. He had three sons and one daughter, but none of them are living now. His youngest son was the late Governor Mattocks of Vermont.

EBENEZER MARVIN

was a physician; he married the daughter of James Adams, above named; he was a representative from Tinmouth 5 years, and a member of the first Council of Censors elected in this State; he was Judge of Rutland County Court 6 years; was Chief Judge when he removed to what was called Huntsburgh,* where he was made Chief Judge of Chittenden County; and, when Franklin County was organized, he was the first Chief Judge there also. He was a man of distinguished talents, and eminent in his profession.

THOMAS PORTER

was from Farmington, Ct., and when he came to Tinmouth was called Captain Por-

* Now Berkshire.

ter. He represented Tinmouth in the Legislature 3 years, and was a member of the Council 11 years; he was Judge of the County 2 years, and was a Judge of the Supreme Court 3 years; he, as Speaker of the House of Representatives, signed that spirited remonstrance which Vermont sent to Congress against their interfering with the government of this State before it was admitted into the Union. The Vermont Legislature had but little knowledge of parliamentary rules at that time, yet Judge Porter had good natural talents for a presiding officer; he was tall, erect, well proportioned, had a clear emphatic voice and dignified deportment. He lived to be 99 years of age. Dr. Porter, who so long presided over the Theological Institution at Andover, was his son.

MAJOR ROYCE,

before mentioned, had a large family, the last surviving member of which, his daughter, Mrs. Ambler, died in Tinmouth, January 27, 1855, in the 89th year of her age, with her mind clear and memory retentive to the last. Major Royce's second son, Stephen, married the daughter of Judge Marvin, and their oldest son born in Tinmouth is the present Governor of Vermont.

Tinmouth was one of the few towns in Rutland County which was entitled to two representatives in the first septenary, having 80 taxable inhabitants. But few of them are mentioned in this brief sketch. Taken as a whole, it has been supposed they would have favorably compared with the first settlers of almost any other town in the State.

The Congregational church was organized in this town in 1780; the two first deacons were Thomas Porter and Charles Brewster. The first minister was BENJAMIN OSBORN, ordained Sept. 27, 1780. He was a graduate of Dartmouth College, and married the daughter of Judge Porter. They had two daughters, but no son.

FIRST COUNTY COURT-HOUSE IN TINMOUTH.

Rutland County was organized in 1781. The first County officers were Increase Moseley, of Clarendon, chief judge; Thomas Porter of Tinmouth, Joseph Bowker and Benj. Whipple of Rutland, side judges; Obadiah Noble, of Tinmouth, clerk; Abraham Ives, of Wallingford, sheriff; Nathaniel Chipman, of Tinmouth, state's attorney, and Joseph Bowker, judge of probate.

The County, thus organized, held their courts, for several years, at the dwelling-house of Solomon Bingham, inn-keeper in Tinmouth. Mr. Bingham lived in a large log-house, with two rooms in it, placed on the lower side of the road, where he kept his wood-pile for the avowed purpose, among others, of having a good place to get in large back-logs. The Court occupied one room in this house, while Mr. Bingham and his family kept their inn in the other. When the jury retired on the trial of a cause, they went to a log-barn about 8 or 10 rods from the house,—this house and barn being the only buildings on the farm. The County had a jail about a mile from this place, made of hewn logs, locked together at the corners, with floors below and overhead made of the same materials. Judge Mosely was quite an old man when he was first appointed in this County. He had been a judge in Connecticut, and was supposed to know all about it. He wore a large white wig in court, that with his age and a grave countenance made him appear quite venerable. When Dr. Marvin was appointed chief judge, in lieu of a wig, he substituted a military cocked hat, which he wore, sitting on the bench, and being a large, portly man, he made a very majestic appearance. Justice was administered with great rapidity at that day. The Court would try three or four jury causes in the time now occupied in the trial of one of the same nature and magnitude, and it is not certain but that the right parties prevailed as often as they do now, at this enlightened day.

People of this generation cannot have a very just idea of the situation of the country when Rutland County was organized. There was no way of going to court, or any where else, but to walk or ride on horseback. There were a few sleighs and sleds, which answered tolerably well when there was snow on the ground; but there was not a wheel-carriage in Rutland County, except ox-carts or rough lumber-wagons, and the roads were in that situation that a wheel-carriage could not be driven faster than a man could walk. Most of the way the trees were cut and moved out of the path, leaving all the roots, stones, knolls and hollows to be run over. It was a greater task to move a family from Connecticut or Rhode Island to Vermont, than

it is now to move one from Vermont to Kansas, and there were no emigrant aid societies at that day.

JOHN IRISH.

John Irish and his brother William lived on adjoining farms in the north part of Tinmouth. Each lot was 240 rods long, east and west, and 57 rods wide, north and south. They commenced improving their respective farms at the same time. Each built a log house at equal distances from the north and south line. John's was within 6 rods of his east line; and William's, about 10 or 12 rods. They had cleared their land upon their east line almost the whole width of their lots; and west of their houses, some 30 rods. The line fence between them was made of fallen trees and brush. The road ran nearly parallel to this fence, until it came to their open fields, thence southeast, around the south side of William's house, leaving John's house about 60 rods to the north.

John had erected bars east of his house, opening into the woods, and from thence had a path southeast to the main road.

Thus were the two brothers situated, on the 1st of July, 1777, when Ticonderoga was surrendered to the British army. When the news of that event reached Tinmouth, a great part of the inhabitants moved off to the south, into Arlington, Shaftsbury, and Bennington, and to any place where they could find safety.

Most of those who staid on their farms sought protection under Gen. Burgoyne. He gave them a guarantee, that, in case they did not oppose his army, their families and property should be protected. The two brothers Irish, availed themselves of this protection.

Some time after this, I think the latter part of July, the Council of Safety, then sitting, I think, at Arlington, sent a scouting party into Tinmouth and the adjoining towns, to see what was going on among the "Protectioners," and to reconnoitre a tory camp in East Clarendon, on the farm now owned by Caleb Hall.

This party consisted of Capt. Ebenezer Allen, Lieut. Isaac Clark, and John Train and Phineas Clough, private soldiers. Allen, Train, and Clough belonged in Tinmouth, and Clark, I think, lived then in what is now called Middletown. All of them were

personally acquainted with the brothers Irish.

When this party arrived at the west part of Tinmouth, they were informed, that it was suspected, that the two brothers were about joining the Tories, and that the shortest route from where they then were to the Tory camp, was the road that passed the house of William Irish.

They took that road. And when they came near Irish's cleared land, Allen directed Clough to give his gun to Train and, then go to William Irish, and enquire the shortest road to the Tory camp, and say to Irish that he had concluded to join the Tories.

When Clough arrived at the house, he found there the two brothers, William and John. He spoke with them as directed. They stepped out of the door, and told Clough he must consider himself as their prisoner,—they would see about his going to the Tory camp.—William said to John—"take Clough home with you, I want to make some preparation, and then I will go and help you take care of him."

John had an Indian tomahawk in his hand and told Clough to walk along with him. They walked near each other,—Irish with tomahawk uplifted,—towards John's house.

When Allen saw this, he said to Clark and Train,—“We must get as near as we can to John's house, without being discovered.” He and Train went north, around the cleared land; and Clark went on his hands and knees, along the side of the brush fence, to the woods on the east. The three soon met at the bars before mentioned.

Allen then said to Clark and Train,—

“Whoever may appear here, or whatever may be done, you must not fire at any person until I do. When I fire, you may.” He stationed himself about two rods north of the path,—Clark about the same distance south of it, and Train about fifteen or twenty rods further east. All were hid behind trees.

They had not been there long, before Clough stepped from the door, looked round and ran for the woods. He had got over the bars when Irish came out after him,—partly dressed,—with a gun in one hand and a powder-horn in the other. He leaped over the bars, and called out to Clough to stop or he would shoot him. He was raising his gun,

apparently to execute his threat, when Allen shot him through the left hand, and knocked his gun from him. Irish then turned round facing Clark who shot him through the heart.*

When Allen's gun was fired, Clough was so overcome with fear, that he fell upon his hands and knees; and when he recovered—being near Train—he handed him his gun. Train took Irish's gun which he called a fussee, and carried it to the Council of Safety.†

This party, after killing Irish, went to Clarendon; and, after making what examinations they could about the Tory camp returned to Arlington.

There was a young woman at the house of Wm. Irish during these transactions, whose name was Potter, the daughter of a widow who lived in Clarendon about one mile and a half distant. The narrative she gave of what was done and said between Clough and these two brothers, was the same as that related by Clough. She said further, that, as soon as John Irish and Clough left the house William proposed to follow them. He had changed his clothes,—was putting on his stockings and shoes, when the guns were fired. When the first gun sounded, he said,—“John has shot Clough.” When the second gun sounded, he said,—“I must go.” Taking one shoe and stocking in his hand, he ran to the nearest woods in the opposite direction from where the guns were fired.

It has always been said, and, I believe, never contradicted, that he went directly to Burgoyne's army, and never returned until after the peace of '83.

The property of these two brothers was confiscated.

The friends of these men gave a very different account of this transaction. They said

*Mr. Congdon, of Wallingford, published in the *Rutland Herald* soon after this account by Judge Noble appeared, a very different statement of the same, and severely reflective on Isaac Clark, which the Judge answered to in the same paper, vindicating the old revolutionary hero and his statement so satisfactorily, we have thought with the Judge, who only sent in his first account, the same to be sufficient—and that a man of over 80 years, born on the spot, living there all his life (and of Judge Noble's probity and intelligence), personally acquainted with the neighborhood and neighbors and most of the actors entitled to an unquestioned belief.—ED.

† Irish took Clough's gun away from him. Brother Jay had the story from John Train, and went with him to the ground where Irish was killed.—Geo. M. Noble.

Allen went to Irish's house for the express purpose of killing him,—that Irish had no gun,—that he was called out of his house, unarmed, and that when they got him into the woods, they murdered him. I have heard the wife of John Irish state this in strong language more than once. But the most of those who had the best opportunity of learning the facts in the case, did not think Allen had any intention of killing Irish when he went there; but that the killing was the result of what occurred after the parties came together. Those best acquainted with Allen, never believed that Allen intended to kill Irish when he shot him in the hand, for there was not a better marksman in all the American army, or one more cool and deliberate when in extreme danger.

—I will here relate an anecdote relating to his conduct in the battle of Bennington, which I think, clearly shows his character as a soldier. This I had of Col. Elisha Clark, a brother of Isaac Clark. Col. Clark told me that he commanded the advance guard of one division of the American army. When going into battle, he went forward to remove fences and other obstructions that might impede the march. The British had a field-piece placed upon an eminence which very much disturbed our militia. Gen. Stark ordered Allen to take twenty sharpshooters from his company, and go so near that cannon that they could shoot down the artillery men until they would stop firing it. Allen with his 20 men, moved on with great rapidity, and overtook Clark as he and his men were removing a fence between a wood-lot and the open fields. Just as Allen entered the field, there came a grape-shot from the field-piece, which grazed his cheek, and cut away a portion of his whisker. He put up his hand, rubbed his face, and said—“them fellows shoot as careless as the devil”!—no more disconcerted than as if a snowball had been thrown. He rushed on, made the attack upon the artillery-men, and Col. Allen said that in a very short time, all that were not killed or wounded, run and left the gun.

Allen spiked it, and returned to the main body of the army. A man like this would not shoot one through the hand, extended full length from the body, if he intended to kill him while only two rods from him.

As to the facts, which I have here stated,

I learned most of them by hearing the transaction often related by Gen. Clark,—as many times by Train,—and more than once by Clough. Allen the commander of the party, I never saw. I am well acquainted with the locality of these stirring scenes, for I was born in February, 1777,—Irish was killed the July following. My father bought the land which belonged to the two brothers, the next year; and in October, 1778, moved his family on to it, and that has been my home ever since.

Respectfully yours.

O. NOBLE.

Tinmouth, 15th Nov., 1854.

COL. ISAAC CLARK.

“Colonel Clark served in the Revolutionary war. He was a lieutenant in Captain Ebenezer Allen's company, and took part in the surprise of Mt. Defiance, in 1777.”

July, 1813, Gen. Wilkinson assumed command of the Northern Department. Armstrong, Secretary of War, repaired to Sackett's Harbor to supervise the operations on the Ontario frontier, contemplating a descent upon Kingston and movement down the St. Lawrence. A large force was collected at Burlington, on Lake Champlain, under command of Maj.-Gen. Hampton.

About the 1st of September, Hampton was directed to move toward the British posts on the Richelieu, to create a diversion in favor of the Western army, and co-operate, if necessary, with Wilkinson in an attack upon Montreal. About 4,000 American troops, concentrated at Cumberland Head, were joined by a body of New-York militia. On the 19th, the infantry and light troops moved from Cumberland Head in boats, flanked by McDonough's flotilla. The next morning after, at the foot of the Rapids of Big Chazy river, they were joined by a squadron of horse and two artillery companies. The next day the army reached Odletown, Canada; but, finding the streams dried up by an unusual drought, they remained in Canada but one day. Hampton determined to change his route, and approach Montreal by way of the Chauteaugay. On the 21st, the army returned to Champlain; the 24th, reached Chauteaugay Four Corners, where they remained inactive for 26 days, when Hampton planned an expedition against a small body of British troops, about 6 miles

below, which expedition resulted in failure, and loss of 35 men killed and wounded. He returned to Plattsburgh in a few days. The army was ordered into winter quarters.

While the army lay at Chauteaugay, Col. Isaac Clark, who commanded a detachment of troops stationed at Champlain village, was ordered to commence a petty war near Lake Champlain. "What I am aiming at," writes Hampton, "is tranquillity on the road, by kicking up a dust on the lines."

A better officer than Clark to accomplish this object could not have been selected. He had served with Herrick's Rangers in the Revolution, and was well skilled in border warfare.

"On the evening of the 11th of October, Clark crossed the Lake with 110 men, a part of whom belonged to the Rifle Corps, and early the next morning reached the village of Missisco Bay, where a small party of British were stationed, under command of Major Powell. Clark placed himself at the head of the Rifles, and advanced at double quick time until he met the main body of the enemy, who had been hastily drawn up near the guard-house. Directing his men to halt, he approached the British and ordered them to lay down their arms. Major Powell advanced and attempted to speak, but Clark sternly ordered him to remain silent, and march to the rear of the American line." The boldness of the order, and the confident tone in which it was given, induced the Major to believe that the Rifles were supported by a large force, and he instantly obeyed. Clark ordered his men to advance against the main body, who, under their captain, was preparing to charge. A volley from the Riflemen struck down the captain and several men, when the rest threw down their arms and surrendered themselves prisoners of war. Captain Finch was now sent forward to watch a force of 200 British, who were advancing under Col. Lock. Finch proceeded with such promptness and secrecy as to surprise an advance guard of cavalry, except one man, who escaped and gave information of the approach of the Americans, when Col. Lock immediately retreated with the rest of his command. The loss of the British in these attacks was 9 killed and 14 wounded. 101 prisoners were taken by Clark and sent to Burlington." Major Isaac Clark and Col. Ira Allen were appointed by Con-

gress, April 26, 1781, to go to Canada and treat for exchange of prisoners.—See *Palmer's History of Lake Champlain*.*—Ed.

FROM THE TOWN RECORDS AND OTHER SOURCES.

BY LEVI RICE, JR.

Tinmouth, chartered Sept. 15, 1761.

Grantees. — Joseph Hooker, Jared Lee, Elijah Cowles, Eleazer Root, Jehiel Parmelee, Ebenezer Orvis, Joseph Porter, Samuel Whitman, John Porter, Capt. Eph. Treadwell, Lieut. John Hart, Daniel Curtis, Gideon Beldan, Stephen Dorchester, James Hitchcock, Abraham Crittinton, James Naughton, jr., Thomas Newell, Josiah Lewis, John Horsford, Elias Roberts, Amos Barns, Levi Porter, Abel Hawley, John Camp, Stephen Hart, jr., Samuel Pike, John Wiard, Ebenezer Hawley, Samuel Cogswell, Isaac Newell, Jonathan Andrus, Thomas Bell, Abel Carter, David Smith, Ebenezer Fish, Ephraim Hough, Stephen Grannis, Capt. Isaac Hurlburt, Admiah Parks, Simeon Hart, Joel Parks, Ephraim Tuttle, John Street, John Hart, of Wallingford, John Carter, Jacob Carter, jr., Asabel Cogswell, Isaiah Moss, Daniel Lankton, Jonathan Blacklee, Joseph Star, Capt. Edward Gaylord, Andrew Gridley, Reynald Beckwith, Ebenezer Hubbard, Aaron How, Joseph Bunnill, Richard Wiband, Daniel Warner, Eliakim Hall, Zachariah Gillet, Timothy Hall, John Carrington.

Town organized March 8, 1774.

Among the resolutions passed at the earliest Town meetings, we find the following:

"March 12, 1776: Voted, That we will build a log-house to meet in on the Sabbath.

Nov. 24, 1778: Voted, That the inhabitants of this town will hire preaching 3 months, or until our annual meeting in March next.

Voted, That this town doth make choice of Rev. Obadiah Noble to preach for us the above 3 months.

April 6, 1779. Voted, That this town will hire preaching this year, and that we will get a candidate to preach, if we can.

Voted, That we choose Thomas Porter, Obadiah Noble and Solomon Bingham as a committee to provide preaching.

Voted, That Mr. Noble shall supply the pulpit till we can get a candidate.

June 16, 1779. Voted, That we will hire preaching four months.

Voted, That we make choice of Ensign

* Vol. II. Vt. Hist. Society's Collections, page 107, etc.

Stephen Rice and Charles Brewster as a committee, adding to the old committee, to hire preaching the 4 months for the town.

Voted, That we, the inhabitants of the Town of Tinmouth, direct our committee to Mr. Benjamin Osborn for to preach with us the 4 months above mentioned.

Voted, That we will raise £400 to build a meeting house.

April 11, 1780. Voted, To give Mr Benjamin Osborn a call to settle in the work of the ministry in this town.

Voted, That if Mr. Osborn shall settle in the work of the ministry in this town, that, in addition to the ministerial right of land in this town, we shall give him as a salary for the first year after his settlement, £35, for the second year £40, and so, in the same progression, until his salary shall amount to £70 per year, during the continuation of the said Mr. Osborn in the work of the ministry in this town; said salary to be paid, one-half in wheat, rye and Indian corn. Wheat at 5s. per bushel, rye at 3s. 6d. per bushel, corn at 2s. 6d. per bushel. The remaining one half part to be paid in lawful money, equivalent to the price of grain above mentioned.

April 6, 1779. Voted That this town do accept the report of the committee sent to Poultney to assist in building the fort at Castleton.

Voted, That we will raise the men, that is, 30, in order to build the above Fort.

Voted, That Capt. John Spafford shall choose the men, with Gideon Warren and Major Royce, to assist as a committee to choose the men.'

TOWN CLERKS.

Charles Brewster, Thomas Porter, Orange Train, Eastus Barker, Jared Porter, George Capron (for nearly forty years), George Capron, jr., Harvey Shaw, Levi Rice, jr., Marcus Norton, J. B. Valentine, Tilley B. Norton, A. W. Hathaway, Levi Rice, jr., Lewis Cobb, J. H. Round, Isaac D. Tubbs.

TOWN REPRESENTATIVES,

Charles Brewster, Solomon Bingham, Col. John Spafford, Orange Train (9 years), Nathaniel Chipman (8 years), Samuel Mattocks (4 years), Ebenezer Marvin, M. D., (5 years), Thomas Porter (Speaker), Elias Post, Erastus Barker, Thomas Porter, jr., Theophilus Clark, M. D., Obadiah Noble, Payne Gilbert, Noah W. Sawyer, Eliada Cramton, Jeffrey Ballard, Calvin Brewer, Harvey Shaw, John Cobb, Lampson Allen, Royal Coleman, Dexter Gilbert, George Capron, jr., Judah H. Round, Levi Rice, jr., Loring Waldo, Erwin Lillie, Geo. M. Noble, M. D., Lyman Cobb, John T. Ballard, Absalom Noble, Lewis

Cobb, Cyrus Cramton, J. W. Noble, Henry D. Noble.

Tinmouth was the home of three Supreme Court Judges, Ebenezer Marvin, Thomas Porter and Nathaniel Chipman.

OBADIAH NOBLE, Judge of Probate and County Judge for several years, was one of the foremost men of the town and a well educated lawyer and one of the best presiding officers in the State. Elisha Clark, was also Judge of Probate.

LONGEVITY.

Persons who have died in town over 80 years of age:

Nathaniel Chipman, LL. D., 90 years; Rev. O. Noble, 91 years; Mrs. Noble, 91 years; Elisha Clark, 85 years; Beulah Waldo, 84 years; Amy Waldo, 82 years; Milley Cobb, 81 years; Huldah Ballard, 88 years; Jane Gilbert, 83 years; Chad. Phillips, 80 years; Mrs. Dr. Clark, 90 years; Obadiah Noble (Judge), 87 years; Samuel Noble, 88 years; Mary Noble, George Capron, 83 years; Mrs. Betsey Capron, 83 years; John Rogers, 98 years; Neri Cramton, 85 years; Hannah Valentine, Abigail Ambler, 88 years; Jacobiah Palmer, Alvin Hoadley, Rachel Hoadley, 83 years; Joseph Brown, Huldah Matteson, Maj. Stephen Royce, 85 years; Chas. Roise, 96 years; Mrs. Baldwin, 84 years; Hezekiah Harrington, 80 years; Mr. Benjamin, 95 years; Rufus Post, 88 years; Mr. Turner, 88 years; Abram Smith, 81 years; Samuel Chipman (father of Judge C.), 90 years; Rachel Perry, 85 years; Experience Rossiter, 98 years; Abigail Carpenter, 100 years and 6 months; Widow Dean, 98 years; Elisha Hamilton, 81 years; Lucy Barker, 84 years; Widow Gillett, 85 years; Thomas Rogers, 85 years; Elias Post, 88 years; Judge Thomas Porter (died in Granville), 99 years; Stephen Rice, David Sawyer, John Train, 86 years.

NOW LIVING OVER 75.

Theophilus Clark, M. D., 95 years; Calvin Brewer, 88 years; John Norton, Amanda Norton, Polly Rogers, Seth Phillips, Barton Peters.

REVOLUTIONARY SOLDIERS.

We can find but the following names, though there may have been more:

Nathaniel Chipman, (Lieut.) Neri Cramton, — Phillips, Maj. Stephen Royce, 1812, Samuel Noble, Elisha Clark, John Train.

TINMOUTH SOLDIERS FOR THE WAR OF '61.

Henry Mattocks, killed in battle; Duane Hall, died in army; Alfred C. Ballard, Henry Ballard, Medad Hubbard — died in army; Charles Packard, Stephen Packard, Elias E. Clark, Job Corey, killed in battle; Stephen Corey, George Phillips. Ephraim Phillips, died in army; Dwight Eddy, died in army; De Forest Doty, Alvin P. Stafford, Rufus Nicholson, Nathan Nicholson, Ira Nicholson, Arthur W. Hathaway, John A. Salisbury, Charles T. Miner, Lucius Grover, Wallace Battese, died in army; Charles M. Noble, Julius Hart, Orange Hart, Joel Rogers, Alonzo Levins.

IRON AND OTHER MINERALS.

There are several iron ore beds in Tinmouth. The most notable are the Chipman now owned by Bartlett Stafford, and the Grain now owned by Seth Phillips. These beds were worked more than 75 years ago, and are supposed to be almost inexhaustible. They contain some of the best ore in the State.

The furnaces in Tinmouth were supplied by these and other beds in Tinmouth, and large quantities have been exported to other furnaces, among them Tyson Furnace in Plymouth, within a few years.

A furnace and forge were built in the north part of the town, previous to the year 1800, and were carried on by Major Willard and Abner Perry, and at a later date, by Wait Rathbone. The last named, after working the Furnace for a few years, built another on Tinmouth river, leaving the first near the center of the town, and soon after took William Vaughan as partner. Under the name of Rathbone and Vaughan they did a large business in making stoves, potash-kettles and small hollow ware. The last named was so plenty as to become almost a medium of exchange.

There is an abundance of marble here, some of it is of superior quality; but it has not been much developed in consequence of distance from Railroad.

We have also a black lead mine, on the farm of Daniel Clark. ——— L. Rice, jr.

ST. STEPHEN'S CHURCH, TINMOUTH.

This place was the first residence of the Rev. Bethuel Chittenden in Vermont. By him the little parish was formed and served, more or less, until his decease, in 1809.

In the Convention of 1790, at Arlington,

the church in Tinmouth was represented by Elisha Hamilton. In 1793, in the Convention at Pawlet, it was represented by Ebenezer Marvin, the maternal grandfather of the Hon. Stephen Royce of Berkshire. In 1803, Abraham Gillett and Elisha Andrews were delegates to the annual Convention from this parish.

The parish in Tinmouth, after the death of Mr. Chittenden, had occasional services by the different clergymen on duty at Pawlet, Wells and Poultney. In the early part of 1837, this parish was re-organized under the name of St. Stephen's Church. During that year, the Rev. Darwin B. Mason, did duty in this church one half of the time. The number of communicants was then twelve. In 1838, he was followed by the Rev. Luman Foote, who reported twelve communicants. Since that time this church has not had any but occasional services and it has made no progress.

COL. SPOFFORD FAMILY,

recorded in the old family bible by John Spofford, the elder. "John Spofford born Aug. 31, 1752 and Mary Baldwin born Apr. 20, 1750, were married Mar. 19, 1772; children: Hannah, died young; Heman born Dec. 4, 1772; married to Betsy Spofford, Nov. 1805; Eleazer died young; Horatio Gates, born Feb. 18, 1778; married to Hannah Bristol, May 19, 1800; died Aug. 7, 1833; Polly, born Sept. 10, 1779; married Caleb Rice, Esq., Oct. 30, 1797; John jr., born Oct. 7, 1781; married Sally Carxallar, 1809; Hannah 2d, born Nov. 23, 1783, married Rev. Royal Phelps, Feb. 2, 1800; Hiram, born Sept. 20, 1785; Guy died young; Phebe, died young; Sophia, born Jan. 9, 1791, married to Richard Williams, June 7, 1807; Phebe 2d, born Dec. 6, 1792; married Edward Stevenson, Feb. 8, 1820.

John Spofford Sen., died Apr. 24, 1823, aged 71. Mary Spofford Sept. 9, 1842, aged 92.

In the summer of 1874, we had a pleasant historical visit from Mrs. Williams, Sophia, the last but one of the twelve children of old Capt. Spofford of Bennington battle and Revolutionary fame, from whom we took the following notes. "My father was captain of a company in the Bennington battle at the approach of Burgoyne, he called out his militia and from his own stores provided for his company. My mother drew a pension for years on account of drawing the lines of

rations and dealing them out. I was the eleventh of 12 children all born by the large Spring in Tinmouth, except Horatio who was born in Dorset just after the Bennington battle.

My parents settled in Tinmouth shortly after they were married. All the citizens fled before the approach of Burgoyne. The whole inhabitants started off at once. They crossed the mountain in the night. Mother rode on horseback, Heman behind her on the pillion. Mother intended to go to the seaside, but could not go further than Dorset. Abijah Pratt, who married my father's sister Phebe, accompanied the women and children. He was one of father's militia men. After the war, my parents returned to their place in Tinmouth.

When my father died 200 different lodges sent their representatives to his funeral. They came from Utica N. Y., and from the lodges all through that section. It was the largest funeral I ever saw. He was a high Mason—had been a Green Mountain Boy officer and lived to be an old man. He was captain in the Revolutionary war and afterward colonel in the militia."

DR. HORATIO GATES SPOFFORD

wrote and edited several works. He died of cholera at his summer residence in Troy. His place goes by the name of Spofford's Summer House. It was a noted place for grapes."

We have among our collections of Vermont authorship, his gazetteer—"A Gazetteer of the State of New York," in which he has the title of LL. D., published by B. D. Packard, Albany and by the author at Troy, Packard & Van Benthuyzen, printers, 1824. 8vo. 620 pp.—*Ed.*

LETTER OF REV. JONATHAN H. NOBLE.

As I have not lived in Tinmouth since I was 16 years old, I have little but memory to rely upon. As to churches, I am doubtful whether any but the Congregational was ever organized in town till the Methodist of recent date. In the Congregational, the ministers following Mr. Martindale were Rev. C. Clapp and Rev. — Gates, pastors, and, as temporary supplies, Revs. Stephen Williams, A. Fleming, G. S. Woodhull, P. Bates, L. Brewster, S. Parmelee. Possibly some others. No minister now [Oct. 8, 1875.]

Physicians.—Dr. Marvin was the first no

doubt. Dr. Hamilton was in practice when I was a boy. He removed before I was old enough to remember much of him. Dr. Theophilus Clark, the first physician I ever knew, still lives in Tinmouth, at the age of 95; was from Connecticut; must have practised about 70 years; very skillful. His son, Charles C. Clark, M. D., a graduate of Middlebury College, practises his profession in Oswego, N. Y.; quite eminent; has been Government collector of customs at that port. Some others born in Tinmouth have followed the same profession—Dr. A. S. Clark in Maine, Dr. Ebenezer Porter, Poultney, Dr. M. O. Porter, Cornwall, Dr. Geo. M. Noble, Wallingsford.

Lawyers.—First, Judge Chipman from Connecticut. My father (Judge Obadiah Noble) was from New Hampshire. He came to Tinmouth when a child. Of those born in Tinmouth, John Mattocks must have been the first. I knew his brother, Samuel P. Judge Chipman's son, Henry, graduated at Middlebury; practised in Detroit, and became Judge of U. S. Circuit Court.

David Nicholson and his brother, Anson A., both lawyers, now residing in Rutland, were natives of this town; also Marcus P. Norton, now living in Troy, N. Y.; A. B. Waldo, Port Henry, N. Y.; H. Ballard and Alfred Ballard recently deceased; and the Hon. Stephen Royce, afterwards of Berkshire, Vt.

Rev. Orrin Pier and his twin brother, Rev. Orris Pier, Methodist clergymen, were born in Tinmouth; also Rev. Edwards A. Beach, a Presbyterian clergyman; Rev. Caleb S. Ives, Episcopal clergyman, labored in Texas, born and buried in Tinmouth.

Rev. Dr. Porter,* to whom you refer, was born in Connecticut, brought to Tinmouth when 7 years old; a son of Hon. Thomas Porter, Judge of Supreme Court of Vermont; graduated at Dartmouth College; pastor in Washington, Ct.; he became President of Andover Theological Seminary; author of several works. I have his memoir, containing a sketch of his father.

Revolutionary Soldiers.—I think my father speaks, in his paper, of Elisha Clark in the battle of Bennington, and Mr. Clough and Allen and Crampton. When a boy, four were living within a mile of our house: E.

* Author of Porter's Analysis and Porter's Rhetorical Reader.—*Ed.*

Clark, David Dean, John Swett and Samuel Benham. I have heard Dean and Swett speak of being in the battle with Washington, at Monmouth, N. J., and I believe Samuel Benham, jr., and Julius Clark were soldiers in the war of 1812. Of the soldiers in the late Rebellion, I know only two personally, Col John Salisbury and my nephew, Charles M. Noble, of 10th Vt.

You speak of Capt. Spafford—the same, doubtless, called Col. Spafford when I was a boy. I remember well his sons, Heman and David.

Mrs. Relief Harris, of North Hartford, Washington Co., N. Y., my father's sister, is the oldest person* now living, born in Tinmouth. Memory assures me that, in my boyhood, my native town contained an intelligent, industrious and well to-do set of inhabitants, nearly all of them attendants upon the worship of the Congregational church, which was always well filled. My recollections of Rev. Mr. Boies, the first minister I ever knew, are very pleasant, and also of his successor, Rev. Mr. Martindale. Good seed was sown by both those men, and much fruit resulted from their labors.

HON. OBADIAH NOBLE

of Tinmouth died suddenly on Sunday, — 1864, aged 87 years. Not coming to his breakfast, as usual, on that morning, his chamber was entered and he was found dead upon the floor, partially dressed. It is supposed he arose as usual in the morning, and died while in the act of dressing.

He was justice of the peace in Tinmouth for 38 years; was register of probate in 1799; was judge of probate from 1814 to 1828; and assistant judge of the county court from 1839 to 1842 inclusive. He represented the town of Tinmouth in the years 1811, 1812, 1815, 1816, 1820 and 1830; was senator from this county in 1838 and 1839; was member of the council of censors in 1827, and member of the constitutional conventions of 1828 and 1836.

Judge Noble was a man of eminent good sense and practical judgment, of retentive memory, of genial and kindly feelings, and spotless character. He possessed a rich fund of anecdote and information regarding events which transpired in the time of his youth and vigorous manhood, which will make his

* Aged 93 years.

loss all the more seriously felt by those interested in the early history of the State, and especially of Rutland County.—*Rutland Herald*.

REV. NATHANIEL HURD.

BY REV. J. H. NOBLE.

Died at Kewanee, Ill., Oct. 23, 1867, Rev. NATHANIEL HURD, a member of the Presbytery of Rochester, aged 65 years.

He was born in Tinmouth, Vt., Aug. 31, 1802; at the age of 14, connected himself with the church in his native town; he developed a marked and decided Christian character. He soon turned his attention to the gospel ministry; and, after such preparation as was accessible, and an unusual self-culture, he received his theological training at Pittsfield, Vt., in the private school of Rev. Justin Parsons, father of Rev. Levi Parsons, the missionary.

He commenced preaching in 1825, at Plainfield, Vt., receiving ordination sooner after licensure than was usual, on account of special promise of usefulness, and on account of the special wants of the congregation. He married, Oct. 15, 1828, the excellent lady who, with one son and daughter, survive him. After 4 years' preaching in Vermont he came to the State of New York, where the remaining 38 years of his ministry were spent; the last thirteen of which he labored in connection with the presbytery of Rochester.

It is a judicious statement, that his mission has been "to broaden and deepen the foundations of churches;" and the churches which have been thus edified and enlarged during his labors, remember him as one whose firmness and gentleness, whose faithful and highly acceptable and effective preaching, and whose manifest uprightness, candor and agreeable social intercourse, were adapted both to build up the church and to win the confidence and attention of those ordinarily outside of religious influences. The churches at Turin, at Bergen, and at Mendon, where rest the remains of his beloved son, as well as others, will long remember his work of love among them.

His last engagement, after he had become too feeble to endure the work of the ministry, was with the Presbyterian church at Onion, N. Y. Here, among a people greatly attached to him, his health entirely failed. He

had to be borne even from the pulpit, when he was attempting his last public effort, to that retirement where he was to await, for a few weeks, the summons of the Master he had so long and so faithfully served.

By the desire of his friends, he tried the experiment of a journey to the home of his son in Illinois, but only thus to gather the little family together in the pleasant little town where now repose his remains. He revived a little while on the journey, enough to delight even strangers by his sweet and intelligent converse, and to show a servant of Christ ready for the coming of the Lord, when his decline and his sufferings returned and speedily hastened him to his blessed rest. His clear mind, his ripe judgment, his delicate taste and sensibility, his really eloquent soul, are now at home on the Mount of God.

REV. STEPHEN MARTINDALE.

BY HON. DANIEL ROBERTS, OF BURLINGTON.

Rev. Mr. Martindale, born in Dorset, Vt., Nov. 25, 1787, died at Wallingford, Vt., of pleurisy, March 8, 1847, in his 60th year.

He was the son of Col. Stephen Martindale and Huldah (Smith) Martindale, who were married at Lenox, Mass., Oct. 10, 1781, and removed from Stockbridge, Mass., to Dorset, Vt., in 1783. She was daughter of Major Simeon Smith, of Lenox, a soldier of the Revolution. He and Col. Bronson, of Manchester, while on an excursion west of Lake Champlain, were captured by the Indians and carried prisoners into Montreal. Col. Martindale, when a lad of sixteen and weighing but 66 pounds, was at the battle of Bennington, as an officer's waiter. Stephen (the son) fitted for college under Rev. William Jackson, D. D., of Dorset, and graduated at Middlebury College in 1806, and in 1807 married Dianthe Kent, daughter of Cephas Kent, who was the son of Cephas Kent, that "inn-holder in Dorset" at whose house several conventions of the "Inhabitants of the New Hampshire Grants, by their delegates," were held, in the year 1776, to transact business "for the safety of the Colonies in general and the New Hampshire Grants in particular."

After graduation, Mr. Martindale established an Academy at West Dorset, of which he was preceptor for several years, and pursued the study of medicine for a time. As

adjutant of Col. Martindale's regiment of Vermont militia, under a commission from Gov. Martin Chittenden, dated May 2, 1814, he accompanied his regiment to the Northern frontier. He assumed theological studies under Rev. Dr. Jackson, and was ordained as a minister in 1818; preached a short time at Riga, N. Y., and became pastor of the Congregational church of Tinmouth, Vt., Jan. 6, 1819, where he labored for 13 years, eking out the meager ministerial salary of those days by keeping a private school, of an excellent character and quite famous in its day. Judge Nathaniel Chipman was his familiar friend and frequent visitor there, spending many hours and evenings, smoking and tea-drinking, full of anecdote and mirthful humor, discussing law, politics, philosophy and theology. From this pastorate, he was dismissed Feb. 6, 1832, and soon after went to Wallingford, where, without being formally installed, he remained as acting pastor of the church and people until his death.

He was a man of fine presence, of great courtesy, in spirit and deportment a born gentleman—chivalrous, tender, and brave; of quick sympathies and sensibilities; one whom children and the poor and lowly loved; given to generous hospitality; apt at command and to teach; prudent in word and act, and of great wisdom in counsel, and tact in administration; honorable, truthful, honest and sincere. Among the recollections of the older people, is his appearance upon military parade. With what grace and skill he managed his horse, and how he would send his voice along the lines in tones ringing clear and soft as those of a bugle; and how, when accustomed to be called to act as military Chaplain, his enthusiasm seemed to be kindled into inspiration, as he prayed over a drum-head!

As a preacher, while he lacked the severity of method which characterizes the productions of the closet student, his delicate fancy, which turned all nature to its use for apt illustration, his gushing sensibility and broad humanity, speaking through a voice musical and expressive, and action graceful and dignified, gave to his sermons great effectiveness, and, in conference meetings, occasional exhortations, and, in prayer, made him greatly to excel. His reading of the Scriptures and hymn-book was artistically beautiful.

His last sickness was brief and distressing, but, though racked with extreme pain, and

able to utter his thoughts only in broken sentences, he dictated his will and arranged his affairs, even the most minute, with composure; and, on his last Sabbath morning, mindful of the day and his duties, he gave orders that one of his family should attend meeting and read a sermon. A day or two before his death, he insisted upon being raised in bed and called for pen and ink, and a bible, and then, summoning all his wasting energies, he wrote upon a blank-leaf in the bible, in a bold hand,—“I BELIEVE. AMEN,” and subscribed his name,—his last legacy. To a brother minister, who, on the morning of his death, inquired how he did, he answered with a pleasant and meaning smile, “*Almost well.*” His funeral sermon was preached by the Rev. Philetus Clark, then of Clarendon, from the apt text (Acts, viii. 2,) “And devout men carried Stephen to his burial, and made great lamentation over him.” He rests under a monument erected by his people, bearing the inscription, “Our Pastor.”*

DIANTHE (KENT) MARTINDALE, relict of Rev. Stephen Martindale, died at the residence of J. Munson Hill, his son-in-law, at Beloit, Wisconsin, Aug. 5, 1858, in the 71st year of her age. She lies buried by the side of her deceased husband, in Wallingford.

NATHANIEL CHIPMAN.

Address on the dedication of the Chipman Monument at Tinnmouth, Oct. 3d. 1873, by HON. E. P. WALTON, of Montpelier. [Somewhat abridged.]

The most fitting service this day to be rendered to the memory of the man whom the State has determined to honor in an unusual way, would be an elaborate and discriminative account of that great man's life, services, and character; but to be most fitly done, that service requires the best talents of one who is not only equal with, but superior, in classical scholarship, and profound learning in arts, sciences, history, law, and statesmanship, to him who is to be measured. A tyro can flippantly praise or foolishly criticise; but the just judge should be wiser than the man who is to be judged. With this conception of the work best to be done, I deemed myself utterly unfit to undertake it, and flatly refused a broad invitation sent to me. When that invitation

[*In the Vermont Chronicle of March 24, 1847, will be found an appreciative notice of Mr. Martindale, written by one who well knew him.

was changed, to a specific request to prepare a biographical sketch, I determined to attempt it, and have come, with a grateful and admiring heart, to lay my offering on the grave of Chipman.

Nathaniel Chipman was a descendant, in the fourth generation, from John Chipman of Barnstable, England, who came to Massachusetts in 1630, married a daughter of John Howland (the last male survivor but one of those who came in the *May-flower*), and settled in Barnstable, Mass. Nathaniel was born in Salisbury, Conn., Nov. 15, 1752, the first son of Samuel Chipman of Salisbury, and Hannah Austin of Suffield, Conn.

The father of Nathaniel was both blacksmith and farmer, an industrious and methodical man, who kept all his sons in constant employment, either in the shop or on the farm. A descendant of the Puritans, he was himself puritanical. He subjected all the affairs of his family to an orderly system, one rule rigidly enforced upon every member, being to retire early to rest, and to rise early for work. The days were given to labor, Nathaniel's on the farm; and the evenings to reading books drawn from a well-selected town library, and to free conversation on the topics suggested by the books.

At the age of twenty, with mind and body well disciplined by this sort of domestic education, and a fixed habit of untiring industry, young Chipman entered upon preparatory classical studies with the minister of his parish, and in nine months he fitted himself for Yale College, which he entered in 1773. In college he took high rank in the regular courses of study; but being both industrious and wisely independent, he went far beyond the curriculum, into a course of general reading and literary studies. He quit college for the field, as lieutenant in the continental army, before his senior term had ended; but he had well mastered more than the prescribed studies, and was honored with the usual collegiate degree in his absence.

Of his service in the army little is known except that he maintained a high standing for an officer of his rank. We know, from the dates of his letters rather than from any descriptions or complaints in them, that he endured the horrors of Valley Forge in the winter of 1778, when, to use the language of Washington, ‘the pay of the officers was in-

sufficient for their decent subsistence,' and the army was 'naked and starving.' He also endured all "the pressing alarms and dangers of the campaign of 1777." One of Chipman's letters indicates that he was in the battle of Monmouth, in which Washington defeated Sir Henry Clinton. The dates of his published letters at this time show also that he was under the eye of Washington, and we may safely conjecture that there and then he received the inspiration which determined his future political life to the end. October 10, 1778, he reluctantly tendered his resignation to Washington, on the sole ground that he could not remain in the service without becoming either a beggar, or a debtor to an amount that would embarrass and perhaps ruin him for life. This resignation was accepted, as many had been for the same reasons nine months earlier. Chipman's patriotism and patience carried him to the very verge of ruin, and Washington excused him from further sufferings and sacrifices. That is a good plea in bar to censure from any source.

March 20, 1779—being less than five months from the date of the letter resigning his lieutenantcy—Chipman had completed his course of study for the bar, and was admitted an attorney in the courts of Connecticut. On that day he wrote a letter conceived in pure fun, which proved, however, to be eminently prophetic. "I have been dubbed an attorney," he wrote to a brother student, "and propose in a few days to take up my abode in the State of Vermont. * * * Ha, ha, ha; I cannot but laugh to think what a flash we shall make, when we come to be members of Congress. And then again I am vexed when I think how many steps there are by which we must mount to that pinnacle of happiness. Let's see. First an attorney; then, a selectman; a huffing justice; a deputy; an assistant, [Councillor in Vermont, or representative in the court or assembly in Connecticut;] a member of Congress. Now, is not this a little vexing? However, we must make the best of it." And he did make the best of it, gaining nearly every one of the offices which then dazzled his imagination. The "huffing justice" became Judge of the United States court for Vermont, and Chief Judge of the highest State court; and the prophetic member of Congress proved to be an honored member of

the United States Senate, the highest legislative body in the world, fully equalling the British House of Lords in talent, and surpassing even that body in the scope and dignity of its jurisdiction.

On the 10th of April, 1779—less than a month after his admission to the bar of Connecticut—the unfledged lawyer reached his father's house in Tinmouth; here he entered upon the practice of the law; here he married Sarah Hill of Tinmouth, and reared seven children; here he resided for the most part of his life; and here he died, Feb. 15, 1843, in his 91st year, being the oldest Vermont lawyer, and having been blessed, nearly all his life, with a vigorous constitution and almost uninterrupted health.

From this point a brief summary of his professional and official life, in chronological order, constitutes my task.

June, 1779, he was admitted to the bar of Vermont, at the session of the Superior Court in Rutland, which was then in Bennington county. His was the third admission to the bar, and his professional circuit embraced what are now the counties of Bennington, Rutland, Windham, and Windsor.

From 1781 to 1785 he served as State's Attorney.

March 6th, 1784, he was appointed a committee, with Micah Townshend, to revise the statutes of the State; and in October of the same year, Isaac Tichnor, Samuel Knight and Stephen R. Bradley—all eminent men in their day—were added to the committee. It is evident from the legislative journal that the task assigned to this committee was the preparation of a complete State code, and as near as I can ascertain, their labors resulted in the code adopted in February and March, 1787. Chipman's appointment to this work, and the part done by him in it, was doubtless highly influential in fitting him for the bench, and raising him to it. In his brief study of the law he could have done little more than master the leading principles of the common law; his own library, I venture to guess, numbered Blackstone's Commentaries, the Civil Code of Justinian, the Vermont Code of 1779, and possibly the Connecticut Statutes, as its chief law-books; and in his first four years of professional life he could not have gained very large acquisitions from practice, or from the books his brother lawyers brought to the courts. But his com-

mission to revise and codify the laws was accepted on three conditions, to wit: first that he should have the franking privilege for committee work—Vermont then having its own independent post office department; second, that he should have the use, in advance, and finally the ownership, of such books as he should choose from the confiscated library of Charles Phelps of Marlborough, who had been educated to the law in Northampton, Mass., and settled in Vermont in 1764; and third, that in case the books were redeemed by Phelps, or were not adequate compensation, the balance justly due to the committee should be paid in hard money. Phelps was pardoned in October of that year, and such of his property was restored as had "not been disposed of for the benefit of the State." This left the law-books in the hands of the committee; and from these books, and the thorough knowledge of the statutes gained by his work on them, Chipman undoubtedly equipped himself for the bench, to which in fact he was elected in 1786, just as the code had been completed ready for acceptance at the ensuing session of the General Assembly in the winter of 1787.

From October, 1784, to October, 1786, Chipman was one of the representatives of Tinmouth in the General Assembly—an office which he doubtless desired as a matter of convenience in revising the laws.

From December 1786, to December 1787, he served as Judge of the Superior Court, being the only lawyer on the bench: and as Chief Justice, from Dec. 1789 to Dec. 1791.

Oct. 23, 1789, he was appointed one of the commissioners of Vermont to settle the long and angry controversy with New York—a work which was happily consummated, Oct. 7th, 1790, and mainly, so far as Vermont was concerned, through the efforts and influence of Judge Chipman. The commissioners reported to the General Assembly Oct. 21, 1790, and on the 27th the report had been accepted and ratified, and a convention called to meet at Bennington Jan. 6, 1791; which did meet and adopt the Constitution of the United States. In this convention Judge Chipman was a delegate for Rutland, and he took a leading part in advocating the Federal Constitution. The General Assembly met at the same time and place and appointed Judge Chipman and Lewis R. Mor-

ris commissioners to apply to Congress for the admission of Vermont to the Union. They at once made their application, and on Feb. 18, 1791, Vermont was admitted, to date from the 4th of the ensuing March.

In the appointment of federal officers for the State, President Washington selected Nathaniel Chipman as Judge of the United States Court for the District of Vermont—an office for life, which, however, the judge resigned in 1793. In that year he published the first edition of his "Principles of Government," and also the first edition of his only volume of "Reports and Dissertations."

Resuming the practice of the law, but without a business office, and accepting important cases only, he continued until Oct 1796, when he was again elected Chief Justice, and also one of a committee to revise the code of statute laws. This resulted in the code of 1797, which was written almost entirely by Judge Chipman, and of it the most competent Judges at that day said, they found "no other code of statute laws written in a style so distinguished for simplicity, perspicuity and technical accuracy." Ere his term of Chief Justice had expired, he was elected United States Senator, holding that office from March 1798, to March 1804.

Not scorning humbler service, he accepted the office of town representative for Tinmouth in 1805, and held it each successive year until Oct. 1811.

In March 1813, he was elected one of the Council of Censors, heading the list; and of the very important amendments to the constitution proposed by that body—one being the division of legislative power into two co-ordinate branches, which was adopted in 1836—Judge Chipman was a very able advocate, in a pamphlet entitled "The Constitutionalist."

From Dec. 1813, to Dec. 1815, he again served as Chief Justice. Strictly speaking, this terminated his official life; and it may be added, that he was displaced on a change of political parties in the government of the State, as in fact he had also been elected in 1813, though to his credit it must be said, that he received more than his party's vote.

In 1816 he was appointed professor of law in Middlebury College, and this position he held, nominally, until the close of his life. In discharging his duties he prepared a course of lectures, which attracted considera-

ble attention at the time, and four, selected from the series because of their interest to general readers, were printed in the Life of Chipman.

From 1817, though his intellectual powers were in full vigor, Judge Chipman attempted little professional business, owing to his deafness; but he read much, and wrote much, taking the opportunity to re-cast and re-write his "Principles of Government," enlarged by a valuable treatise on the constitution and government of the United States. This volume was printed in 1833, when its author was in his 81st year. Nearly contemporaneous with this was his elaborate and able argument, entitled "Observations on Mr. Calhoun's Expose of his Nullification Doctrines," which was printed in the appendix to the Life of Nathaniel Chipman. These are his last great works, and though written at an age when most men have reached the second stage of infancy, he might safely rest his title to homage and fame on these alone. Indeed, his "Principles of Government" made him famous in both Europe and America; the extremes in politics gave him equal homage—the democratic Jefferson, and the autocratic Czar of Russia.

This brief review of the public life of Chipman shows that from the second year of his residence in Vermont until he retired from professional business—that is, from 1781 until 1817—he was almost constantly engaged in professional and public services; but it will be also observed that his active life was, to a remarkable degree, fragmentary. If we measure the years passed either at the bar, or on the bench, or in other public labors, we shall find that the sum of each can be reached only by adding scattered fragments of time, a year or two at the bar, then a year or two on the bench, alternating thus again and again; and at no time do we find more than six years of continuous service in one office. Even the brief space spared him for his education, was divided by his service in the army. It is apparent, then, that at no time could Judge Chipman have been a rich man from the avails of his profession or his offices; in other business he was unfortunate; and the fact was, that almost for life he ranked with the large majority of his fellow citizens, as a poor man, though in intellectual riches he towered high above princes.

It is equally obvious that the fragmentary

character of his life and services would be exceeding unfavorable, in the case of most men, to the attainment of high distinction in any one of his various fields of labor. But we find his case a remarkable exception, in that, by the unanimous verdict of those who best knew and were best able to judge him, he was alike distinguished for his perfect familiarity with the best literature in the Hebrew, Greek, Latin and English languages; for his wide acquaintance with the whole circle of arts and sciences, and for his profound knowledge and exquisite judgment in law and statesmanship. I think I may safely say, that had Judge Chipman been permitted to choose any one field for his life's work—as linguist, philosopher, theologian, lawyer, judge, or statesman—he would have reached the highest eminence in either

He was great in almost all the best sorts of knowledge. Given a sound body and mind, a taste for reading and profound reflection, and a tenacious memory to make his own forever all that his mind once grasped—all the rest was accomplished by persistent industry, and a systematic course of study, labor, and recreation. Six hours of sleep were all that he required during his active life; six hours of reading, or study, or writing, were thus gained daily above the average student of tolerable industry. Chipman doubled the usual term of real working and living, by his indomitable industry. "He continued through life to read the Old Testament in the Hebrew, and the New Testament in Greek, with Homer, Virgil and the minor Greek and Latin poets, calculating to go through the course once in a year." This, I fancy, would be quite reading enough for a modern man; but with Mr. Chipman this course of familiar reading was for relaxation from severer studies; and for mere amusement he scorned not to add novels. This annual feat demonstrates the rapidity with which he could scale the heights and depths of legal or other lore, and appropriate to himself all that it was useful to know. He was a systematic student, finding his pleasure so completely in acquiring knowledge and applying it to the pursuits in which he was engaged, that his life became eminently intellectual and eminently practical and useful.

The writings of Chipman, which have been printed, are not very voluminous; and I suspect there remains much in manuscript,

which, though probably not of great interest in this day, would show both his industry and great learning. His "Reports and Dissertations" are yet in demand, having been republished in 1871; and his "Principles of Government," edition of 1833, and Chipman's Lectures, printed in the "Life," are and ever will be valuable text-books for students in law and statesmanship.

Of his other published writings I will refer only to his letters to Alexander Hamilton and the correspondence of the Vermont commissioners (of whom Chipman was one) and the New York commissioners, on the settlement of the old controversy between the two States. Chipman was anxious for the adoption of the Federal Constitution and the admission of Vermont to the Union, but he believed that this would strip multitudes of Vermonters of their possessions, as the ultimate decision of their land-titles would fall to the United States courts. At the same time Hamilton feared that the requisite number of States might not be secured for the adoption of the Federal constitution, and he therefore desired the vote of Vermont. Still further, he looked to the selection of New York city as the capital of the Union, and hoped to strengthen the chances for success by the aid of Vermont. It was obvious to both that Chittenden and his friends, who ruled Vermont, would never join the Federal Union if it was to be at the sacrifice of a large portion of the people. The only possible solution of the difficulties which baffled Chipman and Hamilton was, to remove the claim of the New York grantees to lands in Vermont by buying them out. And thus the controversy was settled, at a cheap price to Vermont and a large loss to the New York grantees. Hamilton and Chipman were the saviors of Vermont in that emergency. Both entered into the matter zealously. The speech of Hamilton in the New York Legislature in 1787, in favor of a bill for declaring the independence of Vermont, was, said his son, "among the most able fragments of his eloquence which have been preserved." This project of settling the controversy, by the independent and voluntary action of New York, failed; then followed the correspondence of Chipman and Hamilton; then the diplomacy of the commissioners of the two States. The fruits were, the peaceful settlement of the controversy, the adoption of the

Federal constitution by Vermont, and the admission of the State to the National Union. Justly does the whole State this day render its homage to Nathaniel Chipman.

The politics of Chipman were of the purest and highest order, which, in the days of mere party or personal strife in the political arena, we are forced to distinguish by a specific name, as statesmanship. He sought and adopted true principles, rather than personal or party advantage, and these principles he persistently followed, whether they led him to personal victory or defeat. Hence it is observed that his speeches in the United States Senate were not on local or sectional matters of policy, but on graver topics, such as the privileges and powers of the Senate, and the judicial system of the nation, and I am glad to say that the judicial system which now prevails, after more than seventy years' experience, is in harmony with Chipman's opinions in 1802.

He was a Federalist of the school of Washington, which meant with him, in the most comprehensive terms, that he adhered to the constitution and government of the United States, perfectly administered and obeyed, according to the original intentment of the people of the United States in adopting it. A single sentence, written by Judge Chipman to Moses Robinson in 1792, is the essence of Washingtonian Federalism; and it is pure gold. "The principle of the federal government is VIRTUE; by which I understand a sentiment of attachment to the government and laws." Hence when Federalists of New England, who were less purely and truly Federal than himself, seemed to contemplate hostility to the government and Union by the Hartford Convention, he hastened to Montpelier and prevailed upon the representatives of the Federal party of Vermont to withhold all countenance and encouragement from that movement. "The Union, it must and shall be preserved," was as much the sentiment of Chipman then, as it was of President Jackson long afterward, and the all but unanimous sentiment of the people of Vermont in 1861.

The late William C. Bradley once shrewdly said, that the two States in the Union which had ideas, were Vermont and South Carolina. The truth of this remark will be apparent, when it is remembered that, not only as to slavery, but as to the general policy of the

national government in the most important points, these States were antagonists. It is also seen in the fact, that Nathaniel Chipman and John C. Calhoun were the north pole and the south pole of the political sphere, leaders in the great controversy of the rights of the people of *all* the States within the Union, versus State rights. That long-mooted question has been decided by the War of the Rebellion; and as we stand to-day by the grave of a learned, pure, and noble statesman of Vermont, we may be justly proud of the recollection, that he, in the peaceful chambers of the Tinmouth farm-house, was really leading the victorious armies of the Union, though far, very far, before the bloody conflict.

He was small in stature, but large in brain; as modest and unobtrusive in bearing as he was mighty in intellectual strength; and as free to bestow the riches of his wisdom upon the humblest neighbor, as he was quick to acquire his grand attainments. He was a faithful servant of his State, and country, and one of its brightest ornaments. His fame will outlast the monument you have this day unveiled.

DEDICATION OF THE CHIPMAN MONUMENT.

The exercises connected with the unveiling and dedication of the Chipman monument, Oct. 3d, 1873, were attended by a large crowd of people. The shaft rises 16 feet in height, the marble was selected by Col. Redfield Proctor from the light mourning vein of the Sutherland Falls Marble Company, of the finest quality of stone in design and finish, and is located on a high knoll near the highway, commanding a grand view of the surrounding hills and valleys.

The inscriptions on the monument are

State of Vermont,
to
Nathaniel Chipman.
Born in Salisbury, Conn.,
Nov. 15, 1752.
Died in Tinmouth, Vt.,
February 15th, 1843.

A principal founder of the civil institutions of this State, and framer of its fundamental laws.

Eminent as a Lawyer, Judge, Legislator and Statesman, for his ability, learning and fidelity, and as a citizen for his purity of life.

Graduated at Yale College 1777.
An Officer in the war of the Revolution.
Came to Tinmouth April 10, 1779.
A member of the Rutland County Bar.
Chief Justice of Vermont five years.
U. S. District Judge two years.
U. S. Senator six years.

One of the Commissioners who negotiated the admission of Vermont into the Union, 1791.

The Rutland County Bar were out in good numbers.

After a dinner by the people of Tinmouth, a procession formed. Maj. John A. Salisbury of Rutland, Chief Marshal, East Wallingford Band. Chipman Lodge No. 52, F. & A. M., of Wallingford. Orator of the Day and officers in carriages. Rutland County Bar. Invited Guests. Citizens of Tinmouth. Citizens generally, and moved about half a mile to the monument followed by 170 carriages, including nearly a thousand people.

Gov. Converse having been prevented from being present, had appointed Hon. Hoyt H. Wheeler, one of the Judges of the Supreme Court, to represent him in accepting the monument in behalf of the State.

Dedicatory services. Prayer, by Rev. Aldace Walker, D. D., of Wallingford. Statement of Hon. Barnes Frisbie, of Poultney, in behalf of the committee, and unveiling of monument. Acceptance of monument in behalf of the State by Judge Wheeler. Address by Hon. E. P. Walton of Montpelier. Music by the East Wallingford band. Speech of Hon. C. W. Willard, Representative in Congress.

Hon. D. E. Nicholson also made a speech replete with reminiscences and anecdotes of Judge Chipman: letters were read from Judge Poland, Hon. A. B. Waldo of Port Henry, N. Y. and others.

LETTER OF HON. DAVID E. NICHOLSON.

RUTLAND, March 15, 1876.

Miss Hemenway:—

I am in receipt of yours of the 14th inst., requesting from me a little contribution for the town of Tinmouth to your forth-coming Gazetteer.

I duly appreciate the compliment, but hasten to credit it largely to the fortunate fact of having the honor of my nativity in this grand old historic town.

And first, the town itself, so rich and diversified with timber, matchless springs of cold, pure water, alluvial soil and mineral wealth, invited immigration, and developed the enterprise which so long gave prominence to this early front-rank town.

But the revolutionizing innovation of railroads, which shift the channels and centres of business, has operated to build up the surrounding towns, greatly at the expense of Tinmouth, which, nevertheless, still main-

tains the position of a rich, romantic, rural town.

But it was not of such details or the long list of honored names which Tinmouth has sent out to bless the world, or that are engraved upon the monuments of her cemetery, now more populous than her city, but of one whose monument, standing in the midst of his contemporaries, marks the manifestation of the pride and gratitude of our Commonwealth—the great historic name of Judge Nathaniel Chipman, at whose feet in my childhood and early manhood I was permitted to sit, and from whose lips I was favored with hearing words of wisdom.

I do not so much misunderstand you as to suppose that you ask of me from memory a biography of this eminent jurist, scholar and statesman; but in the call you have made upon me, you fairly assume that I may have personal recollections of incidents or anecdotes that may not safely be left in the hazardous care of poor tradition; and so, at the risk of repeating what may have been written before, I will make a draft on my memory for the following bits in point.

Judge Chipman was a laborous student in other than historic and judicial fields. The Holy Bible was not only critically studied, but to the close of his active life Blackstone itself was not more certainly reviewed than his Greek testament each recurring year. And the *materia medica* of the doctors' profession, to use his own words, he regularly perused as a "mere pastime, or a relaxation of his sterner studies."

As an incident illustrative of his discreet retirement from active life at the behest of advancing age, he was elected by his townsmen jointly with a neighbor, some ten years his senior in age, to discharge a responsible office in his town, and begging to be excused on account of his privileged age. His honored colleague on the ticket remonstrated, stating his own greater age, and his own apprehension of his adequate capacity. The Judge sarcastically retorted "that he presumed that in ten years he should think himself of like capacity."

I will add an account of a legal controversy between two of his neighbors, in which an old and able attorney was engaged for the plaintiff, and, as a matter of personal neighborly kindness to the defendant, the eminent and long-retired judge sat down to see that

the trial was conducted with legal fairness. Finding himself at its close beaten by the voluble and flippant judgment of a sort of garrulous court, in proper disgust for ignorance and conceit, the Judge remarked "that the decision itself was well enough, but that the reasons given by the Court for it were simply contemptible"

And now, in conclusion, I hope you see the responsibility of publishing this fragmentary contribution is wholly with yourself, and I shall feel just as kindly if you put it into the fire instead of your paper.

D. E. NICHOLSON.

[We have already inscribed upon our pages (in connection with our paper on Hon. Asa Lyon.—See History of Grand Isle, vol. II.) a remark or statement of the Hon. Charles Adams—than whom we have scarcely found a man of more brain acumen—the summer before his death. "There have been" two men in Vermont, who for intellect have towered above all others: one was old Nat. Chipman, the lawyer, and the other Asa Lyon of Grand Isle. The two giant intellects of the State. I knew them both. Nat. Chipman, rather the taller, I admired the most."—ED.]

Anson A. Nicholson, Esq., brother of Hon. David E., a lawyer—resided in Brandon many years, and practised his profession, removing a few years since to Rutland, living side by side with his brother, and should be mentioned as a native of old Tinmouth; and he having written the best of anything we have ever seen in the line of song from any native or resident of said town, ought to be poetically represented. See Poets and Poetry of Vermont, page 209 to 219, ten pages he contributed to that work. But he has been an invalid the last two years or more, and asks us to pass him by. He would not live by anything he has written as the Poet of Tinmouth in her history. Doubtless all poetic aspiration and effort look as nothing to him now. Mr. Nicholson and wife were friends of *auld lang syne*—we cannot deny a literary friend the right to decide as to his own production; we cannot omit without rendering also our excuse for the same.—ED.]

ALFRED COWLES BALLARD

Was born in Tinmouth, Apr. 11, 1834. He lost his father when 5 years old; lived with his mother the next 5 years, and then with

Dexter Gilbert, Esq., of Tinmouth, till of age. He fitted for college at Castleton Seminary, entered the University of Vermont in the spring of 1856, and graduated in Aug. 1859. He taught the next 2 years in the academy at Clarence, N. Y. In 1862 he helped to raise a company for the 9th Vt. Regt.; was Lieutenant; honorably discharged in 1864, on account of disability contracted while in the service. He then entered Albany Law School; graduated in 1865, and soon after commenced the practice of law at Winooski, Vt.

As a student, Mr. Ballard stood high in the estimation of his instructors and associates; as a soldier, his devotion to duty distinguished him among many brave and faithful soldiers; as a lawyer and citizen he had the respect of those who knew him. He was a member of the Congregational church of Winooski, active in the Sabbath School and other good works; in matters concerning the welfare of the community in which he lived, he took a lively interest, and was an active temperance man.

His health had never been good since his return from the army, and the disease finally developed into consumption. He died Nov. 28, 1874, aged 40 years. He was brother to Henry C. Ballard, Esq., of Burlington, and Rollin C. Ballard. He left a wife; no children. He was a member of the masonic confraternity, and buried with the honors of his order. At a meeting of the Chittenden County Bar, Nov. 30th, among the resolutions passed in his honor, was the following.

Resolved, That in the untimely decease of Alfred Cowles Ballard, the bar of this county has lost a brother, who by his untiring industry, strict integrity and high sense of professional honor, had won the confidence and esteem of all his associates.

HENRY BALLARD.

Born in Tinmouth, Apr. 20th, 1836; graduated at the Vermont University, in Aug. 1861; served one year in the army as Lieutenant in Co. I. 5th Reg. Vt. Vols. He graduated at the Albany Law School, in May 1863, and was admitted to the Bar in Albany. Studied law one year after that in the office of the Hon. Daniel Roberts, now in Burlington, was admitted to the Chittenden County Bar, at Burlington in September 1864, and has been in practice in this city since.

WALLINGFORD.

BY REV. H. H. SAUNDERSON.

CHARTER—TOPOGRAPHY.

The facts contained in the following historical sketch have been derived from two sources: 1st. from reliable records, of which it is to be regretted there are so few; 2nd, from oral communications from aged persons, who, though not among the earliest settlers, yet had an intimate acquaintance with many of them, and were thus well able to give information. But as nearly a century has passed since the first settlement here was made, oblivion, doubtless, has covered much that would have been pleasant to this generation. But the writer may be allowed to say, however imperfect may be this sketch, that he has spared no pains in gathering facts,* and therefore hopes that he has been enabled to preserve some things from forgetfulness, which otherwise would soon have been irrecoverably lost.

This township derives its name from Wallingford, Ct., from which place came quite a number of the early settlers. It was chartered by New Hampshire, Nov. 27, 1761. The proprietors also subsequently obtained a charter from New York. This fact is of little consequence, except as it illustrates the foresight of the proprietors, who, it seems, did not care to enter upon a settlement of their lands, until they were sure they had a good legal title.

The first proprietors' meeting was held in Wallingford, Ct., Sept. 12, 1772—of which Capt. Eliakim Hall was chosen moderator. They voted at this meeting to lot out 100 acres of land to each proprietor's right, and chose Mr. Isaac Hall, 2d, a committee to superintend, and Capt. Eliakim Hall and Miles Johnson, a committee to draft said allotments.

The amount of land embraced in the original charter was 23,040 acres. The town was organized March 10, 1778; but its boundaries, since that period, have been somewhat changed. Oct. 31 1792, 3388 acres were taken from it, to form, with Jackson's Gore, and a portion of Ludlow, the township of Mt. Holly. To compensate for this, Oct. 19, 1793, the Legislature passed an act annexing to Wallingford a portion of the town of Tinmouth. This act

* This sketch of Wallingford was mostly written in 1867, and is published as it was then prepared. Nothing is said in it about the war of the Rebellion, as it was contemplated by the Editor of this Magazine to have the history of the part taken in it by Wallingford treated in an article by itself, or in a County chapter.

now lies before me, and shows that the tract annexed was that portion of the town now usually known as "West Hill," and which was a full equivalent to Wallingford for all that had been taken from its eastern side.

There is great variety in this township, both as it relates to its scenery and the productiveness of its soil. The eastern part of it lies on the Green Mountains, the highest ridge of which is here called "The White Rocks"; and which, though not so high as some other elevations in the range, is scarcely surpassed in the views it presents. A gentleman who has traveled very extensively, both in this country and in Europe, gives it as his opinion, that "any thing finer than this portion of the Green Mountains in Wallingford is not often to be found." The view from the "Ice-beds" (a spot so named because ice is frequently found there during the entire summer), never fails to elicit admiration. Such ragged precipices, and rocks piled on rocks, are seldom elsewhere seen; and if any one takes delight in this kind of scenery, he cannot do better than visit this locality.

"The Eyry," or Home of the Eagles, also, on account of the wild ruggedness of its beetling cliffs and dizzying heights, presents a view that is especially grand.

Another elevation, near the centre of the town, and which is separate from the mountain, is called "Green Hill." This seems to be composed principally of quartz rock, cropping out frequently in ledges—having in the interstices a shallow covering of soil. This covers a large area, and, in the season of blueberries, is often musical with companies who sometimes come from a considerable distance. The quantity of berries it produces is almost fabulous. Mr. Nat. Cook, who lives near by it, and whose clear ringing voice and racy conversation, many who have visited it will probably remember, picked here, in one season, as the writer has been told, 16 bushels for the Rutland and other markets.

On the eastern portion of the hill the rocks appear to be a species of granite. This hill extends nearly the entire distance between the villages of Wallingford and South Wallingford, and a fine view of it is presented from the road most of the way between these two places. Its western slope comes down within a short distance of the Otter Creek, which here flowing through luxuriant meadows, is a beautiful stream, and forms, in a few instances, I think, its eastern embankment. Viewed from some portions of West Hill, it adds to the beauty of

the Creek an almost overpowering charm. Yet, except for its beauty and its blueberries, it is, so far as I know, of no apparent use, except to fill up the space that it occupies in the crust of the earth.

The scenery of this pleasant township is also diversified by three ponds. The largest of these covering about 350 acres, lies in the south-eastern part of the town, on the mountains, and has received the name—from what circumstances I do not know—of Spectacle Pond or Lake Hiram. About a mile and a half to the south-west of this is another, covering about 50 acres. Besides these sheets of water there is another beautiful one, found nearly opposite the village, and west of Otter Creek, amid magnificent pastures, which covers an area of about 100 acres, and is called Fox Pond.

Several streams, moreover, with eligible mill-sites, water the township. The Otter Creek runs through it from south to north, on the intervals of which are situated some as beautiful farms as are to be found in the State. Mill River is in the north-eastern part; and Roaring Brook, (which, one who sees it in time of freshet, will think rightly named,) runs through the village, and falls into the Creek some 50 or 60 rods on the west. It divides the village about in the middle, leaving half to the north and half to the south.

There is another little stream to the south of the village, about three quarters of a mile, on which there is a beautiful miniature cascade, called "Crystal Falls"—which is worthy of notice.

The village is built principally on one street, running north and south. It contains quite a number of pleasant residences, and through its entire length is tastefully adorned with vigorous young maples, with now and then an elm and ever-green in appropriate places.* At the north and south ends, respectively, stand the Catholic and Congregational churches; which, though not expensive, are very comely structures. The Baptist house of worship, which has been refitted and moved to its present position, stands on the north side of the road leading to Mt. Holly, and a few rods distant, above, on the opposite side, is the village school-house, with a fine hall over it used for lyceum lectures and other gatherings. It was built in 1860, at an expense of \$3000; and is, on the

* The Village is principally indebted for these trees to Rev. H. H. Saunderson, now of Charlestown, N. H.

whole, for the purpose for which it was intended, a very neat and commodious structure.

In addition to this main village there is also a small village at South Wallingford, about 5 miles distant. Here is a quarry of very marketable marble, which has been worked, as contracts could be made for it, for many years.—There is another quarry about half way between the two villages, said to be of better quality.

Both of these villages lie on the Western Vermont Railroad, a work for which the public are greatly indebted to the late Gen. Robinson Hall.

There has, also, quite a little settlement sprung up, within a few years, at East Wallingford. This is about 5 miles distant from the other two villages, and is situated on the Rutland and Burlington Railroad. It has a very neat Baptist meetinghouse, postoffice, several stores, and is rapidly increasing in its business interests.

About a mile and a quarter from this latter place is the little hamlet of Centreville, formerly Slab City, on Sugar Hill. This is not a very extensive settlement; yet quite a number of very capable business men have originated in this locality. The character of its schools, and of its inhabitants, also, has not been behind that of other portions of the town.

Hartsborough is the name of another miniature settlement. This is situated in a very romantic spot between Green Hill and the White Rocks. Here, as recently as June, 1857, was the scene of a great bear-hunt in which bruin, though assailed with fierce weapons and many hard words by a multitude deeply intent on his destruction, contrived to break through all their lines, and track his lonely way to the mountains. The reason of this valiant attack of the people upon his bearship was, that he had audaciously invaded the quiet sheepfold of Mr. Israel Munson, and slaughtered 19 of his choicest merinoes—which fact being promulgated in the village and other parts of the town, it was universally conceded that he ought to die; whence the demonstration against him. But though he escaped the vengeance of the undaunted hunters of Wallingford, it is supposed that he speedily after suffered a just retribution for his audacity and crimes, in a neighboring town.

Having thus given the topography of Wallingford, I now proceed to give some account of its early settlers.

SETTLEMENT AND EARLY INHABITANTS—GEORGE SCOTT AND FAMILY.

It is usually conceded that the first legal settlement of Wallingford was made in the Spring or Summer of 1773, by Dea. Abraham Jackson and family. But though they were the first who had any regular title to their land, and could thus appropriately be called settlers, they were not the first inhabitants.

Mr. George Scott, who was one of those independent personages, who, in the nomenclature of the present times are denominated squatters, was on the ground before them; and, from what incidents of his life I have been able to collect, he seems to have been an uncommon specimen of his class. According to the account given of him, he was both indolent and improvident, and had a companion after his own heart. Thomas Rowley, a poet of Danby, and one of the early settlers of that town, when out on a hunting excursion, got caught in a storm, and was thus forced to stay with Scott over night. He thus describes his entertainers and entertainment:

When 't fell to my lot to visit Scott,
In one cold winter's storm,
I did propose to dry my clo'se,
And my cold body warm.

I stepp'd in-door, when on the floor
A herd of swine there met me,
Which round me plied, on every side,
And well nigh overset me.

Beyond the herd a man appeared,
As one without a soul,
Who hung his head, as if half dead,
Above a fire-coal.

His lovely wife, to save her life,
Sat in the dust and sand;
Her knees erect her chin protect,
Her nose she holds in her hand.

Poor souls! they'll freeze, unless the trees
Shall drop their limbs down chimby;
Or some kind friend a hand shall lend
To help them very nimbly.

The dwelling of this Scott was the first human habitation within the limits of the town. It was situated on the east side of where the road now runs, nearly opposite the school-house in the Gurley Marsh district. It was a mere shanty, of rude construction, and scarcely worthy to be called a human dwelling. The manner in which it was discovered by the proprietors, on their first visit to the place, is thus described by the late deacon Moseley Hall:

The proprietors, on their first visit to the place, had in their company a negro servant

named Ziba, who, like some others, made many pretensions to bravery when there was no danger, but was in reality exceedingly timid when danger was to be encountered. Of Indians, in particular, he had the most incurable dread. This was well known to the proprietors, who on their journey had no little diversion at his expense. For, whenever they came to any suspicious looking place they would make a halt and cry "Indians!" and call for Ziba to go ahead. But at that terrible word the courage of poor Ziba would all ooze out, and he would fall in the rear. They would then of course have a laugh, and discover that there was no danger, and proceed as usual till something else should turn up.

In the examination of their lands they were one day proceeding northward from where our beautiful village now stands, when on arriving at the top of the hill a little beyond the present residence of Mr. Eliakim Ballou, they discovered a smoke curling up among the trees, only a little distance before them. Up to their old tricks, one of them, Mr. Isaac Hall, cried out "Indians, Ziba, go ahead;" when Ziba, as a matter-of-course, found refuge in the rear, and gave them another opportunity for a laugh at his expense. They supposed the smoke to proceed from some hunter's encampment, and were not a little surprised when they reached the spot to see a forlorn looking man standing before the door of a log cabin. This was Scott, and his first words to them were, "Gentlemen, will not one of you be so kind as to give me a chew of tobacco?"—at the same time taking a cud from his mouth, and holding it out in the palm of his hand—"Here is one which a hunter gave me who passed here six weeks ago, and I begin to feel the need of another." Whether he obtained his request or not we have no tradition. But provided the habits of the present generation were transmitted from their fathers, he undoubtedly did.

Scott used to keep a cow, the color of which was black, or a very dark brown, and which, as he was often too lazy to hunt, was frequently his only resource for supper. One night "Old Black" not coming home as usual, fears began to be entertained in regard to their evening meal. The shades grew deeper and deeper, but still no cow appeared. At length Mrs. Scott, weary of waiting, gathered resolution to go out and look for her; and having gone a little way into that part of the forest which she most used to frequent, she discovered a large creature which she took to be old Black very

quietly ensconced in the top of a tree. Hastening back to her cabin, she cried out to her husband, with her bleary eyes wide with astonishment, "Scott! Scott! the Devil's a witch, don't you think our old cow has clomb up into the top of a tree!" Scott, prompted either by curiosity or hunger, started out with his wife to see the sight: but on reaching the tree they found what Mrs. Scott had fancied to be the old cow was a huge black bear which had indulged his propensity for climbing, and for some object unknown was occupying the exalted position. They returned home, and with many expressions of condolence went supperless to bed. But on rising the next morning they had a time of thanksgiving—for old black had returned, and was awaiting them at the door.

The Christian name of Mrs. Scott was Lois. She is described as a little dumpy woman, with bleary eyes. She was, moreover, so exceedingly cross-eyed, that when she was looking at you, she appeared to be looking at any body else but you. She was very proud, and took great delight in every kind of toggery that was adapted to make a show. And such was her peculiarity of taste, that it made very little difference with her whether or not there was any adaptation of her garments to each other. And in this respect her two daughters, Grace and Achsah, were the true patterns of their mother. As for Scott, he wore what he could get, paying no attention to the outer man.

If we may believe the description which Rowley gave of Mrs. Scott, her lot was a hard one, fraught with many troubles: and that description certainly bears the semblance of truth, though slightly colored, perhaps, through the influence of a poetic imagination. But allowing a wide margin for the poet's fancy, we are still constrained to believe that her life was passed amid pigs and poverty. Poor Lois! she evidently loved not wisely. She had a lazy husband—and that, by those who have experienced it, has been deemed the greatest of calamities. Drop a tear, ye who have tears to spare, to their memory.

There is a *tradition*, that the proprietors wishing to displace Scott from the premises he was occupying, told him that if he would peaceably give up the spot where he was, they would give him the first lot that was run out in the town. To this he agreed: but when they came to the survey, thinking that he and his family would be no acquisition to the place, and wishing to get entirely rid of them, they

run him out a lot ten rods in width, containing the regular number of acres, in that part of the town now lying next to Mt. Tabor, and which it is said never has been and never can be cultivated. But Scott was not to be outmaneuvered: for, though displaced from his homestead, he stuck to the township, and was supported many years at its expense—dying at a good old age, within the memory of the oldest inhabitants.

ABRAHAM JACKSON.

A very different personage from Scott, was Deacon Abraham Jackson. He was from Cornwall, Ct., where he was probably an officer in the church—whence his title. He was a person of excellent moral and religious character and industrious habits. His family, at the time of his moving to Wallingford, consisted of a wife and ten children—to whom another, Loraine, was subsequently added. He thus had the blessing pronounced upon the good man: "Thy wife shall be as a fruitful vine by the sides of thy house; thy children like olive plants round about thy table."

It has happened to Dea. Jackson, though an excellent man, to receive, like some others, more than his due meed of praise. The honor of being the first town clerk and the first representative, with which he has often been accredited, belongs to his eldest son, who bore the same name, and was a man of superior ability, and great energy of character. He is also said to have been "The first deacon of the Congregational church—of which he was truly a main pillar; supporting the first minister almost entirely from his own resources." [See page 19 of Memorials of Mrs. Hamlin, by Mrs. Margarette Woods Lawrence.] This is also a pleasant fiction, however extensively it may have gained circulation; for, that no doubt may remain on this point, I have only to say that there was no Congregational church in town, until subsequent to Dea. Jackson's death. I state these facts on the authority of the late Dea. Moseley Hall. The claim, then, to this honor, which has been put forth for Dea. Jackson is wholly groundless. But although it was not his lot to gain the distinction which they conferred, yet he was an estimable man, a friend of good order and great respecter of religion, and one who was accustomed to discharge all his duties with promptitude and fidelity. And it may be said without exaggeration, that through his descendants his influence has gone out into all the earth. His numerous family, most of them, grew up to be respectable, and

to act well their parts in their day and generation. This was emphatically the case with two of his sons: the eldest and the youngest. Abraham held many places of trust in the gift of his fellow citizens; and the fact that the same office was several times conferred upon him affords sufficient evidence that its duties were faithfully discharged.

WILLIAM, the youngest son, was educated at Dartmouth College, at which institution he graduated in the year 1790. He studied theology under Drs. Edmunds and Spring, whose confidence, it is stated, he largely shared. He was ordained over the church in Dorset in 1796, and continued to be its pastor, much honored and beloved, till his death in 1842.

Few persons in Vermont have exerted a more extensive influence upon the religious and educational institutions of the State than Dr. Jackson. In addition to the fact that Middlebury College owes much to his endeavors, he was unceasing in his efforts to promote a higher standard of education, as well as a more exalted piety among all who came within the sphere of his influence. Through his endeavors more young men received a collegiate education from his small town (Dorset) than from all the rest in the county. Moreover, it is said that Mr. Burr of Manchester was, through his influence, stimulated to his generous donations to charitable and religious objects.

A wide-spread influence has also gone out from Dr. Jackson into the world, through his family. His children were educated with an assiduous care which every Christian parent would do well to emulate: among whom were Margarette, who became the wife of Rev. John Maltby, for some years the excellent pastor of the Hammond Street church at Bangor, Me.

REV. SAMUEL CRAM JACKSON, D. D., the secretary of the Board of Education and State Librarian in Massachusetts, and Henrietta Anna Loraine, who married Rev. Cyrus Hamlin, whose charming memorials have been given to the world by Mrs. Margarette Woods Lawrence, under the title of "Light on the Dark River;" and which may be consulted for much interesting information concerning the Jackson family.

Those who would know more of the Jackson family may find still further interesting particulars in the history of Dorset, published in this work. [See vol. I., page 193]

JOHN HOPKINS.

But although Dea. Jackson was the first settler of Wallingford, under its original charter,

he was not the first man who settled within the *present* limits of the town. John Hopkins from Salem, N. Y., cleared the first piece of land in the present limits of the town. The land cleared was on the widow Hopkins place, on West Hill, and consisted of about three acres. It was cleared in the year 1770. Hopkins was then 18 years old, and boarded while he was clearing it at Danby Corners. He sowed it with wheat, which grew so tall that he could go into it, and, standing erect, tie it over his head. The next year, 1771, he settled on the land he had cleared, and built a log house. He subsequently married and had six children. Some of his descendants still live on West Hill.

Mr. Hopkins was a staunch Presbyterian, and would not allow of swearing, or any thing improper in his presence. It is a tradition, that a man at work for him gathering wheat, (Nehemiah White) being pricked by the beards, uttered an oath; on which he informed him that he could have no more such talk. But a little while after the offence being repeated, Mr. Hopkins drove him out of the field with a pitchfork.

OTHER SETTLERS.

Of the persons who soon followed Abraham Jackson in the settlement of the town we may enumerate Abraham Ives, Lent Ives, Daniel Bradley, Benjamin Bradley, Joseph Jackson, Ezekiel Miles, Ephraim Andrus, and Edmund and James Bumpus.

ABRAHAM IVES

Was from Wallingford, Ct. He came to town very soon after the advent of Abraham Jackson. He was a distinguished man in the early history of the place, and became known as a "business man" throughout the State.

That he was an influential man may be inferred from the fact, that he was a member of the Convention which met at Dorset July 24, 1776. This Convention consisted of 51 members, representing 35 towns; and was called to consider one of the most important subjects that ever came before a deliberative assembly in this State, viz. In what relation Vermont, then the New Hampshire Grants, should stand to the State of New Hampshire and New York, and to the Continental Congress by which the Independence of the then thirteen States had been recently declared?

The result of this meeting was, that the Convention agreed to enter into an Association among themselves for the defence of the liberties of the country: but that they would not

associate with either of the counties, or with the Provincial Congress of New York, and that any of the inhabitants of the New Hampshire Grants who should enter into such an association should be deemed enemies to the common cause. [See Williams' History of Vermont, p. 167, vol. 2d.]

On the 25th of September following, the Convention met again, when, without a dissenting vote, they resolved to take suitable measures, as soon as may be, to declare the New Hampshire Grants a free and separate district, and that no law or laws, direction or directions from the State of New York, should be accepted. [See Williams' History, page 168, vol. 2d.]

Mr. Ives was a man of great energy of character, and was never happier than when full of employment. He held the various offices of captain, justice of the peace and high sheriff. He kept a store and a tavern—the first that were opened in the town. These establishments were probably not on a very large scale, as the house in which they were first kept had only one room and a bedroom. But this was only the beginning, and greater things came afterwards: for, according to my informant, Mrs. Millinda Chatterton, "He subsequently built a house where he kept his store and tavern, and had it painted and papered, and was pretty smart."

At the time of the invasion of Burgoyne, Mr. Ives, being known as a patriot, was, with others of that class, in much danger. Consulting, therefore, his own safety, or rather that of his family, he hid his goods, and returned for a short time to Connecticut. During his absence old Mr. Scott, who has been described as the first squatter in town, and who was a tory, took possession of his house—thinking, doubtless, that it would be much more pleasant than his own miserable habitation. Diligent search was made by the new occupants for the hidden furniture and goods. Some nice bed curtains, in particular, were sought for by the Scott girls, Misses Grace and Achsah, which they knew to be among the fine things of Mrs. Ives, that they might convert them from their former use into dresses for themselves, of which they stood in very great need. At length they found them carefully stowed away in some hay in the barn, and were pleased enough with their discovery. But the news of their good luck coming to the ears of Mrs. Benjamin Bradley, through Sally Jenne, her sister, whom the Scott girls had told about it, she went to the barn in the night, and

finding the curtains, took and kept them till Mrs Ives returned. So poor Grace and Achsah were disappointed, and still had to wear their old clothes.

Mr. Ives one time started out to go up to Mr. Richmond's—now the Eliakim Ballou place—to carry home an iron wedge which he had borrowed a few days before: but having gone about half way, what should he encounter but a huge panther, which, with glaring eyes, stood only a few feet distant in the path before him. Of course the uppermost question in his mind was, what he should do? It occurred to him that contending with such a creature with an iron wedge for his only weapon might be a rather serious business. But though fighting might be dangerous, any attempt to flee might not be adapted to better his condition. So, making up his mind to stand his ground, he hurled his wedge with all his strength at the creature's head, which, giving a terrible scream, darted off into the forest, leaving the valiant Captain in undisputed possession of the path.

As I have stated before, Mr. Ives was high sheriff. We have no evidence from any record, that any officer of this kind was elected previous to the year 1781. The name of Mr. Ives is among the county officers for that year; also for the years 1782-3-4 and 5. He was also representative for the years 1779 and '83.

Mr. Ives lived at the Meacham place, which was on the west side of the street, a few rods below Mill-lane. There he first erected his log-cabin, and on the same spot subsequently built his new house.

I have not been able to ascertain the time when Mr. Ives left Wallingford: but it was probably as early as 1786 or '87. Getting involved—it was thought through the dishonesty of his agents in the sale of wild lands for taxes—he was obliged to leave the State. He therefore swapped farms with Mr. Samuel Hull of Connecticut, the grandfather of our much respected citizen, Alfred Hull, Esq., and went to Connecticut, and Mr. Hull came here.

LENT IVES.

Mr. Lent Ives was another of the early citizens. He is remembered by many of the present inhabitants. He died June 30, 1838, in his 80th year; and his wife reached the same advanced age. Many, therefore, at present among us have looked upon this patriarchal pair, and enjoyed the pleasure of their intercourse.

Mr. Ives was a soldier of the Revolution and

was a true patriot and estimable citizen. The following amusing anecdote is related of him:

The garden of Mr. Ives was full of stones—it being situated on what was by some supposed to have been a former channel of Roaring Brook. So numerous were they that whenever he attempted to plough it, they would be brought to the surface in great quantities.—Getting out of patience with this state of things, the old gentleman gave orders to his hired man one day, to dig a hole big enough to put them all into, and bury them. The hole having been dug, it made no small amusement for the people when it was found that he was unable to put all the stone back again that had been dug out.

DANIEL BRADLEY.

Daniel Bradley and his wife, Mrs. Esther Bradley, were very early settlers. Mrs. Bradley was a sister of the Iveses, and was a very excellent woman. Parthena Bradley, their daughter, (so says our venerable friend, Mrs. Millinda Chatterton), was the first child born in the town. Of late it has been supposed that Loraine, the youngest daughter of Dea. Abraham Jackson, was the first; but Mrs. Chatterton asserts, that as far back as she can remember, Parthena Bradley had that honor.

Mr. Bradley first lived on the place since owned by Miss Olivia Ballou. At the time Castleton was occupied by the British, in 1777, he, with other patriots, fled to Connecticut—hiding such property as he had where he deemed it would be secure. Among other things he took great pains to hide a tub of maple sugar. He removed a large heap of brush that was lying in his garden, and having dug a hole where it had lain, buried the sugar, and put the brush carefully back again—feeling great confidence, as he afterwards said, that his sugar would be safe. But here he miscalculated; for Reuben Ives, who had married Ephraim Andrus' daughter, and who was as near a tory as he dared to be, found his sugar, and long before Mr. Bradley returned it was eaten up. But Mr. Bradley, after the war, sued him for it, and recovered its full value with interest, which Ives thought rather hard, as he said it had taken him a month to find it!

Mr. Bradley, after the war, not being satisfied with the place where he lived, Mr. Johnson, the proprietor of whom he had purchased it, took it back, and let him have the place about midway between the two villages, for so many years since occupied by Dea. Moseley Hall.

BENJAMIN BRADLEY

Was a brother of Daniel, and came to town the same year. He lived on the Thomas Hullett place, since owned by Hon. D. E. Nicholson, and now owned by Dr. Crary. He being sick, could not, like his brother, go to Connecticut; and some of his friends, who were half tories, came to him and advised him for his personal safety, and the better security of his family, to put himself under royal protection. But when Mrs. Bradley understood the object for which they had come, her patriotic blood was at once up, and she gave them a lecture which they probably remembered, and bade them "Begone, and never come there again on such an errand."

An incident of the war, perhaps, may properly come in here. A tory from Manchester, seeking to go and put himself under royal protection at Castleton, got as far as Green Hill in Wallingford on his way. The citizens learning that he was on the hill, went out after him. He pointed his gun at them, when they immediately shot him down. His gun was not loaded, but they supposed it was. He was brought down to Mr. Benjamin Bradley's, where he was kindly cared for, but soon died of his wounds. Mr. Bradley buried him on his own land, on the spot which is now the village cemetery. He was the first that was buried there. When Mrs. Chatterton came to town in 1779, the cemetery contained 8 graves. It is now the resting-place of hundreds who have been laid there in their last long sleep.

HON. JOSEPH RANDALL

Moved to Wallingford from Stonington, Ct., in 1779. The name of his wife was Sabra Hewitt, whom he married April 20, 1775. He was a man of eminently correct principles and habits, and none of our early or later citizens have been deserving of more regard. Briefly to sum up his various services, he was deacon of the Baptist church 56 years, supplying gratuitously the place of a pastor for more than a third of that time—church clerk 54 years—leader of the singing 36 years—justice of the peace 50 years—representative 4 years—judge of probate 4 years. He was also, in 1773, a member of the Constitutional Convention. In addition to this, he bore his part in the war of the Revolution, as also in the war of 1812. An honorable man, a Christian, a patriot—he was of very great benefit to the town, and performed no inconsiderable service for the State.

JOSEPH JACKSON

Also settled in the town early. He was only distantly related to Dea. Abraham Jackson.

He erected the first gristmill in the village. One had, however, been previously erected at South Wallingford. He lived where Gurley Marsh now lives, and was an enterprising business man. He had four daughters, whose names were Mercy, Polly, Sally and Finy.

CRISPIN BULL

Erected the first gristmill in town. How long this was before Joseph Jackson put up his mill in the village I have not succeeded in ascertaining. The manner in which he obtained his water-power is thus described by Dea. Moseley Hall, who had the information from his father. He went to Mr. Isaac Hall and described a lot of land which he said he wanted to purchase. Mr. Hall was rather under the impression that the water-power was on that lot, and inquired of Mr. Bull if that was not the case. He very coolly replying in the negative, Mr. Hall, not suspecting any trickery, sold him the land, and gave him a deed. On finding out the truth of the matter, however, he told Mr. Bull he ought to make him reparation. But as there had been no witnesses to the conversation, Mr. Hall of course could do nothing; and so Mr. Bull retained his purchase.

EPHRAIM ANDRUS

Was one of the persons who are occasionally found, who, though possessed of considerable natural ability, yet live half vagabond lives, and die without having accomplished any high or useful purpose. He was totally wanting in stability of character, and most of the great moral principles by which men's lives should be guided. He is chiefly remembered for his poetry. I give a few specimens, with incidents connected with them.

There was a furnace at South Wallingford, at which was employed quite a number of workmen. They were a rough looking set, and, as my informant thinks, their looks did not probably do them any injustice. Andrus, who lived about half way between the two villages, happening to be down there one day, they began to dare and challenge him to make them the subject of his rhymes. At first he pretended to pay little attention to their raillery: but excited at length by their continued bantering, assuming an oratorical attitude, he, greatly to their amusement, pronounced the following

If you should take an iron rake,
And rake the pit below,
Another such a hellish set,
I'd stump old Nick to show.

Here is another on a man by the name of

Adams, one of those unfortunates, who, like Bill Orr,

— “ when liquor is handy,
Whether its name be gin, whisky or brandy,”

cannot resist the temptation of taking some.—
But the verse explains itself. Here it is :

If Adams was dead and buried,
And should snuff the smell of rum,
With open eyes the fellow would rise,
And back again would come.

Ephraim was a little *toryish*, besides being somewhat timid; so, when the British were at Castleton, he walked all the way there to put himself under royal protection; but concluded, when he got back, that he had been a fool for his pains; for when not in the camp he was a great deal safer without the royal protection than with it.

I have thus given some incidents in the lives of the early settlers—enough, perhaps, to give the reader a little insight into their character and the circumstances of their times. They lived in an exciting period, when important questions were to be decided, and great principles established. And we have reason to believe that, for the most part, they were men of the right stamp for such an era. We find them in all the controversies of the times on the right side, and never wavering or doubtful, where principles were concerned. Especially on the manhood of the Iveses, the Bradleys and Abraham Jackson, Jr., there was no discount. They were all, as Mrs. Benjamin Bradley used to express it. “ For God, for Liberty, and the Independence of the New Hampshire Grants.”

Ezekiel Miles, also, the father of Mrs. Lent Ives, Edmund Clark, Ichabod Goodyear Clark, and the Bumpuses, though less prominent than some others, were all early settlers and good citizens, of whom much might be said.

REPRESENTATIVES AND COUNTY OFFICERS.

The town was organized, as has been already stated, March 10, 1778. The following is a list of its representatives from that time.

Abraham Jackson 1778, '80, '81, '85, '89, '90; Abraham Ives 1779, '83; Dea. Ebenezer Murray 1782; Dea. Nath'l Ives 1784; Dea. Joseph Randall 1786, '88, '92, '94; Stephen Clark 1787; Thomas Randall, 1791; Asahel Jackson 1793; William Fox 1795, '97–1805, '06, '07, '08, '09, '11, '12, '13, '15, '16, '17, '18, '21; Doct Sam'l L. McClure 1796–8–9–1800–1–2; Lent Ives 1803–4; Eliakim H. Johnson 1810, '14, '19, '20, '25; Doct. John Fox 1822, '23, '24, '38, '40, '41, '42;

Alexander Miller 1826; Amos Bucklin 1827, '28, '29, '32, '38; Thomas Hulett 1830, '31; Samuel M. Edgerton 1833, '34, '43; Howard Harris 1836; Dennis Hulett 1837, '39; Hon. Harvey Button 1844–5; Stephen Hyde 1847; Isaac B. Munson 1848–9; Robinson Hall 1850–51; William C. Fox 1852–3; Edwin Martindale 1855–56; Hon. Joel Ainsworth 1857–8; Nathan Rounds 1859; Joel Croft 1860–1; William Kent 1862–3; Hon. David E. Nicholson 1864–5.

In 1846 and '54 the town sent no representative. Up to the year 1865 the town has sent 30 representatives. The first was Abraham Jackson, the son of the first settler of the place. It should have been put down Abraham Jackson, Jr.; and, because it was not, many have supposed that it was Dea. Abraham Jackson who was thus honored. But Dea. Moseley Hall informed the writer that he knew positively, that it was the son who represented the town, and that Dea. Jackson never represented it. And as he had the means of knowing, there can be little reason for doubting his word. He was elected to represent Wallingford for the last time in 1790. Very soon after this he turned his attention to the settlement of lands, of which he was the principal proprietor, and which from him had been called “ Jackson's Gore.” These lands were settled in 1791, and organized into a township, with a portion of Wallingford and Ludlow, Oct. 31, 1792, under the name of Mt. Holly, from which place he became representative for the years 1793–4 and 8. He soon after died. He represented Wallingford six times. William Fox represented it 15 times; Doct. John Fox 7 times; Doct. Samuel L. McClure 6 times; Capt. Eliakim H. Johnson and Amos Bucklin 5 times each. Dea. Joseph Randall 4 times; Samuel L. Edgerton 3 times: 13 have represented it 2 years each, and 9 one year each.

HIGH SHERIFF.

Abraham Ives was high sheriff for the years 1781–2–3–4 and 5.

CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTIONS.

The following persons have been members of Constitutional Conventions: Asahel Jackson, 1791; Dea. Joseph Randall, 1793; William Fox, 1814; Capt. Eliakim H. Johnson, 1822; Amos Bucklin, 1828; Moseley Hall, 1836; Samuel M. Edgerton, 1843; Hon. Harvey Button, 1850; Hon. David E. Nicholson, 1856.

SENATORS.

Two State senators have been elected be-

longing to this town: Hon. John Fox for the years 1846-7-8 and 9: Hon. David E. Nicholson for the years 1858 and '59.

ASSISTANT JUDGE.

Hon. Joel W. Ainsworth held this office during the years 1864-5-6 and 7.

JUDGES OF PROBATE.

Dea. Joseph Randall was judge of probate for the years 1805-6-7 and 8. Hon. Harvey Button was elected judge of probate in 1848, and was continued in office 13 years.

RAILROAD COMMISSIONER.

Hon. David E. Nicholson was elected to this office in 1865 and '66—the last time unanimously.

EDUCATION.

Wallingford Academy was chartered Nov. 9 1814; (see Thompson's Vermont, page 143.) Of This institution I have no further knowledge. It had a name, and doubtless high expectations were awakened in many minds in consequence; but from some cause—either the lack of funds, or because they were unable to obtain a sufficiently conspicuous teacher, the project failed, and the sanguine hopes entertained for its success were of brief duration.

MRS. HOPKINS' SCHOOL

In 1828 Mrs. Hopkins, wife of Rev. T. M. Hopkins, opened a school for young ladies, which was continued with success till the close, or near the close of her husband's pastorate in 1831.

SELECT SCHOOLS.

In the part of the town known as Wallingford village it has been common for a number of years past to have a select school during the spring or fall, and often at both seasons. We may name among the teachers, Elliot Reed, Phillip H Emerson, Miss Therza Cramton, afterwards Mrs. Nichols, Miss Mary Cobb, Miss Fanny M. Webster, Nehemiah White and William M. Congden. Miss Cobb and Miss Webster have since become distinguished teachers.

COLLEGE GRADUATES

The following natives of Wallingford have been graduates of Colleges: Daniel Roberts, Nehemiah White, William H. Button, Perry G. Parker.—The following, *not natives*, have had their homes in Wallingford at the time of their graduation: Stephen Martindale, Cephas K. Martindale, Aldace F. Walker.

LAWYERS.

The following lawyers have practised their professions in town—some for a longer and some for a shorter period: Jonathan Houghton, Abiel Childs, A. L. Miner, Frederick Hall,

Hon. David E. Nicholson,—now in Rutland, between the years 1844 and 1867. Hon. Harvey Button opened his office here in June, 1826, and has continued his practice to the present time, and is now the sole occupant of the field.

The following natives of the place have entered the legal profession: Hon. Daniel Roberts, Burlington, Vt.: William H. Button, Esq., East Saginaw, Mich.: Amasa Bishop, Esq., California: Phillip Emerson, Battle Creek, Mich.: Oscar F Bumpus, admitted to the bar but not in practice. Persons not natives, but whose homes were here: Stephen Martindale, Esq., Benson, Vt., not in practice: Aldace F. Walker, Esq., New York city.

PHYSICIANS.

The following is a list of physicians who have practised in Wallingford, but are now deceased: Docts. Samuel L. McClure, Silas Hamilton, John Fox, Augustus Mulford, Joseph Randall, Jr., Nathaniel Ives, Samuel Griswold, Herman Shaw and David Holden. Of these, Doct. McClure was a man of some note, and represented the town six times. Doct. Fox studied with Doct. Hamilton, and was accustomed to speak favorably of his abilities. Doct. Nathaniel Ives was the son of Lent Ives, one of the early settlers of the place. Doct. Shaw was the son of Mr. Ichabod Shaw, and was a native of the town. He was an excellent man, a Christian in heart and life, and died much lamented at Weston, Vt. Doct. Holden's death is recent, and he will be remembered by all as a kind, intelligent and praiseworthy citizen. On account of lameness during the last part of his life, he was not able to engage in extensive practice. During these years he held the office of town clerk. He was an earnest religious man, and a Methodist by profession.

The following have practised or are practising their professions in Wallingford: Docts. William C. Fox,* George H. Fox,*—now in Rutland—E. O. Eddy,* E. O. Whipple, John E. Hitt, George M. Noble, Joel Grover,* David H. Meecham,* S. D. Hazens, W. S. Cheney.

The following studied their profession in town, but for the most part practised elsewhere. Docts. Hinman Griswold—now in Marshall, Mich.—Samuel Griswold, Jr., West Rutland, Vt., Darius Shaw, Lewistown, N Y., S. S. Clemens, Manchester, Vt., Lyman Rogers, Shaftsbury, Vt., William E Steward, East Dorset, Vt., Cephas K. Martindale, La Crosse, Wisconsin,

* The names with an asterick (*) are those of natives of the place.

not in practice, Eplnain G. Hulett,* Wallingford, Vt., not in practice.

FORK FACTORY OF BATCHELLER & SONS.

The Fork manufacture, under the firm name of "Batcheller & Sons," is the most extensive business in Wallingford. The company was formed in 1846, and its operations have been attended with abundant success. For a number of years their business was carried on in their stone shop on Main Street. But that at length proving too small for them, they now have extensive works on the main water-power on the Otter Creek; where, with greatly improved machinery, and increased facilities for manufacture, they employ about 40 hands.

No articles of the kind can be finer than their forks. They combine the two requisite qualities of lightness and strength in a degree unsurpassed; and their excellence is also abundantly attested from the fact that wherever they have been exhibited, they have carried off the highest medals, both in this country and in Europe.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

WILLIAM FOX, ESQ.,

Was born in Woodstock, Ct., and quite early became a settler in the town of Tinmouth, where he continued to reside a number of years. He was a man of sterling energies, which were always bent in the direction of his country's good. In the war of the Revolution he was one of the number of those who were ready to

"Strike for their altars and their fires,"

and who therefore shouldered his musket in defence of the liberties of the newly organized nation. Concerning the length of time that he was in the war, I have no information. He probably came to Wallingford about the year 1790, where he subsequently became one of its most distinguished citizens. The fact that he was elected to represent the town 15 years in the Legislature—more than double the times that any one else ever represented it—is sufficient proof of his popularity. He was elected for the first time in 1795, and for the last in 1821. He was a farmer by profession, and a man of quick wit and varied intelligence. He died Feb. 17, 1822.

DOCT. JOHN FOX

Was the son of William Fox, Esq., and was born in Tinmouth in the year 1782. He did not, however, long remain there, but came with his parents to Wallingford to reside, while yet a child. He commenced the study of medicine so early that he was fitted to enter upon it as

a profession in 1803. His studies were pursued with Doct. Hamilton, then a physician in Wallingford, and Doct. Porter of Rutland. His diploma was received from an association of physicians, according to the custom of the times, there being then no medical institution in the State. Subsequently, when the Medical College was established at Castleton, he received a degree from that institution.

He commenced his practice in Tinmouth.— This was probably owing to an agreement which he entered into with Doct. Hamilton, that he would not practise medicine in Wallingford under 3 years after he should complete his profession: but this agreement being fulfilled, he immediately returned here and commenced practice, which he continued up to the last week of his life.

As a medical practitioner Doct. Fox early gained, and ever afterwards retained the full confidence of the community. He was regarded as particularly skilful in surgical operations: but so eminent did he become, in all branches of his profession, that his services were frequently sought for in extreme cases, 20 or 30 miles away.

The prevalence of what was called the "Epidemic Fever," in 1813, made that year the most trying one in his professional career. This was a fever which at first broke out in the army, and which subsequently spread through different sections of the State. It is related of him that he was often so fatigued by his labors at this period, that he would go to sleep while standing; for it never was his habit to spare himself when others, on account of their sufferings, required his services.

But the subject of this sketch did not serve the public in his profession only, but was also employed much in political life. He for 7 years represented the town in the Legislature—a greater number of times than any other individual, except his honored father. He was also elected to the office of State senator for the years 1846–7–8 and 9.

Doct. Fox, soon after engaging in practice in Wallingford, married Miss Mary Crary, who is still living and much respected. Of the children, Mary and Hattie, both sweet and beautiful girls of much promise, died early. Elizabeth, the wife of Edwin Martindale, Esq., resides in the homestead. Doctors William C. and George H. have obtained an extensive practice in the profession of their father, and John is in business in New York. Doct. Fox

died in June, 1853, after an illness of about a week, aged 68 years.

DOCT. JOSEPH RANDALL, JR.,

Was the son of Dea. Joseph Randall, one of the most respected of the early citizens. He was born in Wallingford Aug. 31, 1794. He studied medicine with Doctor John Fox—attending, in connection, the courses of lectures at the Medical College in New Haven, Ct. He commenced to practise in 1816, when only 22 years of age. His services were soon very extensively in demand, and continued to be so till his death, Nov. 30, 1834. He married Maria Robbins Oct. 18, 1818, and had children—1st, Aurora, who m. Isaac Gale Batcheller; 2nd, Lucretia, who m. Frank Miller, and 3d, Joseph, who is unmarried. Doct. Randall was a most exemplary Christian man.

LYMAN BATCHELLER, JR.,

Was born at Stratton, Vt., March 30, 1795; married Miss Anna Gale April 11, 1816; moved to Wallingford in April, 1835; went into the fork business with Isaac G., John C. and Lyman Batcheller, Jr., in 1846, in which he continued until the time of his death.

Mr. Batcheller was characterized by fairness, honesty, integrity and fidelity in all his business transactions. His word was esteemed as good as a bond with two witnesses. No one ever thought of doubting it, simply because he gave no one cause to doubt it. In politics he was thoroughly Anti-Slavery. In his religious principles he was a Calvinistic Baptist, though not a member of the church.

Mr. Batcheller was a great benefit to Wallingford, both as the institutor of its most extensive branch of business, and as a citizen; and if merit entitles to respect, few have been deserving of more.

SOLOMON MILLER

Was born in 1731, and married Desire Smith in 1756. He came into town early in its history. The first frame house was built by him, a part of which, in connection with the residence of Mrs. William Waldo, is still standing. In addition to farming he carried on the business of tanning and shoe-making. He died in 1807.

ALEXANDER MILLER,

The son of the above, was born in 1776, and died in 1844. His wife was Lucretia Robbins, whom he married in 1807. He built a forge and blacksmith's shop on the spot where the stone-shop of the firm of "Batcheller & Sons" now stands, on Main Street, where he carried on, to a considerable extent, the manufacture

of hoes, axes, nails, &c. He gave to the Congregational society the ground for their meetinghouse, and left to them a legacy in land for the support of preaching, which was afterwards sold for \$1050. He also left to the church \$300, the interest of which was to be expended in the purchase of Sabbath-school books, and in teaching children to sing.

Squire Miller—as he used to be familiarly called, stood among the best citizens of the town in his time, and his wife—to use the language of Mrs. Chatterton—"was first and foremost where there was any good to be done."

Mrs. Miller was born in 1784, and died in 1839.

SAMUEL TOWNSEND

Spent his early life in Hancock, Mass., and moved to Wallingford in 1809. He left a legacy of \$200, the interest of which is to be paid for the support of Sabbath-schools in the village; also, \$200 for the Congregational, Baptist and Methodist Home Missionary Societies.

He died in 1859, aged 92½ years

DEA. MOSELEY HALL

Was born in Wallingford, Ct., March 15, 1772. He was the son of Isaac Hall, one of the original proprietors of the township. He came to Wallingford to reside in 1792, then 20 years of age. The town at that time contained about 550 inhabitants. He located about half way between where now stand the villages of Wallingford and South Wallingford, near which spot he spent his life. March 12, 1795, he married Mary Edgerton, a most excellent woman, as will be testified by all who knew her.

Deacon Hall united with the Congregational church in 1798—the year that the frame of the first meetinghouse was put up. At what time he was elected to the office of deacon cannot now be ascertained. Nathaniel Ives was the first deacon, and Deacon Hall was the second: but I know not whether he was appointed to succeed Mr. Ives, or as his associate.

No description can convey to others his character as it was understood by those who knew him best. He was himself and nobody else. He was active and self-reliant, and as decided as one of the old Puritans. He never doubted the correctness of his judgment, and therefore never wavered nor vacillated. His mind was very soon made up, and then whatever was opposed to his decision must yield or break. Convinced of the rectitude of what he was about to undertake, he did not stop to parley, or make compromises with those who might

hold opposite opinions, or who chose to pursue a contrary course. Indeed, he did not then think that any body had any business to meddle with his course, or throw any obstacles in his way.

It is sometimes said that there are two kinds of religion: the religion of emotion and the religion of principle. He had both. He felt deeply and acted firmly. He loved his duties, and discharged them faithfully—always being at the required spot at the appointed time. No one ever knew him to be tardy or behind-hand in any thing. Whatever belonged to him to do he was ready to do and did do, according to his ability.

He was a determined Congregationalist, and some thought him very set in his religious views. Alluding to this on a certain occasion, "Some (said he) think me a very set man in my religion; but I have helped to build all the meetinghouses but one in town. When the first meetinghouse was built, I helped build that: when the house on the hill was built, I gave a hundred dollars towards that. Also, when the house of South Wallingford was built, I gave a hundred dollars towards that. Now, if *that* is being *set*, I wish that some others were more set than they are."

His influence was extensively felt, not only in the church, but through the town. All chicanery and dishonesty, and whatever was productive of disorder, met his decided opposition and rebuke. Like St. Paul, when roused by the course or acts of the wicked, he was accustomed to use great plainness of speech. No man ever knew him on the fence, where principles were concerned. He therefore sometimes got enemies. He had enough at least to secure him from the woe denounced upon those of whom all men speak well. On the whole, he acted well his part in life—preserving his own individuality, and, as a general thing, the hearty commendation of the good. He died in 1861.

GEN. ROBINSON HALL,

The son of Dea. Moseley and Mrs. Mary Hall, was born Nov. 15, 1797, and died March 30, 1861. He was an only son, though not an only child: he had one sister, Phebe, who married Mr. Samuel Townsend; but who died not long after her marriage. He was mild and conciliatory, and neither in person nor manners bore much resemblance to his father.

His first wife was Sarah Munson, who, endeared to many hearts, died in 1851, leaving a

memory fragrant with good deeds, and worthy to be cherished.

The familiar title of "General," by which he was called, arose from his having held that office in the Vermont militia.

The great work of his life, and that on which he prided himself most, was his projection of the Western Vermont Railroad—a road which undoubtedly would not have been built at the time it was, had it not been for him. At the time of the projection of this road people had not had the experience in railroad-building that they since have had, and not a few supposed that it could be otherwise than a profitable investment. It however proved to him directly the contrary. For borrowing money as a director, for which he gave his own personal security: he in the end became involved, and lost the greater part of his property. People deeply sympathized with him, but their sympathy could not restore him his lost dollars. He was often, however, heard to say that he would not have his money back, if the public thereby was to be deprived of the benefit of the road.

MRS. MELINDA CHATTERTON

Is still living; but from her great age, and the circumstances of her life, it is deemed appropriate that she should have a place in this record. She was born in Cheshire, Ct., March 19, 1772, and was just 4 days younger than Dea. Moseley Hall. Her life, therefore, commenced a little over a year before the settlement of the place, and should she continue to live till March next (1867) she would be 97 years of age.

When her father, Nathaniel Ives, who was afterwards the first deacon of the Congregational church, came to Wallingford to settle, she was in her seventh year, and such was the retentiveness of her memory, that she retained a vivid recollection, till past the age of 90, of the situation and condition of things at that time. The house where she first lived was near the spot now occupied by the house of Mrs. Raudall. It was only a log-cabin, as all the houses of the settlement then were. It had a chimney in it, but it had no hearth—and it had no door until sometime after they moved into it. For a door they used to hang up a coverlet, until it became convenient to get one.

There had but few settlers come in when her father came to Wallingford. Their nearest neighbors on the south were Mr. Benjamin Bradley and family, a little beyond the present cemetery; and there were none on the north nearer than the Meacham place, then occupied

by Abraham Ives. There was no bridge across Roaring Brook: when they crossed it they had to go on logs, one side of which was cut off and made flat, so that they could walk on them better. The brook was more of a stream than it is now, and there were fish in it in great abundance: and, down on the Creek the mink, muskrat and beaver were in great plenty.

For some time after they came to Wallingford deer were found in considerable numbers in the forest; and now and then she would get sight of a bear or a moose—and almost every night, too, they used to hear the howling of wolves, and cries of other wild animals not far away. They used most to frequent the thick forest down by the Creek, and the woods on the other side. At first, being a little timid, these sounds frightened her; but getting accustomed to them after a while, she minded nothing about them.

Speaking of the condition of things in her childhood: "Every thing (said she) has changed from what it was then. Even the birds—many of them—are not the same as they used to be. When I came here we had the hawk, and the owl, and the blue jay, and the partridge, and the woodpecker and wild pigeon, and the wild duck, and the snipe; but we never used to hear the lark, and there were but few robins and blue birds and swallows and orioles and bobolinks. When I want to realize how old I am, I let memory take a journey back to the doorless and hearthless log-house by the Roaring Brook."

There was no store in town when her father moved into it. One was kept subsequently by Abraham Ives. For several years, if they wanted any iron they had to go to Ticonderoga for it. They made their own sugar, and most of their cloth. They thought it a great thing to have garments not of home manufacture. Mrs. Abraham Ives had a calico dress which cost \$15; Mrs. Abraham Jackson also had one. They were both of them very much admired.

It was thought Mrs. C. experienced religion when she was 9 years old. She united with the Congregational church under the ministry of Mr. Osborn, of which she has ever since continued to be a very exemplary member.

She was first married to Simeon White in April, just after she was 20 years old. Her second husband was Mr. Wait Chaterton—whence her present name. She has had 7 children. For many years her home has been

with her daughter, Miss Rhoda White, in whose pleasant cottage the writer of this has spent many pleasant hours in gathering up the history of the past of Wallingford, and in listening to the ripe Christian experience of her who has received so much of her daily care.

It is difficult to realize the length of a life which had its commencement while as yet the primeval forest was here still unbroken. Yet over all this period the life of the subject of this sketch has extended. Who will not say of this estimable woman, whose life has spread over so long a period—

"Serus in coelo redeas."

The writer of this sketch had proceeded thus far, when the intelligence reached him that on the 26th of January, (1867), the subject of it had received her summons to pass over the river. So, dear Mother in Israel, we cannot look upon thee again, but must say—*farewell*.

THE BAPTIST CHURCH.

The following history of the Baptist Church is an abridgment of a discourse delivered by Rev. SIMEON L. ELLIOTT to that church, in the year 1855. The facts it embraces were drawn from the church records and other reliable sources.

"This church was organized Feb. 10, 1780. It was small at first; consisting only of 22 brethren and sisters in Wallingford and Clarendon. This little band was organized in Wallingford, at the house of Titus Andrews, and was the first church constituted in the town.

It cannot now be ascertained who were the original members, because they are not put down separate from those who joined afterwards. The church at its organization adopted 15 articles of faith, and elected the day it was formed Ebenezer Murray to the office of deacon. In the following April Joseph Randall was also elected to the same office, which he held till his death in 1836. The same individual also acted as church clerk till Aug. 31, 1834; being church clerk 54, and deacon 56 years.

During the first 40 years of the existence of the church, intemperance was an offence of frequent occurrence. The first exclusion for this offence took place in March, 1781; and, from that period onward, till 1820, the number excluded, compared with the whole number of members, was fearfully large. The greatest number of exclusions seem to have taken place between the years 1800 and 1810. Since 1820 they have been proportionably few. The whole number of members, before the year 1855, that

had been connected with the church, was about 600. Of these about 100 are reported as excluded: and, as nearly all these exclusions took place before the temperance reformation, we may see the intimate connection between temperance and religion, and how they reciprocally sustain each other.

About 3 years after the formation of the church, Elder Rich, who was officiating pastor, proposed a new plan of church policy, and drew off with him Deacon Murray and two others. They were not, however, able to disturb the body of the church, who kept along together, and continued to sustain their regular meetings. In June, 1786, much to their credit, Deacon Murray and one of the other seceding members, confessed their faults, and were received again to their places in the church.

In looking for the number of members of the church in 1786, we find that it was 44: it had, therefore, doubled in 6 years—which was certainly good progress, considering the difficulties it had experienced.

After Elder Rich had discontinued his ministrations, they did not have regular preaching again till 1787, when they gave a call to Henry Green to come and preach with a view to settlement. He commenced preaching March 8th, and was ordained by a council called for that purpose, October 3d, of the same year. Elder Amos Burrows, then of Shaftsbury, preached the sermon from Matt. 28—19, 20.

Soon after the settlement of Elder Green, the church began to feel the serious inconvenience of having no regular house of worship. Dwelling-houses and barns—alternating from one to another—were occupied, but they did not answer the desired purpose: but how to unite the minds of the church on the subject of a location seemed a difficult question. The members were scattered over a wide extent—not only living in extreme parts of the town, but also in Tinmouth, Jackson's Gore and Clarendon. A meeting-house, therefore, so located as to accommodate one section of the church would not be convenient for other sections. So situated, and not being able to agree among themselves, they finally, after a number of years, concluded to call a council to advise them on the subject. This council met May 7, 1795; and, after consultation, fixed the location on the east side of the road, against where the road coming from Tinmouth intersects with the main road, on land then owned by Thomas Miller. This decision not producing satisfac-

tion, another location was fixed upon. The brethren in East Clarendon being still dissatisfied, requested to be set off as a separate church—which was finally granted, May 30, 1798; at which time 10 brethren and 7 sisters were formed into a separate church.

After this separation from these dissatisfied brethren, the church concluded to unite in building a meeting-house with the Congregationalists. The spot selected was on the east side of the road, and near the place where the barn of P. G. Clark, Esq., now stands. [The church thus united, immediately commenced to carry out their plan, and erected the frame of their house the following summer. It was not covered, however, till the year after, and was not finished, so as to be occupied for worship, till the summer of 1800.]

After the settlement of Elder Green, the church had a good degree of prosperity, and was blessed with a steady increase. In 1790 its number was 62; in 1791, 74; in 1792, 83; in 1794, 88; in 1795, 89. Up to this period there was no revival, but additions by letter and professions, one, two, three and four at a time. But, in 1798, there were more frequent conversions. From December of that year to February, 1800, there were baptisms nearly every month, and 41 in addition to these who joined by letter, were added to the church. After this a period elapsed, with occasional conversions, when, in 1804, the greatest revival occurred which has ever been enjoyed by the church—114 were brought into it by profession in 6 months. A part of this time there were baptisms every week. It was a period in which the people seemed to feel the imminent importance and necessity of attending to their spiritual interests.

This was the last great revival that occurred under the labors of Elder Green. The number connected with the church at this time was probably over 200. But though its numbers were greatly increased, we have little reason to believe that it was permanently made more efficient: for the very next year (September, 1805), we find the pastor asking a dismissal on account of inadequacy of support. But the church meeting his exigency with the promise of an increased salary, he waived his request for the time. But the pledges of the church not being fulfilled, he asked permission the next year to preach at West Clarendon one-fourth of the time; and on the 30th of January he renewed his request for dismissal, which was finally granted. The reasons are not def-

initely stated, but from the general tenor of the record, inadequacy of salary was undoubtedly one of the principal causes. Could this have been remedied, we have reason to believe that he would have remained, and have continued to be a blessing by his influence and labors.

When he came to Wallingford, Elder Green was about 27 or 28 years of age. He therefore gave to this church his most vigorous years. That he was a good man, I do not know that any one ever had any wish to dispute: that he was successful as a pastor I am certain none will deny. After he left Wallingford he preached some years in Cornwall: but his last days were spent at Parishville, N. Y., where he died in 1848 or 9, aged 88.

[If I may here interpolate a paragraph, I will say, that I think Mr. Elliott was in error in assigning Cornwall as the place of Elder Green's labors, after leaving Wallingford. It was Elder Nathan Green, instead of Henry Green, who preached to the church in West Cornwall. I find the name of Elder H. Green among the Baptist ministers of Shoreham, Vt., and the following comment connected with it: "Among the Baptist ministers who have preached in town were several eminent for ability and usefulness. Elder H. Green was a man of strong native powers of mind, energy of character, and commanding eloquence—a very efficient preacher. He went to Malone, N. Y., where he is supposed to have died many years since." [See Vermont Historical Magazine, Vol. I., page 96.]

Soon after the great revival, a church was constituted in Mount Holly from members of the church in Wallingford residing in that town. The Council for its organization met Sept. 6, 1804, and 10 brethren and 13 sisters were dismissed to form it. This was the commencement of the first Baptist church in Mt. Holly.

Ten years elapsed after the dismissal of Elder Green before the church secured the services of another pastor. During this long, dark period the meetings were conducted, by the vote of the church, by Dea. Randall, with only occasional preaching by neighboring ministers. This excellent church officer was a most exemplary and devoted man, one who, with all faithfulness, according to his ability, discharged his duties. But not holding the position, it could hardly be expected that he should exercise the influence of a pastor. Matters in the church, therefore, soon got into a very bad way. Many grew lukewarm—some were careless, and some fell into the snare of the devil, and were ex-

cluded. A preacher by the name of Lobdell led away a few, while the church was weakened still more by the emigration of many members to the West. Added to these evils, they began to find fault with Dea. Randall. Having in consequence of their religious declension very little sympathy with that godly man, they complained that they were not edified by the improvement of his gifts, and instead of listening to his instructions and exhortations, instituted the practice of having sermons read on the Sabbath.

But now another trouble arose. It was in the time of the last war with England in 1812. Some of the members joined the "Washington Benevolent Society," [a political organization got up to subserve the ends of the Federalists.] The matter was carried into the church, and, amid much excitement, hard words were spoken, and strong ground taken. Some were for turning every Federalist out of the church: but after talking the subject over, and allowing time for their tempers to cool, the matter was adjusted much to their general satisfaction.

The church, in 1814, made an effort to obtain a pastor, which was not successful; and things went on very much as before, till 1817, when they secured the services of Sedgwick Rice, a licenciate from Connecticut, who was with them 2 years—receiving a salary of \$100 a year.

During Mr. Rice's pastorate, the subject of building a meeting-house in the village was agitated; but nothing was definitely decided upon it. After he left, the meetings under the lead of Deacons Randall and Moon were still kept up till in November, 1821, they secured the services of Bro. Leman Andrews. The church gave him a call May 4, 1822, and he was ordained by a council composed of the churches of Mt. Holly, Ludlow, Chester, Brandon, Cornwall, Whiting, Middletown and Poulney, on the 19th of June following. He continued with the church about three years.

Another year of destitution followed—when, in May, 1826, Gibbon Williams came to preach. The church gave him a call on the following July; but he did not accept it in time to be ordained before the 23d of May, 1827. He remained with them about two years in all. The present Baptist meeting-house was built while he was with them, at an expense of \$870. The subscription paper is dated March 31, '27, and the house was completed early in December of the same year. [It was built by con-

tract, by Capt. Simon Cook, who met with no inconsiderable loss in the operation.]

Soon after the house was opened, elder Williams left, when they were again two years without a pastor. There were, however, during this time, important accessions to the church.

Elder F. Page, the next pastor, commenced his ministry in 1830. July 4, of the same year, 7 members were dismissed to join the new church just formed on the hill. Under this pastor a revival so extensive commenced in '31 that 44 were baptized and brought into the church. At about the end of four years, having asked a dismissal, he was dismissed.

Aug. 31, 1834, Dea. Randall makes his last record as church clerk, and there is no record from that time to Oct. 1, 1835. And the probability is, that during this time there was no pastor and no meetings, as Deacon Randall was unable to take the lead.

Four years of vacancy followed the dismissal of Elder Page, with only now and then a supply. In August, 1838, Elder Leland Huntley came and labored a year: 19 baptisms were the fruits. He was succeeded by J. H. Sherwin, who continued about 2 years. Then, for another year, Prof. David Hascall followed. Nothing of interest occurred in these years.

In the winter or spring of 1843, Elder Joseph Packer became pastor of the church, and ministered to it a little over a year—27 were baptized and added to the church during this time. Following Elder Packer, Elder Constantine preached a short time in '44. R. Myers was pastor in '46 and '47. Feb. 21, '47, he baptized 15 candidates. The 3d of April following he was dismissed. Before obtaining another pastor, the church repaired their house of worship at an expense of \$600. At this time they were destitute about a year.

After the refitting of the house, Elder Page again preached a year or two, and was followed by Elder E. H. Smith for a year.

Mr. Elliot having brought down the history of the church to the commencement of the period of his own pastorate, makes the following comments:

"From the close of the labors of Elder Green, in 1807, to the present time, a period of 48 years, there have been 14 ministerial settlements, and the aggregate of the whole service performed by the 14, as near as can be ascertained, is about 25 years—less than two years each—leaving the church destitute of a pastor nearly half the time. Now it is perfectly evi-

dent that such a policy as this is not calculated to build up a strong and efficient church. I am not surprised that the church has made so little real progress in the last half century of its existence. I am more surprised that it has an existence at all, after passing through so many changes. I cannot resist the impression, that Deacons Randall and Moon were men of superior minds, and well calculated to watch over the affairs of a church, when destitute of a pastor. It is evident, too, that God has exercised a fostering care over the church. He has spared it to be a light to the world for three-fourths of a century, and many precious souls have been truly saved through its instrumentality. Shall it continue to be a blessing to this community? This, under God, depends in a great measure upon us. If we are faithful to the truth committed to us, we may be the means of perpetuating this holy influence to help those who may come after us."

Rev. Simeon L. Elliott, on whose discourse I have thus far depended for the history of the church, commenced preaching in Wallingford Aug. 10, 1851, and was ordained on the 19th of November following. His ministry continued about five years and a half, the results of which were not so much to be seen in the number of conversions and increase of the church, as in the gathering up of the fragments that remained after such a miscellaneous ministry, and so many years of vacancy; and of restoring the church again to gospel order and discipline. In this direction he accomplished much; and had it been according to the ordinations of Providence that he should have remained with them, I doubt not that the church would have ultimately regained much of its former prosperity. But God ordered it otherwise, and he left them much to the regret, as the writer had occasion to know, both of the most devoted members of the church, and the community in general.

What further remains to be narrated of the history of this beloved brother will be found in the following beautiful tribute from "The Watchman and Reflector:"

"ANOTHER LABORER FALLEN."

"Died in Wallingford, Vt., Oct. 21, 1865, Rev. Simeon L. Elliott, aged 48 years.

"At the decease of a faithful watchman on the walls of Zion, it seems fitting that a brief notice, at least, of his character and labors should be given to the public. Brother E. was born in Groton, N. H., and studied for the ministry, and graduated at "The New Hampton Literary and Theological Institu-

tion." After preaching a brief period at Washington, N. H., he removed to Wallingford, Vt., where he was publicly ordained to the work of the ministry. He labored here for several years with much acceptance and usefulness. But, at the earnest request of his brethren, at length resigned his pastorate to enter on an agency in behalf of the New Hampton Institution, then removed to Fairfax. After the conclusion of his services in this behalf, he accepted the call of the Baptist church in Meriden, N. H., and closed his labors there in December last. Removing again to Wallingford, he preached the gospel as he had opportunity; but declining health forbade his assuming again the pastoral office.

"As a Christian, brother E. was marked most conspicuously by a conscientious discharge of duty. He possessed, to a remarkable degree, an unwavering confidence in God, and in the safety and happiness of always obeying Him. He seldom spoke of his own religious exercises, even to his most intimate friends; but presented before them the continual example of a conscientious, upright, devout, God-fearing man. As a preacher he was distinguished for clearness of statement, strength and simplicity of argument, and directness and pungency of appeal and exhortation. It was his great delight to preach Christ and Him crucified; and God gave him a goodly number of souls as seals of his ministry, and stars in the crown of his rejoicing.

"In the Councils of his brethren, in respect to the affairs of the denomination, he was calm considerate and judicious accustomed to take large views of things, and to look far forward to distant and more remote, as well as near and immediate results. One who knew him well, and was intimately associated with him for 25 years, can testify to the purity of his character, and the constant conscientiousness of his counsels and labors. He was a man to be confided in and trusted. The nature of his sickness deprived his friends of his dying testimony. They needed it not—his whole character gave abundant evidence that he finished his course with joy.—His funeral sermon was preached by Rev. F. H. Archibald, from Matt. 13. 43 'Then shall the righteous shine forth as the sun, in the kingdom of their father.'"

Mr. Elliott married Miss Sarah E. Coles of Claremont, N. H., who shared equally with him in the affections and regards of the people of Wallingford. She is now the wife of Dea Woodbury, a most esteemed and efficient officer in the Baptist church in North Springfield, Vt.

I have thus given the history of this church, and the progress it has made under its different pastors. But there are other facts which are not without their interest, which demand a brief notice.

Of the Baptist churches in the State only 15 were organized before 1780. Most, if not all

of these, with the exception of this church, have since been newly organized or disbanded. This church, then, is among the very oldest in the State, connected with this denomination. It has had the following ecclesiastical connections. It first united with the Shaftsbury Association, but in what year is not known. From this it was dismissed in 1789, and united with the Vermont, which met in Wallingford in 1790. In 1808 the church voted to withdraw from this Association, and did not join any other for 16 years, when it connected itself with the Manchester, with which it remained till the Association disbanded in 1828 or 9.—From that time it remained unassociated till 1838, when it went back to the old Vermont, where it has remained.

The salary and manner of paying it in the early times, also, affords matter for a pleasant record. In 1797, Elder Green being pastor, "The church agreed to help him on his farm, when he *needed*, to pay his salary, and to meet at the close of the year to see if each had paid his full proportion. Two years later, in 1799, they voted to give him 40 dollars salary, to be paid in cattle or grain, and *averaged* on the church, according to their several ability. The next year, 1800, they agreed to give him £ 17, 17s. salary, which would be about \$ 60. In 1801 they agreed to raise one penny on the pound, on their church list; and for the two succeeding years the same assessment was voted. In 1805 he was allowed \$ 60. This was when the church numbered about 200, and his pastoral duties employed all or nearly all his time. It was, therefore, insufficient for his support, and he asked a dismissal. On this the church met and agreed to pay up arrearages, and raise a salary of \$ 100 per year in future, and assist him one day in winter to get up his wood. The church not coming up to this agreement, Elder Green left.

Another fact of interest is, that for a considerable period in its early history, the poor of the church were supported by a tax on the members, according to their ability.

It will also interest the present generation to know that this church was very slow to come into the custom so common at the present day of allowing persons without piety, and often without morality, to take the lead in the service of praise. For 36 years the singing was conducted only by some member of the church. Dea. Joseph Randall was its first and only precentor during that time. But in 1816 the church passed a vote "to allow persons not

members of the church to take the lead, in the absence of Dea. Randall"—and the door thus opened to the ingress of non-professors to that office, has remained open ever since.

This church, also, in its early history, acted on the principle of equalizing among its members all the church expenses; and, to make it sure that all did their part, the church was made the judge of each one's ability.

I have no further information respecting this church that would be of particular interest.—The number of its members in 1855 was 73.

I give the names of the officers of the church, with the time of their election: Dea. Ebenezer Murray, Feb. 10, 1780; Dea. Joseph Randall, April, 1780; Dea. Colborn Preston, June 20, 1792; Dea. Sanford Moon, May, 1803; Dea. John Button, Jr., March 1, 1834.

The following have also been deacons of the church, but of the date of their election I have no information: Deas. Eleazer Mighells, John Moon, Thomas York.

The church has also had 4 pastors since Mr. Elliott closed his ministry. Rev. Edwin M. Haynes, ordained July, 1858—dismissed July, 1859. Mr. Haynes was subsequently chaplain of the 10th Vt. regiment in the war of the rebellion—is now the pastor of the Baptist church in Palmer, Mass. Rev. Edward Conover was installed Nov. 6, 1859—dismissed April 1, '63. Rev. James W. Grant commenced to preach in June, '63, and left Nov. 20, '64. Rev. Robert G. Johnson began his labors July 12, '65, and closed them May 4, '67.

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.

There is no record of the organization of this church. We know not when it was formed—who were its earliest members, nor what Council constituted it. Thompson, in his Gazetteer of Vermont, says "it was organized about the year 1802, when they settled the Rev. Benjamin Osborn"; but it evidently had existed a number of years before Mr. Osborn was installed. Dea. Mosely Hall united with it in 1798, and he informed me that it had been in existence 7 or 8 years at that time. On this declaration I put down 1790 in the new church records as the time of its organization. But he subsequently informed me that there was no Congregational church in town, until after Deacon Abraham Jackson's death. In order to ascertain if this was so, I applied to Mrs. Chatterton, who assured me that Dea. Hall was correct—and that she had reason to recollect its organization, as her father was elected its first deacon. Now Deacon Jackson died Sept. 18, 1791. If,

therefore, the concurrent testimony of Deacon Hall and Mrs. Chatterton is to be received, we shall not assign an earlier date to the organization of the church than 1792.

But the history of the organization of the church is not only lost in oblivion, but the name of not a single minister who preached to it in the first years of its existence, has come down to us, even in tradition: nor have we any account of a meeting held for prayer, or business, or for any other purpose. Without impropriety, therefore, may we not, in giving a history of the church, commence with the installation of its first pastor?

REV. BENJAMIN OSBORN,

The first pastor of the church, was installed over it Nov. 10, 1802. The sermon on the occasion was preached by the Rev. Heman Ball, who was at that time pastor of the church at Rutland. The text was from the Epistle to the Col. 1. 7. "As ye, also, learned of Epaphras, our dear fellow-servant, who is for you a faithful minister of Christ." This discourse—and not without reason—was deemed worthy of publication. It was printed at Rutland by Stephen Hodgman, and I have a copy before me.

The first settlement of Mr. Osborn was over the church in Tinmouth, a neighboring town, Sept. 25, 1780. From this, after a pastorate of a little over 7 years, he had been dismissed, Oct. 11, 1787. He was, however, subsequently invited by that people to return and resume his ministry among them. This will explain the following extract from the sermon of Mr. Ball, from which we learn the high estimation in which he was held at the time of his settlement:

"BRETHREN AND FRIENDS: We take part with you in the religious joys of this day. You this day receive an ascension gift of our Divine Redeemer. You this day have a pastor set over you in the Lord—one who may go in and out before you; may lead you in the paths of knowledge; may bear unto you the messages of grace, and break unto you the bread of life. He is no stranger: he is not a doubtful character. Most of you have had long acquaintance with him. You have witnessed his prudence, his patience, his meekness. You have had opportunity to be acquainted with his abilities, his learning, and his knowledge in the Scriptures. You are acquainted with his reputed piety and soundness of doctrine. When, a few years since, his pastoral relation with the people of a neighboring town was dissolved, no objection was found to lie either against his Christian or ministerial character; and he was unanimously recommended by the Reverend Council there convened, to the service of the

churches, wherever God, in his providence, might call him. He still held a high place in the affections of a large portion of that people. They have often requested him to preach. He has occasionally preached among them to acceptance. The great unanimity with which they have requested him to resume stately his labors among them, is both to his praise and theirs. For a time his mind was held in suspense. He naturally had a regard for the people among whom he began his youthful ministry; and among them he had spent many of his days. Your entire unanimity, your professed friendship, your urgent request, weighed much in his mind. At length the scale preponderated in your favor. He has come to the conclusion to take his residence among you. In this conclusion we hope and trust he was guided by the Divine Spirit. May this event prove in the issue to be for your everlasting good."

To this extract nothing need be added to show the high estimation in which Mr. Osborn was held. Nor have we reason to believe that he was subsequently regarded with less affection and esteem.

Of the circumstances and early life of Mr. Osborn I have been able to gather nothing. While in Tinmouth he married the daughter of Hon. Thomas Porter, a distinguished jurist and eminent citizen of that day, and became the earliest instructor of his brother-in-law, Ebenezer Porter—afterward a much esteemed professor in the Andover Theological Seminary. Where he resided, or what was his occupation from 1787, the time at which he ceased to minister to the church in Tinmouth, till 1802, when he was settled at Wallingford, I have been unable to learn. He was probably employed in preparatory studies for the composition of his metaphysical treatise, "Truth Displayed," which he considered the great work of his life.

Mr. Osborn preached to the church and society in Wallingford for nearly 16 years, when, in consequence of his failing health, the services of another pastor seemed to be demanded. In these circumstances, with the consent of Mr. Osborn, the church extended a call to Rev. Eli Meeker, and invited a council for his settlement. This Council convened on the 6th of July, 1818; but finding, as they came together, that there was some division in the minds of the people, whether Mr. Osborn should be retained as senior pastor, or dismissed, they thought it best to adjourn before making their decision, till the following morning. During the night the question was decided for them by the great Head of the Church, Who removed Mr. Osborn—taking him, as we trust, to a higher service.

It appears from all I can learn of Mr. Osborn, that he was a well educated and highly gifted man; and that his ministry was attended with considerable success. Mrs. Chatterton, on a certain occasion, summed up his character in the presence of the writer, nearly as follows: "He was a very learned man," said Mrs. C., "yet exhibited no affectation of learning in his preaching. In that he was always simple and earnest, and never soared in it above the heads of his people. To hear him talk was like hearing one read from a well-written book. He always made an impression in favor of religion. I used to wish that I could be as good as he was, but thought I never could be."

REV. ELI MEEKER,

The successor of Mr. Osborn, was ordained over the church July 7, 1818. His ministry was a brief one, terminating some time during the succeeding year.

REV. ELI S. HUNTER

Succeeded Mr. Meeker; but the precise time of the commencement of his ministry is not known. He probably ministered to the church about 5 years. He was dismissed on account of pecuniary embarrassment, arising from inadequate support, April 26, 1825.

The records of the church had been kept in a very loose manner, and Mr. Hunter, when about leaving, told Dea. Moseley Hall if he would let him take them, he would put them in order, and get a book and copy them into it. He took the records; but nothing was afterwards seen of Mr. Hunter, or the church records he had taken with him. He was a man of considerable ability. Of his ministerial life, after he left Wallingford, I have no information.

REV. TIMOTHY M. HOPKINS

Was the next minister. Of Mr. Hopkins the church records make no mention.

Rev. Aldace Walker, D. D., now ministering to the church in Wallingford, furnishes the following: "Rev. Timothy M. Hopkins was born in Pittsford, July 8, 1800; had slight opportunities for early education—studied theology with his brother, Rev. Josiah Hopkins, D. D., of New Haven, Vt.—was licensed to preach by the Addison Association in the autumn of 1827—ordained without charge by the same Association in 1828; came to Wallingford July 5, 1828, and closed his labors in the spring of 1830. These facts I gather from a letter received from him, dated at Geneva, N. Y., July 16, 1868. In this letter he says, 'We continued to meet for a time in the Old Church, as it

was called, which stood about a mile south of the village; but soon removed to the village, occupying the Baptist church, which had just been completed, and which that denomination, then without a minister, kindly offered to the Congregational church."

"During the summer and autumn of 1829 the Congregational church and society erected a church, and in the beginning of the following winter it was dedicated. Rev. Charles Walker, D. D., then of Rutland, preached the dedicatory sermon. My labors with them closed the following spring."

In this letter Mr. Hopkins says of Rev. Eli S. Hunter, his predecessor in the ministry at Wallingford, that "He removed to Middlebury (now Wyoming), N. Y., where he labored several years. Afterwards he was connected with the American Colonization Society, and finally removed to Milwaukee, Wis., where he died."

Mr. Hopkins subsequently preached at Racine, Wis., where he was instrumental in organizing a church. He made his home afterwards in Geneva, N. Y.

REV. STEPHEN MARTINDALE

Was from Dorset, and was brought into the ministry through the influence of Dr. Jackson. His first settlement was at Tinmouth, Jan. 6, 1819, where he remained till Feb. 6, '32. He commenced to preach in Wallingford a little more than a month prior to his dismissal from Tinmouth. He did not wish to be installed at first; and never was installed afterwards. His connection with the church was that of acting pastor, which relation he continued to hold till his death, which occurred March 8, 1847.

In Mr. Martindale were united many of the elements which constitute the efficient minister. He had an engaging personal appearance, a good voice—great flow of language, and an earnest and impressive manner. His piety was, moreover, undoubted, and his judgment of a kind that led him to divide the Word to his people according to their needs. Under his charge the church had many additions, but was not favored with any general revival. It was his lot to have an appreciating people, and to find his grave among them. A handsome monument, erected by his parish, marks the spot in the village cemetery where he is laid. Mrs. M., who was Dianthe Kent of Dorset, survived him a few years—the last three or four of which she spent with her son-in-law, Isaac Munson Hill, in Beloit, Wisconsin. A year

or so after her decease, her remains were brought to Wallingford, where they now rest beside those of her husband. Mr. Hill, also, who was long the occupant of the hillside farm, and with whom and his family, the writer and many of the citizens of the valley had pleasant associations, has since passed from the cares and turmoil of life. Thus, one by one, the forms endeared to us pass from our view.

Soon after Mr. Martindale's settlement a branch-church, as it was called, was formed on the Hill. A large number in that part of the town had embraced religion, in the extensive revival under Mr. Hopkins, and it was thought both proper and expedient, as the distance from the village was so great, that they should be allowed the services of the pastor a portion of the time. This arrangement accordingly was entered into and continued till the year 1856, when, owing to the great change that had taken place in the circumstances of the society, it was thought best that service should be held in the village, without interruption. No regular service, therefore, since that time, has been held on the Hill, on the Sabbath.

In calling this a branch-church, I have used the language commonly employed in speaking of it. It must not be understood, however, that it was any organization separate from the one in the village. It was all *one* church, and there was no separation of one portion from the other, except in the division of their privileges—or, in other words, the matter was merely an arrangement for the better accommodation of the members on the Hill, and which, on account of their circumstances, was thought to be due to them.

During Mr. Martindale's ministry the Sabbath services were held on the Hill once a month. Subsequent to 1849, till the arrangement was terminated, four Sabbaths in the year were devoted to that part of the church. The meetings were held in a house built on a union principle, which was occupied in succession by Baptists, Methodists and Congregationalists, and who continued to live and worship together in excellent harmony. This part of the church had their communion seasons and one of the church officers. Elias Kent was its first and only deacon. He was the father of our excellent citizen, Elias Wheaton Kent, and was a man who, by the example of his Christian life, was accustomed to show daily

"to all around,

What a dear Saviour he had found,"

and who did much to promote the agreement

and harmony of society on the Hill, and wherever his influence was felt.

REV. WILLIAM MITCHELL,

Who followed Mr. Martindale, commenced his labors Aug. 8, 1847, and closed them sometime in the spring of 1852.

Mr. Mitchell graduated at Yale College in 1818, and at Andover Theological Seminary in 1821. He was ordained at Newton, Ct., in '24, in which parish he remained till '31. He was pastor of the church in Rutland, Vt., from '33 to '47; when, being released, he came to Wallingford to be acting pastor. Leaving Wallingford in 1852, he became agent of the American Colonization Society. The last years of his life he spent at Corpus Christi, in Texas, where he died of yellow fever in September, 1867.*

H. H. SAUNDERSON

Commenced his ministerial labors on the first Sabbath in May, 1853, and closed them the first Sabbath in May, 1862.

All that the present writer can say of Mr. S. is, that he looks back with feelings of most kindly regard upon the church and people, for their patience and forbearance during the nine years of his ministry—that he has the consciousness of having sought to do for them what he could, and still rejoices in every token of God's goodness and mercy towards them.

REV. ALDACE WALKER, D. D.,

The present acting pastor of the church, immediately followed Mr. Saunderson. Dr. Walker graduated at Dartmouth College in 1837, and at Andover Theological Seminary in 1840. He was ordained Dec. 30, 1840, over the church and society at West Rutland, to which he continued to minister, with much success, for nearly 22 years; when a change being rendered necessary on account of his health, he reluctantly requested to be released from his pastoral relation, and accepted the invitation to take charge of the church in Wallingford, where he has since labored with much success, and greatly to their acceptance.

Such is an imperfect account of this church.

* Mr. Mitchell wrote to A. H. Quint, under date of Corpus Christi, Texas, June 19, 1867—I was employed from 2 to 3 years as Agent of the Colonization Society in Vermont, New York and New Jersey. Since that time I have been in Corpus Christi, where I have been preaching as stated supply, and where I gathered a small congregation, and succeeded in building a small church—both congregation and house lost in the war. I still reside at Corpus Christi, and am officiating as stated supply to a little Presbyterian church and congregation.

Since the installation of Mr. Osborn, it has never been without preaching, except for brief periods. It has embraced among its members many of the most influential citizens, and has been an instrumentality for the accomplishment of great good.

It has had five officers elected in the following order: Deacons Nathaniel Ives, Moselcy Hall, Elias Kent, Gaylard H. Post and Joel Grover, M. D.

CONTINUATION OF HISTORY OF WALLINGFORD CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.

BY REV. ALDACE WALKER.

Rev. Mr. Saunderson's labors closed 1st Sabbath in May, 1862. Rev. Aldace Walker entered upon his ministry, as stated supply in June of the same year, and was installed as pastor of the Church and Society Mar. 10th, 1869. During his ministry up to the present time, (Aug. 1871,) 82 persons have been received to the Church, 20 have been dismissed to unite with other Churches, one has been excommunicated and 16 of the membership have died. Joel Grover, M. D., was chosen Deacon of the Church, Jan. 3d, 1863. Dea. G. H. Post, who had been Deacon of the Church for 22 years, was dismissed in March 1870, to unite with the Congregational Church in Laclede, Missouri. The Sabbath School now includes a large share of the Congregation, numbering in all about 150, with a large library.

CATHOLIC CHURCH IN WALLINGFORD.

The Catholics who live in or about Wallingford are few in number, viz.: between 30 and 40 families. They however deserve as much credit as any Congregation in the State, on account of their extraordinary liberality in contributing towards the erection of their Church. This building is made of stone, quarried near the village, and is one of the finest in the State for its size. It was built from drawings made by P. C. Kelley, the architect of the Church of West Rutland, St. Albans, East Rutland and the Cathedral of Burlington. The Catholics of Wallingford owe it to the energy of Rev. Chas. Boylan that they possess such a fine building. It was blest on the 2d of Sept. 1866, under the title of St. Patrick. The Catholics of Wallingford are visited by Rev. T. W. Gaffney, who resides in East Dorset.

L. DE GOESBRIAND.

BP. OF BURLINGTON.

SKETCH OF WALLINGFORD CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION, HELD OCT. 16th, 1873.

BY REV. H. H. SAUNDERSON.

The Centennial of the settlement of Wallingford, held since the above history was written was a most interesting occasion and was participated in not only by the inhabitants of the township but by a very large concourse of people from other towns. The programme combined a fair of the Otter Creek Valley Association, for the purpose of exhibiting the progress of a century in agricultural and mechanic arts in connection with the celebration of the historic events which have transpired since its settlement. The Fair was held on the 15th of October, 1873 and was followed by the Centennial the next day.

At 10 o'clock A. M., on the 15th, a procession was formed on the common in front of the hotel which marched to Franklin Square under the conduct of the marshals and officers, preceded by the East Wallingford Band, where being called to order by the President, Col. Dyer Townsend, a brief prayer was offered by Rev. H. H. Saunderson, when Rev. Aldace Walker, D. D., was introduced as the first speaker, who announced as his subject, "The changes of a Century," and delivered a brief, though most appropriate and interesting address which was well received by the large numbers assembled.

After the address of Mr. Walker, Mr. Joseph Haskins, an aged veteran of ninety-four, who was born in Hollis, N. H., but who had resided in East Wallingford for many years, was invited upon the platform and sung an old masonic song entitled "King Solomon" with wonderful force and vigor. The audience cheered him enthusiastically; after which the President announced that the articles in "Floral and Centennial Halls" were open for exhibition, and the remainder of the forenoon was spent in examination of the rare and beautiful collections which the ladies and citizens had brought together.

During the intermission many hearts were saddened by the intelligence that just after leaving the platform and before reaching his place of entertainment the venerable Mr. Haskins had died very suddenly, as he had sat down to rest himself near the side walk on the way.

At two o'clock in the afternoon an eloquent address on "The Progress of Agriculture,"

was delivered by Rev. Edwin M. Haynes; which was followed by an address by Joel C. Baker, Esq., of Rutland, on "The life and public services of Matthew Lyon," who for a time had been a citizen of Wallingford.

The evening was passed in pleasant seasons of social communion and in listening to a very fine out of door concert by the East Wallingford Band.

The following account of the second day's proceedings is from the Rutland Daily Globe.

The second day of the annual fair and one hundredth anniversary of the settlement of Wallingford was a splendid success, and did credit to all who participated therein. A fine day like the preceding, as far as the weather was concerned, and a large addition to the numbers in attendance, was the happy result. It was estimated by some that no less than five thousand people were on the ground during the day. The exercises were of a highly interesting nature, and were conducted in the best manner possible. We have never seen a large gathering of the kind where everything seemed to be so quiet and orderly in management and in the general behavior of the crowd as was the case in Wallingford during the two days just past. Not a person was intoxicated, no fights nor rows of any sort occurred to mar the general enjoyment of the affair, and a fine company of people made up the crowd upon each day. The people of Wallingford are therefore to be congratulated upon this fact, most heartily, and also that this third annual fair has been the most successful of any that has yet been given by them. Those who opposed its inception at the outset cannot fail to acknowledge this and admit that there is abundant enterprise in town for an affair that does honor to its managers and originators.

THE PROCESSION.

At ten o'clock a procession was formed in front of the Wallingford Hotel in the following order:

Marshals of the Day.
 East Wallingford Cornet Band.
 St. Patrick's Hibernian Benevolent Society.
 R. A. J's.
 Citizens on Foot.
 Citizens in Carriages.

This procession was decidedly interesting and comprised about fifty carriages. The R. A. J's lent much amusement to the large

crowd that had assembled to witness the procession, by their laughable and grotesque dress and general make-up. The boys performed their parts well and were heartily appreciated. An old fashioned vehicle drawn by an antediluvian horse was made the receptacle of the burlesque representatives of the Rutland papers, who were dressed in a decidedly new reportorial outfit, which created much merriment.

On arriving at the grounds the assembled multitude was called to order by the president, who called upon Rev. Aldace Walker, D. D., of Wallingford, to offer

PRAYER.

Almighty Father, we thank Thee that we are permitted to assemble here to-day under so favorable auspices and on this interesting occasion; that we are permitted in this pleasing manner to commemorate the anniversary of our beloved town. We bless Thee that Thou hast cared for us as a town during all these hundred years; that Thou cared for those who dwelt in ancient times upon these hillsides and in these valleys. We thank Thee that those men were fitted so well for the work assigned them; for what they did for social, religious and educational interests here; that they established law and order throughout the state; and as our attention is called to-day to the deeds of those men, may Thy good spirit guide those who may speak and those who may listen to them. And as we honor those who founded our institutions, our praises will ever be given to Thee Amen.

The President then introduced the Rev. H. H. Saunderson of Charlestown, N. H., who delivered the historical address.

This address, which comprised the principal facts which have been given already in the history, occupied about an hour and a half in its delivery and closed with the following appropriate tribute to the people of Wallingford.

"Wallingford is a true Vermont town in this, that it has always been on the side of liberty. The period of its settlement was one in which the elements were surcharged with contention. It was just preceding the war of the revolution. And it was one in which the liberties of Vermont (not Vermont then, but the New Hampshire grants) as well as those of the nation, were at stake. Its territory was claimed by the two rival states, New York and

New-Hampshire, with neither of which the inhabitants were willing to consort. But the patriots of the Green mountains were equal to the situation and though, during the period of strife ante-dating their existence as a state, they were in many narrow and stormy straits, yet the star that never sets at last beamed out for them with a serene yet refulgent light. You are familiar with the names of the champions of human rights and civil liberty who brought this about. The names of Chittenden and of Allen and Warner are to you as household words. And with these men in spirit were the Jacksons and Iveses and Bradleys, and generally the early settlers of our town. They were all men, to use the expression of Mrs. Benjamin Bradley, "who were for God, for liberty, and the independence of the New-Hampshire grants." And the spirit of these early settlers, exhibited in their three-fold contest, is the spirit which the people have ever continued to manifest; it is the spirit which burns now in the bosoms of their descendants. I have no time to go over all our past history and show what Wallingford has always been in this regard, but I wish to speak, at the close of this address, of events which we all remember, and which, I trust, we never shall forget, which transpired in the great contest through which we as a nation have but recently passed.

When it became evident that there must be war, in defence of our government, the position of Wallingford was not for a moment doubtful. To the call that went forth for defenders of the nation, she gave a most hearty response. She gave not of her poorest but her best. She sent forth the noblest of her young men, for they would go. And thank God there was no hand interposed to keep them back; that those bound to them even by the closest ties were ready to let them go; that with love of country, mounting above every other feeling, fathers and mothers gave up their sons to whatever God might have in store for them in the terrible conflicts. O! they were noble boys, and a noble example have they left. We will not, and the generations to come must not, forget them. Some of them returned, and we thank heaven for their spared lives, and we trust that it is the prayer of all that they may long live to enjoy the privileges and blessings their hands have helped to win.

Others came not back, but were among the

"Brave who sunk to rest
With all their country's wishes blest."

But there are living compatriots who will speak of them and do them the justice that my poor tongue would in vain essay.

And now Mr. President and fellow citizens I must bring these remarks to a close; and in doing so I will say that the day is afar off when there will be another gathering of this kind. We shall not see it; and the names of few of us may on that occasion be on human lips. But let us not regret this for it is the common lot. It is the ordination of heaven, and there is doubtless wisdom in it, that oblivion shall throw its veil over the names of the largest number, and yet all that has been valuable in their lives may still live. They are not, therefore, lost, but if they have been right will continue to bless succeeding generations. You remember the lines of the poet:

Need I be missed if another succeed me,
Reaping the fields which in spring I have sown;
Who plowed or sowed is not missed by the harvester,
But he's remembered by what he has done.

Let us store up this lesson. Our names may perish so that they may be no more heard, but in our influences we shall not die. Let us then be sure to have them such as that they will bless those who shall come after us, so that in the return of another century though our names may not be heard here we may still be represented in the good we have done."

The address of Mr. Saunderson closed the forenoon's proceedings.

The exercise of the afternoon was an address by Henry Clark of Rutland, who spoke upon the "Batcheller Manufactures," after which Hon. D. E. Nicholson of Rutland, addressed the Assembly, followed by Henry Hall of Rutland, who spoke upon the Lydius titles.

Rev. Dr. Walker then made a few remarks relative to the absence of his son, Col. A. F. Walker of Rutland, who had been announced to speak but had excused himself upon the plea that the time would be sufficiently taken up by others, and important business needed his attention at Rutland. Dr. Walker then read the following interesting letter from Hon. Daniel Roberts of Burlington, excusing himself from being present:

BURLINGTON, OCT. 14, 1873.

Rev. Aldace Walker:

MY DEAR SIR—I have hoped until the last, that I might be able to be present, with my old neighbors and townsmen, to join in celebrating the hundredth year of the history of Wallingford, my birth place, but now find it quite impracticable to do so. My memory reaches back over more than half that period, and links my life in association with the men who first let the sunlight into the forests of that goodly town; but who, long since, have rested from their labors. And of the boys of my boyhood—how many have gone to sleep in the quiet churchyard, the "God's acre" of the village plot; how many have been scattered like winged flower-seeds to take root and grow and ripen in far distant longitudes; while of the few that are left, and who will join in your festival greetings, you will see men hoary-headed or bald with age, but, I trust, not sad and heavy hearted, nor overburdened with cares or griefs, and, least of all, with blameful ills. May the good Lord be very good to all these friends of my early days, and help you all to keep in the ways of quietness and peace, and of a good conscience.

Wishing you all a merry time and a good time, I send you all kindly greetings, and, in memory of "Auld Lang Syne," am

Yours, very truly,

DANIEL ROBERTS.

Dr. Walker than gave, as an addition to the church history given by Mr. Saunderson, an interesting account of the building and organizing of the Catholic church in that time by the Irish residents, speaking in terms of commendation for the enterprise shown by these citizens in religious matters and their general thrift as farmers.

Maj. N. P. Rounds, marshal of the fair, was then called forward and said, words could not express the feelings of his heart at the close of this successful exhibition. He would merely thank those who had attended and encouraged the fair and wish them a safe return to their homes, "and," said the Major, "may a million come after you."

This closed the exercises of the day.

The satisfaction of the people of Wallingford with the results of the Centennial may be inferred from the following from The Rutland Daily Globe, of Oct. 18th, 1873.

Every one is congratulating every other one on the splendid success of the centennial celebration and the fair. There were no accidents and nothing to mar the pleasantness of the occasion. The order maintained on the ground as well as the financial results are in a large measure due to the quiet and unostentatious, yet persevering work of one man whose name has not been mentioned in this connection. That is Joseph Randall, the general superintendent of the grounds. He has devoted his time and labored earnestly to have everything taken care of, and now rejoices that all is done, every bill paid, and over 4,000 feet of boards paid for and safely housed for the next centennial and the next fair.

DANIEL ROBERTS. Born at Wallingford, Vt., May 25th, 1811. Graduated at Middlebury College 1829. Studied law with Hon. Harvey Button at Wallingford, and was admitted to the bar in Rutland Co., at Sept. Term, 1832. Went West, and practised law for a time at Jacksonville Ill., with Murray Mc'Connell.

Returned to Vermont in 1835, and in the Spring of 1836 settled in Manchester Vt., taking the office of the Hon. Milo L. Bennett, and there remained in practice until the Fall of 1855, when he formed a partnership with Hon. L. E. Chittenden at Burlington Vt., and in the Spring of 1856 moved his family to Burlington, where he has since remained in the practice of his profession. Was elected Bank Commissioner in 1863 and held the office two years. Special agent of the U. S. Treasury department in 1865. States Attorney of Chittenden County in 1868-9. Was married to Caroline D. Martindale, daughter of Rev. Stephen Martindale of Wallingford, July 16th, 1837—has two daughters and two sons. His father, Daniel Roberts, was born at Watertown Conn., May 26th, 1773; Emigrated to Wallingford; was by trade a clothier; died in Manchester, Aug. 25th, 1852 and there buried. His mother, Almira (Bishop) Roberts was born at Litchfield, Conn., Oct. 4th, 1781; died June 25th, 1865. His grandfather, Ephraim Roberts, a soldier of the Revolution, died about 1775. His paternal grandmother was Phebe Clark, of a Connecticut family, (1876).

ALMA BALLOU,

Born at Wallingford, July 9th, 1825; died of

consumption, Feb. 8th, 1848. She left several poetical Mss. from which we select.

MY OWN GREEN MOUNTAIN HOME.

They tell me of the sunny South,
Its fruits and fragrant flowers,
And they laud its soft and balmy air,
And its ever verdant bowers,
And they bid me seek its genial clime,
And mid its beauties roam;
But the dearest spot on earth to me,
Is my Green Mountain Home.

But oft they speak of a country fair,
Where sin is all unknown,
Where never a tear of sorrow falls,
And death can never come;
Then fare thee well my native land,
And the dear ones whom I love,
I leave with joy my mountain home,
For that bright land above.

SUNLIGHT ON THE MOUNTAINS.

INSCRIBED TO THE LOVED ONES OF MY NATIVE STATE.

BY SUSAN S. BUTTON.

Sunlight's on the mountains, shadow in the vale,
And the gushing fountains trill a joyous tale—
Rivers onward rolling o'er a stony bed,
Time's swift minutes tolling, toll as for the dead.
Hark! the birds are singing, "Farewell to the day!"
Sweetest echoes ringing, answer every lay;
While the streamlets flowing, fading leaves enfold,
Where the elms are growing, ivy twined and old.
O'er the rocks are hanging swaying bush and vine,
Mowers' scythes are clanging, grassy blades entwine,
For they're swift descending for a wintry store,
And the farmer tending, turns them o'er and o'er.
Autumn's hues are blended with the evergreen
Which the young leaves tended, in their glittering
sheen,
While again the mountains, tinged with glorious
light,
Echo forth the fountain's tread from every height.
Oh my soul is dreaming of my childhood's days,
When the sunlight gleaming, its lingering rays,
Watched upon the mountain, gazing with delight,
Listening to the fountain, musical and bright.
The glorious mountain! how I love it,
Ah! who Italian skies would covet,
While gazing on the sunlit mountain,
And listening to the gushing fountain,
And streams from lofty hills descending
Enchanting with their wondrous singing,
Entrancing with the joyous ringing
Of their sweet varying song unending.
Around my heart fond memories linger,
For here the impress of God's finger,
With childish eyes I viewed with wonder;
Here saw the lightning, heard the thunder,
Which peal on peal sublime resounded
O'er hight, which the sweet vale surrounded,
Where first I learned to love the glory,
And love the grandeur which in story
No tongue may e'er relate, nor limner
On "glowing canvas" paint the glimmer
Of glad Aurora's faintest setting,
Sweet meditation oft begetting.

CHRIST'S BURIAL AND RESURRECTION.

BY SUSAN S. BUTTON.

Hst! It is finished, the Redeemer cries!
 Yea, rulers, kings and priests, have power no more
 To injure Him who died to save a world.
 No more can cruel mockeries grieve His soul—
 His head is bowed—He sleeps the sleep of death!
 Yes! it is finished. Christ the Lord is slain;
 And weeping friends and wondering enemies
 Gaze yet with awe upon that thorn-crowned brow:
 But Joseph comes—to Pilate comes, to beg
 A dear and loving Saviour's mangled corpse,
 And carefully 'tis borne by kindest friends
 From that dread place of agony away,
 A train of weepers, who with grief sincere,
 Surround the Lord, the last kind offices
 To pay, must haste, for night is drawing near:
 The thorny crown they take from His torn brow—
 The Mary unto whom was much forgiven—
 Who therefore loved Him much, perchance from off
 His swollen hands and feet the bloody drops
 Doth wipe, and bathes them yet once more with tears;
 Then with a lingering clasp she holds His hands,
 And gazes on His wounds all mournfully,
 Scarce dreaming with new life He soon will rise—
 To glory rise.

Now on a grassy plat,
 They spread the linen purely white and new,
 And choicest spices sprinkle o'er it there,
 And tenderly around His stiffening form,
 The snowy drapery they closely wrap:
 And she who laid Him in His manger bed—
 Who watched the first faint smile around His lips,
 And caught the early lisps of His tongue,
 Methinks with all a mother's tenderness
 Now bends, while through her soul a sword is piercing,
 To print the last fond kiss upon His brow,
 Ere on His rocky bed her child is laid:
 And He who 'mid His weary wanderings
 Claimed not a place to lay His head, now sleeps
 Securely in the garden of the great,
 Alone, within a new-made sepulchre.

'Tis evening—to a weary couch each friend
 Hath gone, to meditate His life and death!
 A band of Roman soldiers guards the tomb,
 Who dare not sleep for penalty of death!
 Ah soldiers guard ye well the sepulchre!
 Let no intruder come, to steal away
 The breathless form, and say that he hath risen.
 But ah! what sudden change comes o'er them now!
 What sudden fear appals the keeper's hearts?
 Who dares to come the tomb's strong seal to break?
 Lo angels' hands have rolled the stone away,
 And clothed in white, as messengers they sit
 Within the sepulchre where Christ hath lain,
 To tell beloved friends that he hath risen.

No need of costly spices brought that morn
 So early by the friends He dearly loved,
 Who trembling, fearing, doubting, wondering,
 Behold attending angels guard the place,
 Where with deep sorrow late they laid Him down,
 With faith not yet sufficient to believe
 His resurrection morn so soon would come.

The mystery is great, and yet with joy
 Their hearts are filled, while angels bid them come,
 And see where Christ hath lain.

The Saviour lives—

And soon ascended to His native skies,
 A Sovereign Ruler at His Father's side
 Shall sit, to judge the world: for those He loves,
 An ever-glorious home He will prepare
 Within the mansions purchased by His blood,
 And soon shall they who mourned His cruel death,
 With Jesus dwell in His celestial home.

MRS. F. L. D. CONGER.

Frances Lydia Hyde born in Wallingford,
 married Dr. Dearborne of Maquoketa, Iowa,
 where she resided for some years. Dr. Dear-
 borne having died, she married second, a Mr.
 Conger, and now resides in Georgia, Vt. She
 has been a contributor for several periodicals
 for the past twenty years or more.

THE WHIP-POOR-WILL.

BY MRS. F. L. D. CONGER.

The Whippoorwill is a lonely bird,
 That shuns the brilliant day;
 'Neath the starry light of a summer's night
 She sings her plaintive lay.
 And I love her song, for 'tis loud and long,
 Beside the moon-lit rill,
 Oh! strange is this bird, I have often heard,
 The mourning whippoorwill.
 Oh! why does she shun the glorious day,
 And wing to her forest home,
 When the sunbeams sleep in the glassy deep,
 And the wild bird loves to roam?
 She's a lonely thing! for she loves to sing,
 By the moonbeam's misty light,
 Oh! strange is this bird, I have often heard,
 That sings her song by night.
 O she will come again with her mystic tones!
 When the wild-wood bow'rs are green,
 And bright flowers smile, in the grassy isle,
 And nature paints the scene.
 See will come again, with her solemn strain,
 And mournfully will sing,
 'Neath the starry light of a summer's night,
 In the forest drear and dim.

Maquoketa, March 27, 1858.

TO THE DEPARTED.

BY MRS. F. L. D. CONGER.

I know thou art waiting for me
 In the land of the blest;
 My spiritual eye doth discern thee,
 Celestially dressed.
 All radiant with joys of yon heaven,
 And jeweled thy crown;
 O, why should I mourn thy departure,
 When such joys thou hast found.
 I must not—for the hand of affliction
 Has taught me to learn
 How the home of the pure and immortal,
 Mine eyes can discern.
 How to lift the thin veil that obscures them,
 The door is left little ajar,
 And the glory of God shineth through it,
 Like some bright and beautiful star.

I can hear the deep swell of music,
From Eternity's sea ;
And a voice, I know its sweet accents,
Is now calling for me.

Thank Heaven for the "silvery lining,"
Though gloomy the cloud,
And its bright ineffable beauty,
Its mist doth enshroud.

Ere long, my dear loved ones, I'll meet you
On the Paradise shore ;
Come, clasp me, when Death dims my vision,
To part nevermore.

Maquoketa, August 17, 1867.

ON THE BANKS OF THE OTTER.

BY MRS. FRANCES L. D. CONGER.

How sweet are the scenes where in childhood I strayed
On thy banks, noble stream, with beauty arrayed,
The low drooping willows that waved to and fro,
Seemed charmed with thy music so soft and so low,
And sunshine and shadow, that danced on the lea,
To my young heart was joy, as I roamed by thee.

The golden cup lily, and violet blue,
I plucked them when wet with the sweet morning dew,
And thought as I playfully sauntered along,
No music could rival the bobolink's song,
And sadly I turned to the school on the hill,
Away from the birds, the flowers and rill.

O the days 'long ago,' what a silv'ry tone,
Sweeps over the heart-strings, so sweet is its moan,
We gladly would hear it again and again,
And never be tired with its low dying strain,
For it breathes of the scenes of youth and our home,
Ere fortune had bade us the wide world to roam.

O where are the playmates that wandered with me,
The 'Green hill,' that boldly looks down on the lea ;
And roamed through the briars, where the red berries
grew,

Or watched the wild pigeon that stealthily flew ;
And gazing with joy on the scenery below,
Oft fancied the Otter a bright silver bow.

The tombstone will answer, that stands in the vale,
The slab that is fanned by the prairie's soft gale,
Each tells the same story, they've gone to their rest ;
And flowers are blooming above their cold breasts,
Like sweet autumn roses, they've dropped one by one,
And sadly we utter, 'their work is now done.'

I've crossed the wild Ozark, and camped in its glade,
And gazed with delight on the bright Gasconade.
I've sat on the banks of the dark Rubadeaux
And heard the fierce waters, that thundered below.
But never, no other, far river or dale,
Have been treasured by me like Otter Creek vale.

St. Albaus, Vt., 1876.

ST. DOMINGO INDIAN DIRGE.

BY MRS. ANNE WARREN.

*A native of Wallingford, now (1859) a resident of
Philadelphia, Penn.*

[Suggested by the description in Irving's Life of
Columbus.]

The sun was sinking to his glorious rest,
Bathing the tops of dark Giboa's mount
With a wide sea of glory — all was hushed,

Save the wild murmur of the silvery waves,
And the soft evening's breeze, that rose and fell,
Scattering the dewy fragrance from the trees.

* * * *

Oh ! this was once the fairest, brightest isle
That e'er by the blue waves was circled round ;
It seemed to sleep beneath the day-god's beams,
Like to some bright, sequestered fairy land,
Rich with all nature's beauties — groves of palm,
And gorgeous hues of never-fading flowers ;
Wild fields of myrtle and white lilies' bloom
Mingled their sweetness with the orange groves.
Alas ! that man for lust of glittering gold
Should turn this Eden to a desert drear,
Crushing the hearts of its wild, happy race,
And dooming them to dark and dread despair !
But hark ! a wildly-sweet and mournful strain
From the far distance steals upon the soul ;
A tone of mingled tenderness and woe ;
Borne by the breezes onward—nearer still—
The swelling chorus bursts upon the ear,
Mingling the tones of stern and wayward chiefs
And the soft, silvery notes of dark-eyed maids
With the rude music of the Indian drum,
As thus the dirge of their lost home they sung :

" Woe for our sunny land !
Our green fields desolate !
Woe for our chiefs — a gallant band,
Who bravely met their fate !
Within the silent forest now
There rings no warrior's shout !
Their blood is on our cold hearth stones,
No tears can wash it out !

" Weep for our cabin homes
That clustered on the heath !
They're swept away like withered leaves
Before the whirlwind's breath !
Weep for our ruined shrines, our smouldering fires ;
Weep for the green graves of our fallen sires—
Oh, weep for our sunny land !"

The chorus ceased, and Echo, from her hundred caves,
With hoarse and hollow murmur answered " Weep !"

MEDITATIONS IN A CEMETERY.

BY REV. H. H. SAUNDERSON.

How lovely is the scene around—
The calm how sweet ! the rest how deep !
Where, in their last long slumbers bound,
Past generations calmly sleep.

The voice of falling waters near,
The rustling leaves above my head,
Are all the sounds that meet mine ear
In this calm city of the dead.

The noise and bustle of the town,
Where move the restless trains of care,
Are heard now, or, softened down,
Seem one low murmur of the air.

How many now are resting here
Life late upon its billows bore
Awhile, to dream, and hope, and fear,
To love and sigh, then be no more ?

The sorrowful and wildly gay,
The bloom of youth and manhood's pride,
And enemies on life's rough way
Here rest together side by side.

The maiden with her cheek of rose,
Whose charms were the delight of all,
Here dreams not in her deep repose
Of one her beauty held in thrall.

And here are resting not a few
Who hugged the idle hope of fame,
Till Death's unerring arrow flew,
And dark oblivion veiled their name.

And some are here with knowledge high,
The wealth of many a toil-spent hour,
Who, with all lore of earth and sky,
Could not resist the spoiler's power.

* * * *

They sleep within the quiet grave,
By no corroding cares distressed,
Nor sound of thunder, wind, nor wave,
Shall wake them from their dreamless rest.

The crash of twice ten thousand spheres,
And earthquake's shock, would now pass by
As little heeded by their ears
As summer zephyr's balmiest sigh.

The sleep that wraps their senses now,
'Tis not in power of earth to break —
Yet from their beds so cold and low
Shall every peaceful slumberer wake.

For lo! the eternal trump shall sound,
Blown by an Archangelic breath,
And rock the sea, and rend the ground,
And pierce the dull, cold ear of Death.

And every tenant of the tomb,
From east to west, from south to north,
In land and sea, shall burst its gloom,
And in unchanging robe come forth —

Come forth in that immortal dress
The changeless, deathless soul shall wear,
In rounds of woe or happiness
Throughout the long eternal year.

Mr. Saunderson was pastor of the Congregational church at Ludlow, Vt., five years; acting pastor at Wallingford nine years, during which time he contributed to our "Poets and Poetry of Vermont," which volume has also a poem from his wife, Mrs. E. C. Saunderson. Mr. and Mrs. Saunderson were among the earliest of our literary friends, and have always remained on the perennial list. We are gratified to know that Mr. Saunderson is now engaged writing the history* of "Old No. 4," Charlestown, N. H., where he was acting Pastor from 1864 to 1873.—ED.

* This history, containing much that is of deep interest to every Vermonter is now finished, and is published for the Town of Charlestown in a very tasteful style by "The Claremont Manufacturing Company." It forms an octavo vol. of over seven hundred pages. S.

WELLS.

BY ALMON CHANDLER HOPSON OF WHITEHALL,
N. Y.

This Town is situated in the southwestern part of Rutland County, bounded on the N. by Poultney and Middletown, E. by Middletown and Tinmouth, S. by Pawlet, and W. by Granville, N. Y. It is not known from whence the name of the town originated, or to whom belonged the honor of naming it.

The township was originally laid out 6 miles square, containing 23,040 acres, and an allowance of 1,040 acres free, was made for highways and unimprovable lands by rocks, ponds, mountains and rivers.

Oct. 23, 1784, 6,118 acres were taken from the north-east corner of the town, toward the formation of Middletown, and Oct. 31, 1798, nearly 4,000 acres more were taken from the north-west part and annexed to Poultney, leaving only about 13,000 acres which now comprise the town. The soil is generally good and well adapted both for grazing and agricultural purposes.

The western portion is moderately even and rolling, the eastern, rough and mountainous; there are however good, rich farms, lying in the valleys between the mountains.

There are two ranges of mountains in the town, running nearly north and south, and parallel with each other. The eastern range which is somewhat the higher of the two, is composed of three principal mountains, called Pine Hill, Moose Horn and North-east Mountains. They are all comparatively easy of ascent. Being isolated from each other, and in summer dressed in green from base to summit, they present less the appearance of a mountain range, than of three huge hills. The western range, lying directly east of, and for nearly 2 miles its very feet washed by the waters of the lake, runs through the whole length of the town from north to south and is nearly uniform in its height, which is about 800 feet. At two points, has Nature hewed gaps through the rocky walls which divide the eastern from the western portion of the town. Her first effort was a decided success, and through the opening thus formed, runs the main road from the village through East Wells to Middletown, while down from the mountains, through the same opening, tumbles a noisy little stream, called Mill Brook. The other attempt above re-

ferred to, was not so successful, the passage cut is little more than an indentation. However, a road winds up to, and through it, and is generally quite passable.

The eastern side of this mountain slopes gradually from its summit to the valley beneath, and in some places land is successfully cultivated on its highest point, the western face presents a view entirely different, and almost startling from the abruptness of the change. A bleak and barren rock, with its front cut straight in the direction of its length, and nearly perpendicular from foot to crown, it appears as though the arm of a Titan had hewn one half the mountain away, then becoming weary of his work, had left the other standing, and a grand old monument it is, with its beetling cliffs and frowning brow, serving by contrast to render still more beautiful the smiling valley beneath, and the little lake so quietly nestled at its foot.

This beautiful little Lake is about 5 miles in length, and nearly one in its greatest breadth. In two parts the lower and upper parts connected by a channel about three-fourths of a mile in length, and from three to eight rods in width, the lower portion usually called Little Pond, is about three-fourths of a mile in length by one-half in breadth. The water is clear, but shallow, and at the upper or northern extremity on each side are large cranberry marshes, on which that fruit formerly grew in great abundance. An anecdote is told of the wife of one of the early settlers, who wished to visit the friends she had left behind. How will you go? said husband and neighbors, you can't go on foot and there is no money. But the good lady was determined on her visit, and "where there's a will there's a way."

She accordingly set out on her journey, one fine morning, seated in triumph on the back of the only horse that could be spared in the settlement, taking with her a large bag of cranberries, with which to pay her bills, as she journeyed towards her dear old home in Connecticut.

The lake has generally been known as Lake St. Austin. In Thompson's Vermont Gazetteer it is called St. Augustine; and it further appears that as early as 1767, it was called St. Catharine. It appears from the New York land papers in the office of the Secretary of State, at Albany, that on Apr. 24, 1767, a survey was returned of 5,000 acres

of land for Col. John Maunsell, "in the County of Albany, on the west side of Lake Catherine," and that the same land was granted to him Mar. 7, 1771.*

On a map published in London in 1779 on which are located the several grants made by the Governors of New York, up to the period of the Revolution, Maunsell's tract is marked as lying on the west side of a body of water designated as "St. Cath,"—doubtless an abbreviation of St. Catherine.

On this map "Wells" is engraved just east of the Lake, and "Pawlet" south-east. The name was probably of New York origin,† and as but few of the New York grantees made settlements under their patents, was soon forgotten.

Merrit Lewis built a hotel in 1859, on the west bank of the lake, about 10 rods from the water on a lovely rise of land surrounded by a charming grove, and opened it for summer visitors. Charles Potter purchased this property in 1859, and fitted it up in a still more handsome style, making it a truly delightful summer resort.

It is said, as traditional, that Wells was also one of the favorite hunting grounds of the Green Mountain Boys, where they would meet and spend several days hunting the deer and other wild game with which the forest then abounded. The deer were also watched at night, as the deer like the mineral springs where they come to drink, and a spot is pointed out at this day on the banks of the river where they dressed and hung up their venison in the trees and made their rendezvous. Ethan Allen, it is told, was frequently one of the party.

This town is well irrigated with springs and small brooks. The principal stream is the outlet of the lake, and on this are located a saw and planing mill, wagon shop, woolen factory and a grist mill.

This factory was put up and started by Benjamin Lewis in 1853. It can manufacture 100 yards per day. Two factories had

* Gov. Hall's "Early History of Vermont."

†This body of water was undoubtedly named St. Catherine by some Jesuit Fathers, who early had a mission among the Indians here and had their station here upon the shore of this Lake, we have been told by good Catholic authority, for some time. St. Catherine sounds very little like a New York origin, and this account of this old mission should be of right the first chapter in the history of Wells, says Mr. Paul in his Mss. on Wells.

been before erected on the same site. The two first were burned. The first was built between 1810 and 20, by Roswell Goodrich.

There has lately been one or two mineral springs discovered, but they have as yet attained little or no celebrity.

The town is not rich in minerals, but in the western portion is an excellent quarry of building stone, and also a range on which are found both black and purple slate* in great abundance.

The town was formerly frequented by Indians, the finding of their relics around the lake, and near the several streams of water attest. Many a broken arrow and spear-head, the writer of this sketch has picked up on his fathers farm, which lies on the shore of the lake, but the poor red man has not only passed away, but the traditions which ought to linger around his former home have perished mostly with him.

The spotted worms made their appearance here in 1824, doing great damage both to the fruit and forest trees, of the latter especially the maple.

The town charter was granted Sept. 15, 1761 by Benning Wentworth, then Governor of New Hampshire, and was in the usual form. It is now in the town clerks office, and although much worn, is still legible.

The town was chartered to Capt. Eliakim Hall and 63 others.

Noah Andrus, Bartholomew Andrus, John Avery, Abel Austin, Asahel Beach, Titus Beach, John Beecher, Samuel S. Beedels, Andrew Beardsley, Joseph Brunson, Joseph Bishop, Samuel Bishop, Titus Culver, Caleb Culver, Daniel Clark, Dr. John Dickenson, Rev. Edward Eals, Joseph Francis, Zebulon Frisbie, Isaac Hall Jun., Dr. Caleb Hall, Hezekiah Hall, Dr. Isaac Hall, Samuel Hall Esq., Steven Hall, Eliakim Hall Jun., Samuel Hall, John Hulls, Nathan Hulls, Robert Hazzard, Joel Holcom, Reuben Ives, Steven Ives, John Ives, Abel Ives, Titus Ives, Miles Johnson, Samuel Jerome, Gersham Knot, Jared Lee, David Lyman, Daniel Murwin Jun., Thomas Murwin, Steven Murwin, Joseph Murwin, Caleb Merriman, John Moss, Lewis Moss, Joseph Newmarch, Aaron Persons, Steven Peck, John Pierce, Jacob Parker, Abraham Parker, Benjamin Roys, Jared Spencer, John A.

* A building with machinery has been put up to prepare this stone for market. The quarry was opened, as it is called, by Messrs. ——— of ——— in ———.

Tertius, Asahel Thomas, Thomas Thibets, Hezekiah Wadsworth, H. Wentworth, William Williams, Nathan Williams,

It is not known that any of the original grantees settled in town. The early records show that most, if not all of them, resided in Connecticut.

In the original plan of the town, there were 70 shares, or rights of land. A tract in the S. W. corner, containing 500 acres, laid out and marked "B. W.", the record says, was for "His Excellency Benning Wentworth Esq.," and was accounted as two shares. One share for the society for the propagation of the gospel in foreign parts; one share for the glebe for the Church of England, (*as by Law Established.*) one share for the first settled Minister of the Gospel, one share for the benefit of a school in said town, and the remaining 64 shares to Capt. Hall and the 63 others whose names are given.

The settlement of the town was commenced by Ogden Mallary, in 1768, and Daniel and Samuel Culver came into town in 1771, and moved their families the following year.

The town was organized Mar. 9, 1773.

At a town meeting warned by the charter and held in said town—Ogden Mallary moderator, John Ward, clerk, Ogden Mallary and Abner Howe were chosen a committee to look out a road, and mark out the same in the most convenient place through said town, the road to be 6 rods wide.

"Voted." Ogden Mallary pathmaster for the south part of the town, and Abner Howe pathmaster for the north part of the town.

"Voted." That Daniel Culver, Joseph Lawrence and Ogden Mallary should search and find a convenient place for a burying yard in said town.

And the meeting was adjourned till November 1, 1773, at which Ogden Mallary, Daniel Culver, Joseph Lawrence, Abner Howe and John Ward were chosen selectmen

At a town meeting held Feb. 25, 1774, Abner Howe and Joseph Moss were appointed a committee to represent the town in a general meeting held at Manchester in March 1774. The committees from the several towns being there assembled, considered "The despotic act of the New York Assembly, for the suppression and apprehension of the Bennington Mob," and voted in reference thereto, "that as a country we will stand by and defend our friends and neighbors who are indicted

at the expense of our lives and fortunes."

The "despotic act" above referred to was passed Mar. 9, 1774, certain riotous acts in which were declared to be felony, for which the offenders were to suffer death without benefit of clergy. The "act" names Ethan Allen, Seth Warner and eight others, who prepared an appeal to the public, showing the justice of their call, and that they were determined to maintain it at all hazards.*

What is now known as Vermont, was at that time called the "New Hampshire grants". Both New York and New Hampshire claimed the title to this disputed territory.

There is a story told of a certain ass who starved to death between two ricks of hay, not deciding which way to go, until she had become too weak through lack of food to reach either.

No such indecision of character however was shown by our bold and hardy settlers, refusing alike to be the vassals either of New York or New Hampshire, they acknowledged no authority but that of the "Great Jehovah and Continental Congress," asked for no earthly assistance but that afforded by their own "good right arms," Wo; to the unlucky bailiff who came over the border with a writ of ejection against any settler. His "Papers" were not recognized in the Vermont courts: and his official dignity was soon humbled by the "great Beech Seal." At the town meeting above mentioned the inhabitants of Wells voted, "there should be no York authority in said town."

Apr. 4, 1774, a committee was elected to obtain timber for a bridge across the channel which connects the two ponds that form Lake St. Austin. At this meeting the town also voted the soldiers three shillings a day for their services

The first marriage in town is thus recorded, "Ebenezer Welton and Catherine Culver, the 18th day of May, 1775.

The first birth: "Joseph Moss, son to Joseph Moss by his wife Esther, born September 8th, 1775.

Ogden Mallary, Timothy Moss and Reuben Searles were the first listers elected here, Mar. 11, 1774.

In 1776 Ogden and Zacheus Mallary represented Wells in the Manchester Convention upon the New York and New Hampshire claims—Also the citizens of Wells voted Apr.

1778: "We would dissolve the union with the towns east of the Connecticut this date." (See History of Newbury paper by Hon. Highland Hall, Vol. II. of this work. Ed.)

The names of the freemen living in this town in 1780, as found in the town records, are:

Ogden Mallary, Gideon Searles, Abel Merriam, Reuben Searles, Increase Rudd, Zacheus Mallary, Silas Mallary, Caleb Smith, Timothy Moss, Barnabas Moss, John Moss, Richard Crouch, Samuel Culver, Gill Mallary Benjamin Richardson, Abner Howe, Jonathan Webb, Alexander Gordon, Ebenezer Sumner Jr., Joshua Culver, Ebenezer Welton, Daniel Culver, Daniel Mc.Intosh.

"So early as the spring of 1784, a convention from several towns was assembled at Wells, by which sundry resolutions were passed in relation to the general sufferings and embaressments of the people, and a liberal amount of execration was meted out to the lawyers and sheriffs, but no disposition was manifested in this State to oppose the collection of debts by force till the year 1786." *Thompson's Gazetteer*, in connection with remarks on the Shay Rebellion.

Most of the first settlers in this town came from Massachusetts and Connecticut, and it is not hard even at this distant day to detect among the inhabitants traces of their Puritan origin. These early founders of the town brought an indomitable will and untiring energy to their work. They were honest and industrious, but with minds as strong and sound, and bodies healthier than the present age can boast.

It is hardly possible at this late day to conceive the many obstacles with which the early settlers had to contend in obtaining food and clothing, and preparing homes for their families. The old people of to-day, remember when they were obliged to go barefooted the greater part of the year, and to live, as the saying is, "from claw to bill." But the time mended when apples were very plenty, and cider was as "free as water."

There have been four distilleries in town, which manufactured brandy from cider, and whiskey from rye and corn. The first distillery was owned by Peter King, and was established sometime previous to the year 1800, the second was owned and established by Abel Potter about the year 1809, the third in 1826, by Samuel Rust. The fourth and last

* See Gov. Hall's "Early History of Vermont."

was owned and run by Elijah Parks, about the year 1829, but has been closed for many years.

In connection with the distilleries, it may not be amiss to mention the whipping-post, where evil doers were publicly punished. It was erected in the latter part of the eighteenth century, on the common, just west of where the Universalist church now stands, and was 7 feet high and 8 inches square. The last person whipped at this post was a man about 40 years of age, who for stealing, was sentenced by Justice Samuel Lathrop to receive ten lashes. The punishment was inflicted by the constable and took place about 1807. The old post is gone, and only remembered as a memento of the past.

COMMON SCHOOLS.

It is not known at exactly what date the first school house was built. It was very early however in the history of the town and as soon as there were children enough to form a school.

The first school houses were made of logs and warmed by fireplaces. The benches were generally made of slabs, turned flat-side up, into which holes were bored and legs inserted.

The scholars were instructed in reading, writing, spelling, penmanship and arithmetic. Grammar was not taught in the earliest schools.

The books used were the English Reader, American Preceptor, Pike's Arithmetic and Webster's Spelling Book.

The celebrated Wm. Pitt, when the British Parliament were voting money and raising men to send across the ocean, thinking to crush American liberty by a single grip, protested against the measure. Rising in his seat, he told the King and parliament, that their efforts were useless, that their hopes were vain, that the American Colonies could not be conquered by force, that weak as they seemed they had a defence stronger than English armies, one which British guns could not subdue, nor British gold corrupt. "What defence is that," says King and parliament; It is, replied the fearless advocate of American rights, "Webster's Spelling Book." His warning was unheeded, the hosts of Britain came—for long weary years the conflict raged, but the "Spelling Book" conquered. We used Webster's Spelling Book in Wells.

In 1779, the inhabitants of the town voted: "to divide the town into two districts as *nater* has divided it, for schooling."

The division line was the Pond Mountain range, making the eastern part of the town one school district, and the western part another.

In 1786, the town was divided into 6 school districts. There have since been eleven though there are now only seven, with two fractional districts.

In 1803, the number of scholars between the ages of 4 and 18 years was 401: in 1830—288; in 1840—224; in 1846—293; in 1850—244; and in 1860—169.

The decrease in numbers noticed above, mainly arises from three causes, first, the small farms have been gradually absorbed by the more wealthy land owners, thus causing the number of families to diminish. Second, the emigration of the young men to the West, or some other parts of the country, where they hope to obtain a fortune more speedily. Third, the small number of children, which, compared with former years are born in almost every American family.

THE POPULATION.

was in 1791—622: in 1800—988; in 1810—1,040; in 1820—986; in 1830—880; in 1840—740, in 1850—804; in 1860—642; in 1868, (town census) 687; in 1870—713.

EARLY CHURCH HISTORY.

"In April, 1774, the town voted to build a 'meeting house' on the east side of the channel which connects the two ponds that form Lake St. Austin."

Caleb Lewis and four others were appointed to select a site for the house. At a meeting the following October, Timothy Alliny and four others were appointed to hire a minister. There is no record that this committee ever acted. We next find in 1780, a committee of three were appointed to hire a minister, also in 1785, the first minister's name, — Murdock, upon the records. It is not known to what sect he belonged.

In May 1789, 10 acres of land was selected by the committee chosen for that purpose, and the town voted to build a church thereon, 36 feet in length by one story and a half high. This tract is situated on the rise of and about midway between the Pond bridge and Pond mountains and on the north side of the road.

The church was built in 1790, but never entirely finished. This was the first house erected in town, for public worship, and was used in common by all, and after having been abandoned as a church it was for many years used as a barn, and was finally blown down during a storm, Mar. 27, 1847.

On the same tract of land with the meeting house, was laid out, also, the first burial-ground, where lie buried many of the first settlers of the town.

But no monuments are there to mark their resting place, and none now are left to weep over their dear remains. Not one to breathe a prayer for the soul departed. The old grave-yard is very neglected and lonesome.

In 1799, Simon Francis and four others were appointed "to circulate a subscription paper to procure means to build a house for public worship and town privileges." The following year, 1800, the second church was built in the village, on the site where the 'Universalist church' now stands." And like the former "meeting-house" was used in common by all. It was from 40 to 50 feet square, two stories high, without stove or chimney until about 1835. It had neither steeple, turret nor bell, and with its large roof, and brown weather beaten exterior, had far more the appearance of a large barn than of a church.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

In 1780, or a little later, the first Methodist preacher visited Wells. His name is not remembered, but he inquired for the poorest family in town and was directed to the house of Nathaniel Lewis. Here the first meeting was held, and soon a small class was formed, of which Mr. Lewis was appointed class leader.

Rev. Darius Dunham came to Wells to preach in 1789. He had a revival and about 30 converts were made.

REV. SHUBAL LAMB, born in Litchfield Ct. in 1771, and who came to Wells with his father and family in 1780, was one of the subjects of this revival and soon after he, obtained license to exhort, and soon after his license to exhort, license to preach.

He was ordained deacon in 1805, and elder at the Poultney Conference in 1830, by Bishop Hedding.

He labored as local preacher for almost 60 years and died in Middletown Vt., July 25,

1852. He was regarded as a good and faithful minister.

The noted Lorenzo Dow frequently preached in Wells, about the years 1797—98.

In 1820 there was also a revival in the east part of the town, when about 25 persons professed conversion. Some 10 or 15 of whom were subjects of a peculiar manifestation called the jerks. They were affected by a peculiar jerking of the head, hands and feet and sometimes of the whole body, accompanied by boisterous shouting, clapping of hands and wild conduct generally. Some of those would fall to the floor, and remain apparently unconscious for some length of time, others would whirl around and around repeatedly while others again would hop and skip about, going through an irregular dance.

It was claimed that this condition afforded them a high state of spiritual enjoyment. These manifestations continued over a year, and then like the "Salem witchcraft" and many another unexplained phenomenon or hallucination, gradually passed away.

There was another revival at the village, and about twenty persons were converted. Rev. Lyman Prindle was the preacher at this time.*

The following were among the preachers who labored in Wells, before the circuit appointments: Revs. Samuel Drapon, B. Goodsell, Jacob Beaman, Samuel Lovel, Anthony Rice, Tobias Spicer, J. B. Stratton and James Quinland.

Since 1836 there has been appointed to this place; Revs. S. Young, Wm. Richards, Adam Jones, A. L. Cooper, P. H. Smith, Valentine Brown, Salisbury Ford, Wm. Bedell, P. P. Atwell, B. S. Burnham, J. B. Searles, James J. Bailey, Nelson Boirt, G. H. Townsend, Moses Spencer, J. E. Walker, Wm. A. Miller, H. C. Farrar, A. Robins and Wm. Tiffany.

In 1823, the Sunday School was first established, at East Wells, Levi Lamb S. S. Superintendent, and at the village, Levi Lewis Superintendent.

The first church edifice was erected in East Wells about 1805 or 06,—a poor structure, and never finished, and which in 1813, was taken down and removed to the present site of the church put up and finished, but in 1856, it was again taken down and a new one

* Deceased at the age of 78, Sept. 21, 1859, one of the early and valiant introducers of Methodism in the State—a member for over 40 years,—Ed.

erected in its place of more modern style and in 1842, a new church edifice, respectable both in size and appearance, was erected at the village.

There have been three camp-meetings held in this town in 1855, 56 and 58.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

Soon after the settlement of the town of Wells, several Episcopal families, mostly from Connecticut, emigrated to this place.

They were destitute of Episcopal services, except occasionally.

The first minister of whom there is any account, was the Rev. Bethuel Chittenden, brother of Thomas Chittenden, first Governor of Vermont. We next find the Rev. Abraham Bronson who resided in Manchester, Vt., and held services in Wells from time to time.

About 1810, Rev. Steven Jewett came into these parts and preached in Wells and Pawlet. In 1815, there was an Episcopal church edifice erected at Granville Corners, N. Y., and the Episcopalians of Wells, united with those of Granville and became members of that parish. The Rev. Steven Jewett became their rector and preached a number of years.

St. Paul's Church was organized in Wells, April, 1824: the first members were Robert Hotchkiss, Raymond Hotchkiss, David Lewis, Daniel Goodrich, John Pray, John C. Hopson, David B. Lewis, Rufus Graves, Harvey Parks, Almon Hopson, John C. Hopson, Jr., and John H. Pray, and Rev. Palmer Dyer was their rector both in Wells and Granville. In 1836, Rev. Darwin B. Mason, became rector, and remained until 1839, when the Rev. Lucius M. Purdy became rector. During his ministry the church edifice was built which was consecrated Jan. 26, 1842 by the Right Rev. John H. Hopkins, Bishop of the Diocese of Vermont.

In 1841, Rev. Louis Mc'Donald became rector and remained some 3 years. Rev. Moore Bingham from Hampton, N. Y., succeeded Rev. Mr. Mc'Donald, and preached occasionally, for a time

In 1847, Rev. Oliver Hopson accepted a call from the vestry to become rector of the parish and remained until August 1868, when he resigned.

The present rector is Rev. James Upjohn, who resides in Granville, N. Y.

There have been since 1836, adult bap-

tisms, 23; infants, 41; marriages, 16; confirmations, 47; burials, 35. The parish at present numbers about 30 communicants.

UNIVERSALIST CHURCH.

Quite a number of the early settlers in this town were of this faith. Among whom may be mentioned Samuel Culver, Wm. Potter, Josiah Goodspeed, Winslow Goodspeed, Ansel Goodspeed and Elijah Parks, all members before 1800. To whom since from time to time, have been added others, so that this congregation has always been of a very respectable number.

In 1821, Rev. Aaron Kinsman located here. He was their first settled minister and remained until 1826. This same year "the General Convention of Universalists convened in Wells.

In 1855 the old meeting-house was taken down and a pretty church edifice was erected on the same site. Rev. Mr. Page, Rev. Mr. Aspinwall, Rev. H. P. Cutting, Rev. E. S. Foster, Rev. Mr. Knappin and the Rev. A. N. Adams of Fairhaven have been the ministers since 1826.

The membership of this church is said to be larger than that of any other denomination in town.

THE PROTESTANT METHODISTS

have also a very small society and a small church of worship in the east part of the town, which was built a few years since. They have no settled minister. Rev. George Smith, of Hebron, N. Y., has officiated at times.

The membership of this church is very small, and they only have occasional services.

SELECTMEN.

1773—Ogden Mallory 3 years, Daniel Culver 9 years, Joseph Lawrance 1 year, Abner Howe 5 years, John Ward 1 year.

1775—Zaccheus Mallory 3 years, Caleb Smith 1 year, Caleb Lewis 1 year.

1778—Gideon Searles 3 years, Abel Merri-man 3 years.

1779—Timothy Moss 1 year.

1780—Barnabas Moss 1 year, Ebenezer Sumner 4 years.

1781—Joseph Spaulding 1 year.

1782—Reuben Searles 3 years.

1783—Isaac Andrews 1 year.

1784—Joshua Howe 4 years.

1785—Jehial Beardsley 2 years, Daniel Wyman 2 years.

1787—Abner Cone 2 years, Samuel Lathrop 2 years, Joseph Button 8 years.
 1788—David Lewis 8 years.
 1781—James Paul 1 year.
 1791—Gill Mallary 4 years.
 1795—David O. Blossom 2 years, Israel Johnson 2 years.
 1796—Andrew Clark 14 years.
 1798—Azariah Darby 2 years, Josiah Goodspeed 9 years.
 1802—John Pray 15 years.
 1804—Jedediah Darby 1 year.
 1806—Elijah Park 2 years.
 1808—Socrates Hotchkiss 2 years.
 1809—Samuel Culver 1 year, Simeon Park 3 years.
 1810—Alona Rust 2 years, Levi Lamb 3 years.
 1812—Aaron Mosher 8 years, Raymond Hotchkiss 8 years.
 1813—Benjamin Lombard 4 years.
 1817—Benjamin Lewis 2 years.
 1819—Jared Francis 5 years.
 1820—Joseph Park 17 years.
 1823—Steven Paul 1 year.
 1824—Seth Blossom 1 year.
 1825—Aaron Tyler 3 years.
 1826—Frederick Pember 3 years.
 1828—Elijah Button 2 years, Samuel Culver jr. 2 years.
 1830—David B. Lewis 9 years.
 1836—Anaposa Rust 1 year.
 1837—John Barden 11 years.
 1839—Nelson Paul 8 years, Wesley Clements 7 years, William Lamb 5 years.
 1844—John S. Hulett 10 years.
 1849—Nathan Francis 3 years.
 1850—John C. Hopson 4 years.
 1854—James Cox 4 years.
 1855—Allen Grover 4 years, Winslow Goodspeed 6 years.
 1856—Henry Goodspeed 3 years.
 1858—Orlin Lewis 2 years, Alonzo Stevens 1 year.
 1859—Wilder Lewis 1 year, Calvin Farrar 1 year.
 1860—D. A. Everts 1 year, Russel Pember 1 year.
 1861—Alvah Mitchell 3 years, Darwin Hulett 3 years.
 1862—James Parks 6 years.
 1863—Rodney Lewis 1 year.
 1864—Phineas Paul 1 year, Marcellus Francis 1 year.
 1865—Darius Park 1 year.

1866—Martin Park 1 year.

1867—Nathan Crandall 1 year, Alfred Lewis 3 years.

1868—B. F. Hadaway 1 year.

TOWN REPRESENTATIVES SINCE 1778.

Daniel Culver 1778; Ithamer Hibbard 1778-9; Barnabas Moss 1780; Daniel Culver 1781-4; Abel Merriman 1782-3-5-6-8; Samuel Lathrop 1787-9-90-1-3-5-6-7; Joseph Button 1892-4-1811; Simon Francis 1798-9-1800-1-2-3-5; Andrew Clark 1804-6-7; Samuel Mix 1808; Ira Mix 1809; William Potter 1810; Aaron Mosher 1812-13-14-16; Shubael Lamb 1815-17-26; Ansell Goodspeed 1818-19-20-1-9; Jared Francis 1822-3; Seth Blossom 1824-5-7-8-30; William Potter Jr. 1831-3; Calif Munroe 1832; Joseph Park 1834-5-6; Samuel Culver 1837; Allen Grover 1838-9; David B. Lewis 1840-1-54; John Barden 1842-3-4-5-60-1; John S. Hulett 1846-7; Harvey Parks 1848-9; John C. Hopson 1850-1; Nathan Francis 1852-3; Nelson Paul 1855-6-7; James Cox 1858-9; Hiland E. Paul 1862-3; James Parks 1864-5; Marcus D. Grover 1866-7-8-9-70.

TOWN CLERKS.

John Ward 1773-76 Caleb Smith 1777, Nehemiah Higbee 1778, Abner Howe 1779-81, Isaac Andrews 1782-4, Asa Osborn 1785, Thomas Lathrop 1786-90, Elijah Park 1761-8, Ansel Goodspeed 1799-1845, (Making 46 years service). Artemas Lewis 1846, William Lamb 1847-64, Rodney M. Lewis 1865-70.

The town clerk has with very few exceptions been Town Treasurer.

CONSTABLES.

Caleb Lewis 1774, Ogden Mallary 1775, Abel Merriman 1776, Samuel Culver 1777-8-8-3-4-90-1-2-3-4-5-6-7-8, Reuben Searles 1779-80, Joshua Culver 1781, Joseph Lamb 1782, Shubael Sumner 1785, David C. Blossom 1786, Gill Mallary 1787, Simon Francis 1789, James Dunscomb 1799, Socrates Hotchkiss 1800-1, Ansell Goodspeed 1802, John Pray 1803, David Lewis 1804-5, Seth Potter 1806-7, Simeon Park 1808, Reuben Lewis 1809-12, Joseph Lombard 1810-11-13, Aaron Tyler 1814-15-16, Nathan Mitchell 1817-18-20, John Broughton 1819, Levi Thompson 1821-2-3, Wm. Lamb 1824, Jared Francis 1825-6-7, Wm. Blossom 1828, Allen Grover 1829-

30-1-45-6, Apollos Hastings 1832-3, Hiram Hastings 1834-5-6, Orlin Pember 1837-8-9, John Howe 1840-1-2-3-4, Joseph Smith 1847, Hiram Francis 1848-9-50, Barden Beals 1851, James Hastings 1852-3, James J. Rowe 1854-6, Charles Lamb 1855, Hiram W. Lewis 1857-8-9-60-1-2-3-4-9-70, Edgar Barden 1865, Robert Wakely 1869, Henry Clark 1867-8.

SOLDIERS' RECORD.

REVOLUTIONARY SOLDIERS OF WELLS—Peter Blossom, Phineas Lamb, Robert Hotchkiss. Nathan M. Lounsbury, William Hart, Timothy Moss.

We had also a small sprinkling of tories among us. The farms of four tory families were confiscated.

SOLDIERS OF 1812-14.— Taylor Samuel Stevens.

SOLDIERS IN THE FLORIDA WAR—Bradley Lewis, Samuel Lamb.

SOLDIERS IN THE MEXICAN WAR—George Kilborn, Daniel Bemis.

CIVIL WAR OF 1861-64.

Volunteers from this town who enlisted before the 14th Vt. Regiment were mustered in received no town bounty. Volunteers from this town who served in the 14th Vt. Reg. received a town bounty of \$100.

This town paid for bounties and other expenses incurred in the late war, 15,057. The bounties ranged from \$100 each for the nine months men, up to \$1,000 and \$1,150 for three years men. We give below the names and regiment to which each soldier belonged. Those whose names are starred were not residents of the town.

FIRST VERMONT CAVALRY.

Lewis Conger, *George Livingston, *Charles Cowles, *Andrew Taylor, *Peter Dickey.

SECOND REGIMENT.

Charles D. Castle, Ozro Sprague, Willard Woods.

FIFTH REGIMENT.

Albert Brookins, William H. Lincoln, Roswell Fuller, Hiram D. Munroe,

SIXTH REGIMENT.

* John Upton.

SEVENTH REGIMENT.

Henry Beebe, Ariel Howard, James

Sprague, Thomas C. Reid, Harvey Guildler, Edwin Saunders, Albert J. Reid, *Thomas Downing, *John Moore, *John Newcomb, *Charles Riley, John Watts.

NINTH REGIMENT.

Herbert Barden, Hiram Wood, *Nye O. Blake, *Franklin Accome, *William T. Fry.

TENTH REGIMENT.

*Homer Bradley.

ELEVENTH REGIMENT.

*Edward M. Gee.

FOURTEENTH REGIMENT.

Phineas E. Paul, Wilder Lewis, Alfred Lewis, Merrit Lamb, William Moody, Lysander Palmer, Warren A. Pierce, Geo F. Brown, Seth Geer, Elisha Wales, David F. Youngs.

NAVAL SERVICE.

Cyrus Foster, Edwin F. Lewis, Theodore F. Lewis.

DRAFTED MEN.

Adam Barden, Marcellus Francis, George W. Hadaway, Edward F. Hopson, Hiram W. Lewis, Orestes J. Merrill, Hiland Paul, James H. Potter, Horace Spaulding, Harlan P. Lewis.

Of the above drafted men all paid commutation, (\$300,) each, except Harlan P. Lewis who procured a substitute for the sum of \$325.

The following named soldiers were either natives or residents of this town, but enlisted in other states.

HARRIS LIGHT CAVALRY OR FIFTH N. Y. REG.

Robert H. Parks, Henry Clark, Edgar B. Henshaw.

NINETY-THIRD N. Y. REG.

William Cooper, Alix P. Ayott.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-THIRD REG.

William Norton, Phillip Potter, Franklin Cook, Horace Tooley, William Tooley.

THIRTEENTH ILLINOIS REG.

Elvin Reid.

FIFTH MINNESOTA REG.

Milton H. Pember.

It will be seen from the foregoing record, that this town from a population of 687, furnished 60 actual soldiers in the late war for the preservation of the Union, besides 10 who were drafted and paid commutation, making a fraction over one tenth of the whole popula-

tion. Truly a roll of honor for this our native town. Of the 60 men who went into the field, some few returned untouched by sickness or by wounds, more with shattered health or poor maimed bodies. Some laid down their lives for their country amid the smoke and din of battle, while others still more unfortunate, were dragged to a captivity worse than death, and after counting a few weary weeks or months amid the untold horrors of a Libby prison or an Andersonville slave-pen, insulted by brutal keepers, wasted by disease and emaciated by starvation, when hope was dead and life had become a burden, at last they too yielded up their lives martyrs to their country's cause.

All honor to the noble dead, and the brave who live.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES, ANECDOTES &C.

OGDEN MALLARY,

The first actual settler, came into town in 1768, was moderator of the first town meeting, and for many years one of the principal men of the town. He died in 1811, aged 91 years; Children: Silas, Gill, Stephen and Justin.

ZACCHEUS MALLARY

Came into town about the same time with his brother Ogden. We have no record of his history, except that he was a delegate to the Dorset convention.

DANIEL CULVER

Settled in town 1771, and was the first representative elected to the general assembly, from this town. The first marriage recorded is that of his daughter Catherine to Ebenezer Welton in 1775. His son Samuel was the proprietors' clerk for many years, and held many town offices. He was born in 1748 and died in 1831. He was one of the leading Universalists in the town. Daniel had a brother Joshua who also settled here at the same time that he did.

ABEL MERRIMAN

And his wife Betsey settled in 1771. Their children were Caleb, George, Samuel and Abigail. He was a very genial, social man in his character and very fond of a joke. At that time much land was sold by description to people living at a distance. One winter when the pond was covered with ice and snow, he actually sold and deeded it as an elegant tract of intervale land with no trees or stumps upon it?

Samuel his son lived and died in town aged 86.

CARLOS, Son of Samuel went to Illinois. He entered the Union service, and soon after died.

TIMOTHY MOSS

Immigrated here from Farrington, Ct., in 1772. He served in both the French and Revolutionary War. Joseph his brother also settled in town but being a tory soon had occasion to remove to Canada, the air and climate of Wells not agreeing with him.

Mr. Timothy Moss died aged 90 in 1828, and his wife aged 88 in 1833. Mr. Moss never had the Doctor till his last sickness, it is told, never lost a meal—His family was one of those who fled at the approach of Burgoyne to Bennington. His wife was a sister of the Churchills of Hubbardton—(See history of Hubbardton this volume).

JAMES LAMB

Came into town from Norwich, Ct., in the year 1778. He reared 6 children, and died in 1809 aged 73 years. His widow died in 1825 being 92 years of age.

JOHN PRAY

With his son, John jr., came from Connecticut in 1778. The father died in a few years; the son married Elizabeth Bellamy and settled on a farm a short distance East from the Pond bridge. Their children were Elijah, John H., (a lawyer, residing in Harmony, N. Y.,) Marcia, Amanda, Malinda, Betsey, Kezia, Maria, Sally and David. John Pray jr., was much respected for integrity and a worthy member of the Protestant Episcopal Communion, and was selectman many years. He removed to Harmony, N. Y., in 1835, and died in 1844, aged 74.

Elijah, oldest son of John, jr., died in Teresham, aged 74, and was the father of Franklin, who enlisted in the Union service.

LEVI FRY

Settled here in 1873. He was remarkable for nothing, except that he was a believer in the rod-men's humbug, and was always digging for money, which he never found.* He died in 1820.

Mrs. David Fry, sister-in-law of Levi, died in this town, aged 90. She had an only daughter, Maria, who married a man by the

* See history of rod-men and money-digging in history of Middletown, this volume.—Ed.

name of Kilborn, and lived to the age of 93, and of whom the story is told that, in her younger days she treed a bear, with a child in her arms, halloed till she raised a neighbor, and kept her post until he came and killed the bear.

JOSHUA HOWE,

from Walingsford, settled, in 1783, on the farm now owned by his grandson, Joshua. He built the first grist-mill in town. He was remarkable most for a temper never known to be quickened under any circumstances. When he raised his grist-mill, it is told, he stood holding a post which, as it entered the mortise, the beam came down upon his toes, smashing them flat; but, with unruffled countenance, he turned to his son, remarking in his ordinary, deliberate and mild tones, "Joseph, I wish you would get the crow-bar and raise up this post. I should like to get my toes out from under it." He married a Blakely, of his native town. Their children were David, Asa, Samuel, Joseph, Joshua, Ruth and Eunice. He died in 1800.

SAMUEL, his son, married and settled on the old homestead, and, we think, lived and died there. He possessed the same calm and even disposition with his father. On one occasion, after having filled his barn with hay and grain, it took fire in the night. The family had retired, and did not discover it; but the neighbors came rushing to the spot, and soon aroused them. The old man got out of bed, gave one look towards the fire, then, walking moderately to the chamber-door, called his son: "Joshua, I guess you had better get up and go down to the barn; it's a-fire. I'll light my pipe and come down and see about it." He did light his pipe and smoked as quietly as a Dutch skipper, while the fruit of his summer's toil was being consumed.

His wife outlived him and died at the age of 98. Their children were Samuel, jr.; Charles and Chauncy, twins; Joshua, Abigail and Avis.

Samuel went into the war of 1812, and never came back. Joshua resides on the old homestead.

MATTHIAS AND JOSEPH BUTTON,

father and son, settled in 1785. Mr. M. Button afterwards married the widow of Joshua Howe. He was born in 1732; died in 1811.

Joseph's wife was Sarah Glass. Their

children were Rufus, Joseph, Elijah, Polly, Eunice, Lucy, Sally and Charlotte. He married, 2d, the widow of Simeon Pond and died in 1826, aged 76. His daughter, Charlotte, and her husband both died the same day and were buried in one grave.

RUFUS GLASS

and wife (Hannah Fuller) emigrated from Connecticut. Their children were Rufus, William, Polly, Arunab, Alice, Susannah, Lucinda and Roxana. Mr. and Mrs. Glass both died of the epidemic of 1813. Mr. Glass had a brother Samuel, who settled the same year that he did in Wells, on an adjoining farm. He had a family of 8 children.

GERSHOM GIFFORD

came from Bennington to Wells, in 1776. His father's house, in Bennington, stood on the ground where the battle was fought, and the family sought shelter in the cellar from the bullets. The house took fire in the height of the battle, and they were obliged to leave. Fortunately, no one was injured. Mr. Gifford died in 1795; and his wife, who was again married, in 1837, aged 85. Their children were John, Samuel, David, Sally and Polly.

JAMES PAUL,

from Dighton, Mass., in 1786, was one of the earliest settlers in the eastern part of Wells. He died in 1805, aged 80, and his wife, Abigail, in 1813, aged 85. They had a numerous family, among whom were Edward, James, jr., David, Kiles, Daniel, Abigail, Ruth, Jonathan, Joshua, and Stephen, who lives on the old homestead, and is rising 80 years of age. ELIAKIM, son of Stephen, is a physician; has been town representative 5 years and held other town offices. He married Anna Coleman, by whom he had children, Emmet and Sabra deceased, Nelson, and Daniel W., a graduate of Harvard, now a lawyer in St. Louis.

HILAND E. PAUL,

son of Nelson, was born Dec. 31, 1836. He has held the office of town superintendent of schools 4 years, and represented the town in the State Legislature 2 years.

PETER STEVENS

came from Connecticut, in 1786. He died in 1821; his wife, Lois, in 1820. Of their sons, Samuel married Ruth Howe; was in the war of 1812, and died from wounds received at the battle of Chippeway. Joshua was

drowned in Tinmouth; and James H., who is a Methodist clergyman, and resides in town.

THE PARKS FAMILY.

Elijah Parks came from Canterbury, Ct., in 1787. He was a Revolutionary soldier; was in the battle of Saratoga, and present at the surrender of Burgoyne. He taught winter school here about 20 years, and was town clerk 9 years. He removed to Granville, N. Y., in 1811, where he died in 1813, aged 63 years. Mr. Parks was first married to Anna Smith,—children: Joseph, Elijah, jr., Nancy and Elethea; 2d, married Margaret Walker, of Granville, N. Y.,—children: John, Loren, Simeon deceased; Simeon, Almon, Sally. Polly and Eunice.

Joseph, jr., held the office of selectman in town longer than any other man ever has; was representative 3 years; overseer several years, and the only surveyor in the town. He married first Betsy Wilcox, of Pawlet, by whom he had children: Cordelia and Darius. Mrs. Betsy Parks died in 1848, and he married, 2d, Phebe, her sister. Mr. Parks died at the age of 84.

ROBERT, son of Elijah, jr., has taught school 29 winters, and never inflicted corporal punishment in the discipline of the school-room; but he has been ingenious in selecting other modes of correction, probably quite as effectual. He has written a biographical history of the inhabitants of his native town, which has been published in connection with the history of Wells, by Hiland E. Paul.*

ROBERT H., son of Robert and Lucy (Brookins) Parks, enlisted at Fairhaven, Sept. 10, 1861; transferred to Harris' Light Cavalry, N. Y., Co. F.: died in camp aged 25, Dec. 19, 1861. The husbands of two daughters of Robert Parks were also in the late war—the husband of Octavia, from Va.,

* He was first engaged as the historian of Wells for this work, but after he had gathered his material, preferring to publish in a separate and independent book, so did, with the assistance of Mr. Parks who furnished the biographical sketches. Their joint book is 12 mo. 154 pp. of which Mr. Paul furnished the first 57 pp.; Mr. Parks the balance. We depended on Mr. Paul alone for the history, a number of years; but as we secured a substitute in another native of Wells, when papers were refused, to say the least equally satisfactory, we forgive Mr. Paul, and select from his and Mr. Parks' History of Wells, issued by "Tuttle & Co., Rutland, 1869," whatever we estimate to be even of town interest, not to say of general interest, not included in the papers of Mr. Hopson. *Ed.*

and of Florence, who married Franklin Cook of Wells. Cook was in the 123d Reg. N. Y. Vols., with Gen. Sherman in his march through Georgia, and saw nearly three years service.

ISAAC GOODSSELL

came with his family from Washington, Ct. at a very early date. He purchased land and settled upon it intending to make that his future home but on the breaking out of the Revolution returned with his family to his former residence.

DANIEL GOODSSELL,

son of Isaac, who purchased land in Wells, and brought on his family and a very ugly dog but returned with his family to Ct. on the breaking out of the war, came in the year 1787 to take possession of his father's land upon which he remained 17 years. One evening soon after he came here as he was making his way from the village to his home through a road dark and narrow and densely wooded, a bear suddenly accosted him and soon another pressed threatenly behind him, but knowing all depended on his courage he kept up talking and scolding at them until finally, when they had become so bold they almost touched him, he managed to reach a bunch of shingles by the roadside, and drawing two from the pack made them snap like a pistol whereupon the bears, frightened, ran up Pond Mountain leaving Mr. Goodsell and shingles master of the field. On one occasion, during the "cold summer" or year of famine, Mr. Goodsell brought a bushel of wheat from Shaftsbury to Wells on his shoulders, a distance of about 30 miles. Many of the inhabitants nearly starved before the harvest came. The settler that had a bushel of grain, no matter at what cost or labor he had obtained it, was considered a rich man. Mr. Goodsell removed to Honeoye, N. Y., in 1804, where he died.

WILLIAM COWDRY

came from Connecticut in 1787 and lived here 12 years and then removed to Middletown. His family consisted of 6 sons and 2 daughters. There is nothing of their history worth recording except the part taken by

OLIVER COWDRY,

the sixth and youngest son, in giving to the world the famous revelations of Joe Smith, the founder of Mormonism. Smith being too

illiterate to write himself, employed this Oliver Cowdry, it appears, as a scribe (see the same in Middletown, this vol., Ed.) and he it was who in company with two others, David Whitmore and Martin Harris, gave to the world 588 pages of the most wretched humbug that ever disgraced a nation. We would like to pelt those detestable Mormons for ever having dared to originate on our pure Green Mountain soil; but the multitude seeking out so many strange paths, all diverging so widely from *the old path*, arrests our hand.

ANDREW CLARK

and his wife Mary (Robinson) removed, with their family, from Cheshire, Ct., to this town, in 1790. Mr. Clark was a man of considerable note among his townsmen. He was selectman 14 years. He died in 1819, aged 64, and Mrs. Clark in 1841, aged 87. They raised 10 children. Freelove, one of the daughters, is still living in Poultney, over 90 years of age. Another daughter married for her second husband a man named Benjamin Rider,—chiefly remarkable for his love of cider. It was an undisputed fact among his acquaintances, that he could, in a given length of time, throw himself outside of a larger quantity of his favorite beverage than any other living man. At a dinner one day, in which Rider and several other old cronies participated, the host, for sport, neglected to produce the cider. The wit of the village, a sort of rustic poet, noticing the lugubrious countenance of poor Ben, as he sat down to the table, and saw that his favorite extract was not there, meekly folded his hands, and, with a most inimitable air of pious supplication, asked the following impromptu blessing:

"Oh, Lord of love, look from above,
And bless Ben Rider,
Whose heart of oak with grief is broke:
Do, Lord, send him some cider."

Mr. Rider died in 1824.

ISAAC ANDREWS

and family—wife, Mabel (Messenger,) children, Isaac, jr., Elisha, Mary and Mabel—were among the earliest settlers in town. Mr. Andrews was town clerk several years prior to 1790. There is no further record of this family.

TIMOTHY FULLER

came in here from Barnstable, Mass., and settled in 1794. He was a quiet, innocent man, and, supposing others to be as clever as

himself, too often became the victim of a joke by his less honest, but more shrewd, neighbors. Once, with two others, he took turns to watch a cornfield infested by bears. His night, on taking his station upon a high staging, that had been erected in the centre of the field, one of his comrades, a Mr. Coy, handed him the gun ready charged, with directions, if he heard a crackling among the brush, he must fire, even if he did not see the bear. The gun had been charged heavily with powder, without lead. After a little while, Mr. Coy crept to the edge of the field and commenced breaking dry twigs. The crackling noise soon attracted the attention of the lonely watcher. Listening a moment, feeling sure it was a bear, and remembering the directions that he had received, he raised the gun to his shoulder, and blazed away. Kicked off the staging, several feet down the hill, he picked himself up with astonishment; and several rogues, in the secret, came rushing up to inquire if he had killed the bear. "I am not sure," replied the poor man, "I am not sure, but think he was at the wrong end of the gun."

JOSIAH GOODSPEED, SENIOR,

and wife, Jemima Blossom, emigrated from Barnstable, Mass., to Wells, in the year 1794. Their children were Ansel, Josiah, jr., Alvin, Sylvia and Hannah. He and his wife lived together almost 60 years. Both died in the spring of 1826, both aged 79.

ANSEL GOODSPEED

and wife, Lydia (Marston,) settled in 1794. Mr. Goodspeed was town representative 2 years, and justice of the peace many years. He will ever be remembered for his honesty of character and kindness of heart. He died in 1847. His wife in 1850, aged 80. Their children were Eunice, Sophia, Oliver, Clarissa, Pierce, Sally, Lydia (living in town), Peter, Amanda, Paulina, Socrates H., and Ansel.

WINSLOW GOODSPEED

came from Barnstable, Mass., in 1794. He was twice married. His second wife was Vinsa Swift. They raised a family of 10 children, three of whom are still living in town. Mr. Goodspeed died in 1842; his wife in 1868, aged 90 years.

DR. SOCRATES HOTCHKISS

was from Cheshire, Ct. He came in 1795, and commenced practising, as a physician,

soon after his arrival. He married Bethiah, daughter of Samuel Lathrop, Esq., by whom he had two daughters, Laura and Sally. His wife dying in 1803, he married, 2d, Mary A. Doolittle, and by her had two daughters, Bethiah and Mary A. The Doctor was esteemed as a physician, but died when but 36 years of age.

ROBERT HOTCHKISS,

a soldier in the French and English war, and who was with Montgomery at the taking of St. Johns, and who also served in the Revolutionary war, settled here in 1796. He married, 1st, Hannah Hotchkiss, by whom he had children, Raymond, Oliver and Malinda. He married, 2d, Mrs. Lucy Matthews, whose first husband died in the war of the Revolution. By her he had one daughter, Hannah D. Mrs. Hotchkiss, 2d, died in 1821, aged 73, and Mr. H. married, 3d, widow Sarah Francis, who died in 1834, aged 76. Raymond, oldest son, married Viana Goodrich, first, who died at 24 years, and, 2d, Polly Tyler, who survived him. He was a captain in the war of 1812; was justice of the peace here a number of years, and filled various town offices, but removed from town in 1830. He went to Pawlet; from there, in 1837, to Granville, N. Y., where he died at the age of 76.

JOHN C. HOPSON, SEN.,

came from Wallingford, Ct., in 1795. He was twice married. His first wife was Persis Swift, by whom he had 7 children: Almon and Almira (twins), Persis, John C., jr., Oliver, Raymond H., and Almira. His first wife died, Nov. 27, 1811, aged 41 years. He next married widow Bethiah Lewis, Sept. 9, 1813, by whom he had two children, Orrin L. and Bethiah.

The farm upon which he settled, and which is still owned by two of his sons, Almon and John C., jr., was then an unbroken wilderness, and many a sturdy blow had to be struck many a year of toil and privation experienced, ere the forest gave place to fields of waving grain, or the rude log-hut of the settler to the more imposing and commodious frame dwelling of the farmer. But all this has been long since accomplished. Well do we remember the subject of this sketch (for he was our grandfather), short in stature, but with great strength and a constitution of iron. His frame seemed to bid defiance alike to

heat, cold and fatigue. He was a man of the strictest honesty, and, in all his dealings with others, was never known to swerve a hair's breadth from the line of truth and integrity; possessed, like his Puritan ancestors, of the most indefatigable perseverance and indomitable will, he commanded the respect of all who knew him. He died March 2, 1856, aged 87 years.

ALMON HOPSON

still lives upon the old homestead. He first married Clarissa Chandler, by whom he had three children, Persis C., Caroline L., and Almon C. She died in the year 1827. He next married Esther, sister of his former wife, by whom he had four children—Heber, a daughter who died while an infant, Ellen E. and Edward F. Mr. Hopson is a man of a sound mind and of more than ordinary intelligence, has held several official stations in town, has taught school for several successive years and more than 20 winters. He is proverbial for his honesty and trusting disposition. One anecdote we can relate will illustrate the former trait in his character.

Several years ago, when cattle were very cheap, he had a tolerably fat cow, which he proposed to sell for beef. One day the butcher (George Potter) called for the purpose of buying the cow. After examining her thoroughly, he offered 18 dollars. The owner hesitated, took another look at the old cow, and finally said, "Well, George, I really don't think she's worth more than 16 dollars. It's all I should be willing to give, and it's as much as I'm willing to take," and so old Mooly went for 16 dollars, because his strict sense of honesty would not permit him to take more, although it was offered voluntarily. May Heaven's blessing rest upon thee, my dear kind father! We would not exchange your honest heart for the wealth of Cræsus, nor will we lose our faith in humanity while there is yet one *honest* man in this vast Sodom of iniquity; and, although this little sketch is perhaps already too long, still, we must be pardoned if we add yet another item.

It is of our present and only mother of whom we would speak. Nearly forty years ago, when but 19 years of age, she gave her young hand in marriage to our father, and consented to be a mother to her dead sister's children. Far from her own dear home, she

entered upon the duties of wife and step-mother, and bravely has she borne her burden. In sickness and in health, through sorrow, adversity, and in prosperity, she has ever been to us a kind and tender mother. May Heaven bless, too, her declining years, and may her life of patient toil be rewarded by an eternity of rest among the people of God.

JOHN C. HOPSON, JR.,

still owns a part of the old homestead farm, but resides in the village. He has three children,—Caroline, Warren and Henry. He has been town representative 2 years, selectman 4 years, besides holding various other town offices.

AARON IVES, from Wallingsford, Ct., settled near Harvard Pond in 1785; He died in 1801, aged 53. His only son, Aaron, jr., was killed in Middletown, in 1831, by the falling of a tree.

JOSEPH LAMB, from Norwich, Ct., and his wife Betty, settled on a hill in Wells, hence called Lamb Hill, in 1778. Their children were Shubael, Levi, Jarius, William, Betty and Sarah. Mr. Lamb died in 1809, aged 73; his wife in 1852, aged 95.

PHINEAS LAMB, a revolutionary soldier, who was taken prisoner by the British, under Burgoyne, settled here in 1804. He married Anna Garfield, who died in 1834, aged 72. Their children were, Dolly, Betsy, Susan, George, Nancy, Wm., Polly, Harriet, Lucy, Samuel, Clark, Betsy and Hannah. SAMUEL married Harriet Potter, enlisted in 1831 to fight the Indians under Gen. Dodge, and never returned. CLARK married a Miss Hyde of Poultney and died in service in the late war.

CAPT. WILLIAM, son of Phineas, "venerable in years, still resides with us." He was Captain of the militia several years and has been selectman, justice of the peace and town clerk 17 years.

SAMUEL LATHROP, an early justice of the peace in town till his death, died in 1801, aged 64. He left one daughter and several sons. One son, Zachariah, married Charlotte, daughter of Joseph Button, Esq., and he and his wife died upon the same day and were buried in the same grave.

DAVID LEWIS, EPISCOPALEAN—Justice of peace in town several years; settled on West St., died in 1845 aged 88; his wife in 1831,

aged 76. Children, Aaron, David B., and Phebe.

LEVI LEWIS, a tanner, lived a short distance north of the village. His children were Artemas, Levi, Orlin, Norman and Theodore. Theodore was a physician and died many years since. The account which follows occurred in Mr. Lewis' family and was published in the "*Mental Report*," (1807,) a periodical printed by Hartwell, at Bennington.

"One Mr. Lewis a tanner, was engaged in the concerns of his calling, his horse at the same time being in his mill grinding bark. The wheel drawn by the horse was very wide, proportionably high and above a ton in weight. It was made of wood and filled with long and hard cogs or trunnions for the breaking of the bark. His child, a boy of two or three years of age, had followed him out and, unobservedly, got within the circle of the wheel near the stake. Soon after, the child in attempting to get out to his father, was knocked down by the shaft and the ponderous wheel run over his head and crushed it in a dreadful manner. Two skillful physicians were immediately sent for and soon arrived; the child lay apparently almost lifeless.

His breathing was scarcely perceptible. On examination, the skull was found to be much fractured behind by one of the cogs, and over one eye by another; from the fracture behind several pieces of loose bone were taken out, and nearly a spoonful of the brain removed from the wound. The opinion of the surgeons was, death must inevitably and speedily ensue, and therefore, to attempt to trepan the skull would be but to give pain without the most distant prospect of reaping any advantage. The wounds were, therefore, only cleansed in the most tender manner; and without hope the afflicted parents and sympathetic neighbors attended, expecting every moment the child would breathe its last. Its breathing, however, becoming more and more perceptible; at length he opened his eyes and asked his mother for something to eat. He accordingly received food and was apparently refreshed thereby. Nature the handmaid of Heaven, wrought a surprising work in his favor, and he is now apparently healthy, active and sensible as the children in general in the neighborhood of his residence."

The child referred to above, (says the writer in 1869) is Mr. Levi Lewis now living in this town, upwards of 64 years of age.

THEODORE and EDWIN Lewis sons of Artemas Lewis who has been justice of peace upwards of 20 years in town—enlisted in the naval service during the late war and were both in a number of engagements with the enemy.

FRANKLIN D. YOUNGS married Adelia S.,

daughter of Lorenzo D. Lewis, of this town. They had two children, Ida and Willie. Mr. Youngs enlisted in the 14th, Reg. Vt. Vols., and died in Brattleboro camp in 1863, on his way home.

NATHANIEL LEWIS, an early settler had four sons, Nath. C., jr., Reuben, Enos and John. Reuben married, was a physician and went West. Enos, who remained in town until 1832, when he removed to Harmony, N. Y., had one son, Bradley, who went to the Florida War and never returned, another son, John, had a son Abner, born also in this town, who has been a county judge of Chatauque County, N. Y., and member of Congress two years from the western district of New York.

JAIRUS LEWIS, son of Ethelbert and Paulina Lewis, married and settled in Poultney. He was in the Union service during the late war, and well performed his part.

NATHAN M. LOUNSBERRY, *revolutionary soldier*, resided here for a time. He removed to Rutland, in 1828 and died in Clarendon at the age of 100 years.

AARON MOSHER, Esq., son of Daniel Mosher of Tinmouth, married Ruth Richardson, of Coventry, Ct; they had 9 children. Mr. Mosher was justice of the peace many years, representative two, and at length removed to Erie N. Y. where he died aged 90. His widow married in 1869. AUSTIN, son of Aaron Mosher, became a clergyman. He married a Miss Earls of Ft. Ann.

DR. JAMES MOSHER married Betsy Tyler; practised in town a few years when his life was cut short. He died in the midst of his usefulness in 1816. He left one son, who went to Rochester, N. Y., and died in 1863, aged 21.

JAMES MOODY, married Abigail Atwater: their children were, Charles, John and William. Mr. Moody died many years since but his widow still lives (1869) with her 4th husband, Ransom Bateman, of Poultney. William served in the 14th Vt. Reg. In 1868, a little boy of his was in a carriage with him one day when a runaway team came in collision with the carriage, the boy was thrown out and badly mutilated. When his father came to him he said, "Pa, I have got to die;" he lingered in great agony till the next day, when he expired.

NATHAN MITCHELL, son of Ichabod and

Joanna (Root) Mitchell, married Polly Malloy and left at his death one son, Sanford. Dr. Mitchell died in 1823, aged 33. His widow married a Mr. Witheral of Moriah, N. Y.

FRANKLIN Mc ARTHUR, son of Samuel and Louisa (Simms) Mc Arthur, enlisted in the 7th Vt. Reg., and died in service soon after.

DR. CHARLES C. NICHOLS from Castleton in 1856, has since practised in town. He married a Spaulding and has had two children.

EPAPHRAS NOTT, a cooper, settled near Joshua Howe in 1783, married Jemima Sumner, moved to Central New York in 1798, died in 1848 aged 98.

DR. WM. H. PARKS, son of Harvey Parks, (who was representative two years and died of cancer in 1867, aged 67) studied physic and is now practising in Great Barrington, Mass.

JAMES PEAROE, a revolutionary soldier, lived and died in this town. His children were, Isaac, James and Amanda.

EDGAR HERRICK, son of Arch and Sophia (Pember) Herrick, enlisted in the 5th Reg. Vt. Vols., and died in service.

FREDERICK PEMBER, jr., son of Frederick and Sally (Stevens) Pember, went to Illinois, married there, had 5 children, enlisted in the Union army and died.

MILTON H. PEMBER, son of Russell and Adeline (Hyde) Pember, enlisted April, 1862, in the 5th Minnesota regiment, went out as sergeant, was made first Lieutenant June, 1863: contracted a fever at the Vicksburg siege; was discharged August, 1863; returned to Wells, went soon after to Mt. Tabor where he married Ann Croft of that town and settled there.

POTTER FAMILY.

CAPT. WM. POTTER and wife Phebe, from New London, Ct., first settled in Pawlet; removed late in life to Wells. Capt. Wm. had command when young, of a trading vessel. He died in 1827, his wife in 1835: Children, Joshua, Wm. Jr., Seth, John, Abel, Samuel, Phebe, Sally, Abigail, Deborah — married Dr. Reub. Lewis.

WM. JR., married Experience Francis, raised a large family; went to the Schroon country, died over 40 years of age.

Wm. Potter, 3d, was a man noted as a legal counselor, practised as such many years, died in 1852, aged 56.

JOSHUA, son of Wm. 3d, enlisted in the 7th Reg. Vt. Vol.; served 3 years, re-enlisted; died in service.

DR. SAMUEL, first practised in this town several years; removed to Pawlet, where he died in 1835. He married Avis, dau. of John Collins, of Ira. Children, Collins, a mill wright; Fayette, an attorney, lives in Pawlet, Samuel, George, Chas. W., Edwin, Phebe, Helen, Lovina.

CHAS. W., married Sophia, daughter of Abel Parker, Jr., resides in town; is proprietor of the celebrated Lake House.

Two sons of Ephraim Reed who removed from this town to Tinmouth, in 1868, enlisted into and died in the Union army in the late war.

JARED F. RIPLEY, son of Linas H. and Mahala (Mosher) Ripley, enlisted in a Wisconsin Regt., and was killed at the battle of Shiloh.

EDSON, brother of Jared F., enlisted and died in hospital at Washington, D. C.

JAMES SPRAGUE, son of Elida and Charlotte (Glam) Sprague, married Melissa Van Guilder. He enlisted in the 7th Reg. Vt. Vols., and died near Baton Rouge, leaving a wife and three children, one of whom soon after was burned to death by her clothes taking fire.

OZRO, brother of James, enlisted in the 2d, Vt. Reg.; served for a time and was discharged and afterwards enlisted in a N. Y. Reg., was wounded in the battle of the wilderness and soon after died.

OTIS TAFT who came to Wells in 1856, married 1st, Charlotte Sprague, by whom he had three sons, Lewis, Austin and Cyrus who all enlisted in the late war. Mr. Taft married 2d, widow Porter, of Poultney, who also had three sons who were also all in the war with their step-brothers; Edwin A., in Co. G., Vt. Cavalry, who was taken prisoner in a raid near Richmond, under Kilpatrick and confined for a while in Libby prison; Albert L., served in a N. Y. Reg. of heavy artillery; and Linsey enlisted also in a N. Y. Reg., Mrs. Amos Tooly died in 1859, aged 90.

WILLIAM TOOLY, son of Amos, was born in Wells, enlisted in the 23d Reg. N. Y. Vols., and was killed near Goldsborough, in N. C., a short time before Johnson's surrender to Sherman; HORACE, brother of Wm., enlisted at the same time, same regiment, was wounded at Dallas in Georgia and died soon

after; they were both good soldiers and their deaths were heroic.

ELISHA WALES from Whitehall, N. Y. married Laura Lamb of this town and settled here. He enlisted in the 14th Vt. Reg., was in the battle of Gettysburg and died on his way home at Vernon, Ind., and was buried there.

ALBERMALE WILLIAMS, son of Abijah, born in this town, became a physician. He married Ruth, daughter of David Goodrich. He died in Dorset, in 1830.

REV. PHILO WOODWARD, a presiding elder in the Methodist church, residing now (1869) at Rochester, N. Y., was a step son of Wm. Fisk and resided in this town till of age.

DANIEL WYMAN, who died in 1787 was the first person interred in the village burying ground.

REV. OLIVER HOPSON,

a Protestant Episcopal clergyman, graduated at (now) Trinity College, resides in Conn. He married Caroline Allis, and is the father of 8 children,—William (who died while an infant), William 2d, George (who is also a minister in the Protestant Episcopal church), Edward, who was killed at the battle of Cedar Creek, Caroline, Elizabeth, Mansfield and Mary.

ORRIN L. HOPSON,

the youngest son of John, was the wit of the family and an inventor and mechanic. He resides in Connecticut. He married Susan Wilson, and has two children.

WILLIAM CROSSMAN

moved into town in 1796. He commanded a company and fought bravely through the Revolutionary war.

AMOS BOWE

came from Middletown, Ct. He settled upon a small farm near the Pond bridge, and remained there until his death, which occurred in 1844, in the 74th year of his age. Mr. Bowe was an excellent scholar for his day, and a great reader. In his religious belief, he was an Episcopalian. He was twice married. His children were Titus, Amos, Emily, by his first wife, and Obadiah A., Abner, Rebecca and Esther A., by his second wife. He died in 1844, aged 73.

OBADIAH A. BOWE,

son of Amos, was born in Wells in 1807. He learned the trade of a printer in the Northern

Spectator Office, at Poultney, and was for a time an apprentice in the same office with Horace Greeley. He became one of the early and leading anti-slavery men, and for several years edited an Abolition paper in the town of Herkimer, N. Y. He was a man of considerable talent, and a fair writer. He died of a fever, in 1859, in New York City, aged 59 years.

The following lines written by him on his fiftieth birth-day, although by no means among the best productions of his pen, are still rather pretty.

LINES ON MY FIFTIETH BIRTHDAY.

BY O. A. BOWE.

Youth, Childhood, Infancy,—adien!
The dearest friends must part, you know;
I've spent a good long time with you—
The hour is late, and I must go.

"Old Age," a sober friend of mine,
Says I must come with him to stay;
Heaven knows I cannot well decline—
I'm fifty years of age to-day.

How strange it seems to be so old!
How sad to be so little wise!
What wrecks of time do I behold,
As back I turn my failing eyes!

Old Home, where first I saw the dawn,
And felt the life-blood at my heart,—
Where is thy life and freshness gone!
How sad and desolate thou art!

What radiant hopes of boyhood's time,
What cherished dreams have passed away!
The friends of youth's unclouded prime,
My father's household,—where are they!

My schoolmates two score years ago,
The dwellers round on every side;
So many forms I used to know,
All are dispersed, and most have died.

SONNET.

Suggested during a walk in Autumn, by the thought of a departed relative.

[Mr. Bowe died in 1858 or '9. An obituary appeared in the New York Sun at the time. *Ed.*]

BY O. A. BOWE.

Do the Dead view us, in our daily rounds?
Do they regard us from their homes above—
Gazing upon us with their eyes of love,
And listening calmly to our voices sounds?
Do they regret when passion fills our souls,
Or pride or weakness tempts our feet astray?
Do they rejoice when love the heart controls,
And peace and goodness hover round our way?

Lamented parent! through you opening cloud
Thy well remembered face I seem to see;
Ah, be the bending heavens in pity bowed
That I may find myself yet nearer thee!
It is thy form—'tis thy paternal hand,
Thus beckoning to me from the Better Land.

ALLEN GROVER,

son of Nathaniel, who settled here about 1800, was, for many years, a prominent citizen; was representative 2 years; selectman, constable, &c., many years; died in 1865, aged 63. Allen C., his eldest son, is a physician, and resides in town. Marcus D., another son, is a lawyer, and has represented Wells in the State legislature the last 4 years (186—), being the youngest man ever elected in town.

In Messrs. Paul's and Park's History of Wells, are the following items not found in Mr. Hopson's record:

Daniel Atwater, of this town, and his wife, Lois, died in 1861, the husband one day before the wife, and were buried in one grave.

Robert E. Wakeley, who resided here several years, was killed instantly by the falling timbers of a barn.

John Barden, of this town, representative for several years, for a number of sessions has been door-keeper of the House of the Legislature.

Robert Beebe and wife, Abigail (Martin), from Connecticut, were early settlers. Mr. Beebe died in 1813, of apoplexy; children: Ephraim, Aaron, Ozias, Silas, Robert and Sally.

David Blossom, from Massachusetts, was also one of the first settlers. Children: David C., William, Joseph and Chloe. Joseph was a physician and practised in Granville, N. Y., adjoining. Mr. Blossom removed from Wells in 1804.

PETER BLOSSOM came with his brother, David, and settled where R. M. Lewis now lives. He was twice married. By his first wife he had three children: Seth, John and Hannah. Mr. Blossom had been a privateer during the Revolutionary war, in the American service, and used to take great pride in telling his bold and daring feats. His son, Seth, was town representative from Wells a number of years.

SAMUEL BROUGHTON

and wife, Rachel (Dowel), were early settlers from Connecticut. Their children were two daughters, Sophia and Emilla. Mr. Brough-

ton, "for his love of litigation, became the terror of the community in which he lived." "It seemed to be his ruling passion through life." At 70 years of age, he won an important suit. He removed to Moriah, N. Y., in 1825, where he died, in 1864, aged 95.

While he resided in Wells, he was afflicted with a lung difficulty, and had so strong a belief that if he could obtain the heart of a rattlesnake and swallow it while warm that, meeting Joseph Parks at the favorable moment when he had just killed one of these snakes, on his way to church one Sabbath, Mr. Broughton requested him to get the heart of the snake for him; and Mr. Parks extracted the heart, and put it into Mr. Broughton's hand while still beating, and he, Broughton, swallowed it. This was in 1821, and he always averred he was cured by it.

EBENEZER BUTTS and wife, Prudence (Glass), from Canterbury, Ct., settled here about 1787. He was the first settler in his neighborhood, and the hill on which he settled, is known to this day as Butts' Hill. Their children were Rufus, Nathan, Ezra, James, Sally, Assenath and Sybil. No record has been found of their age (Mr. and Mrs. B.) They have been dead more than 40 years.

CHARLES D. TRACY, son of Castle Tracy, enlisted in the U. S. service in 1862, and died in the war. One of Tracy's sisters married ALBERT CULVER, who was in the Union service and a good soldier. While operating upon a pocket revolver, he accidentally discharged a ball that entered his wrist, and from which he died in a few days.

CLARK STEPHEN and wife, Patience (Granis), from Connecticut, were early settlers. Children: Luman, Stephen L., Lovina, Lydia and Esther. Mrs. Clark died in 1809. Mr. Clark married, 2d, widow Roxana Beebe, by whom he had one son, Simon.

Mr. Clark had been, in early life, a teacher; was justice of the peace here a number of years. His son, Bishop, was accidentally killed in his 17th year. While felling a tree with David B. Lewis, the ax came off from the helve of Mr. Lewis's ax and struck in the young man's thigh. He died in a few hours from the wound. It was a sad event for the yet young settlement; for the dotting parents—he was their youngest son—and for Mr. Lewis, who was associated with him in the sad event. But no blame was ever attached to Mr. Lewis.

WILLIAM CROSSMAN, who settled in Wells, in 1796, commanded a company in the Revolutionary war. He married Eunice W. Lewis. Their children, all born in town, were Jacob L., Pamelia and William, jr. He removed from town many years since. (No further record of him is given, probably could not be found.)—*Ed.*

WESLEY CLEMONS, son of Michael and Eunice Clemons, and grandson of Thomas and Mehitable Clemons, settlers of 1783, from Worthington, Mass., married Lucretia Smith, of Granville, N. Y., and resided on the homestead of his father in Wells. He was justice of the peace many years, and held various town offices, almost continually, till the time of his death, which was sudden, of heart disease. While driving some sheep a short distance from his house, he fell dead (in 1841, aged 46.) He was a worthy member of the Methodist Episcopal church. He had been also a delegate to the Constitutional Convention in 1834. He left a wife and eleven children.

MARTIN V. B. CLEMONS, son of Wm. A. and Eunice (McCrees) Clemons, enlisted in the late war of '61, and died in the Union service.

HUGH CLEMONS, brother of William, who, at the time of the rebel outbreak, resided with a sister in the State of Georgia, was conscripted into the rebel service and compelled to fight in their ranks till the battle of Gettysburgh, when he effected an escape to the Union lines.

JAMES COX (in the list of representatives two years) was from Pawlet and removed to Poultney, in 1868.

ABNER CONE, one of the first men here, settled where James H. Parks now lives,—the place being then an unbroken wilderness. His children were Abner, Enoch, Noah, Lydia, Rachel, Polly, John and Joseph.

EBENEZER DART and wife Hannah (Pratt) lived in this town several years. He was a Revolutionary soldier and drew a pension. He died near fifty years since.

JOHN S. DAVIS, another Revolutionary soldier, came from Granville, N. Y., here in 1815. His wife's name was Tryphena Olds. They had children: John, George, Stephen, Ira, Cyril (resides in Granville, N. Y.) Polly Annis, Lucretia, Tryphena, Esther and Betsy. Mr. Davis drew a pension many years before his death in 1845, aged 96.

SIMON FRANCIS, from Wallingford, Ct.,

representative of Wells several years, removed West, where he died several years since.

ANSON NICHOLS, step-son of George King, of this town, enlisted, in 1823, in Naval service of United States under Commodore Perry in his expedition against the pirates and never returned.

SETH GEER, son of Cyrus and Lucy Geer, and grandson of Ally* and Cynthia Geer, married, first, Laura Lewis, of Wells; 2d, Mary Pierce, of Pawlet, by whom he had two children. He enlisted in 1862, in Co. B, 14th Reg., Vt. Vols., for 9 months, and was in the battle of Gettysburgh. While in service he contracted a disease which caused his death in 1863, soon after his return home at the expiration of his term. He was aged 33. His widow removed to St. Lawrence Co., N. Y.

DAVID GRAY, from Arlington, settled in the wilderness east of the Ryder farm, in 1794. He married Sally Cole. Their children were Henry (representative from Arlington in 1853), Richard, Fedro, Polly, David, Lyman and Harriet. Mr. Gray left Wells in 1813.

ALLEN GROVER, son of Nathaniel, who settled from Massachusetts, about 1800, married Mrs. Rachel Harndon (widow) from Poultney. He carried on the merchant's business here more than 30 years; was a teacher of winter district schools 11 years; representative to the Legislature 2 years; selectman and constable several years. He died in 1865, aged 63. Children: Luthera (wife of W. H. Hill, merchant in Wells), Allen C., physician, and Marcus D., lawyer—both of Wells—the latter representative 3 years.

DAVID HOWE, (birth, death and age not given), son of Joshua, married Phebe Cole Children: Jane, Obed, David, jr., and several daughters. Mrs. Howe died a few years since, aged 95 years.

JOHN HOWE, son of David, jr., enlisted and served in the late war till its close; returned and was drowned, in 1866, in Wells pond, while bathing.

REV. WM. HOELL, from Saranac, N. Y., married Luthera Grover, and resides in the village of Wells. "His clerical duties are of a local sort," and for several years he has been in the mercantile business.

* Ally Geer raised a large family, all of whom left town but Cyrus, who died in Wells, 1862.

WM. HUNT, another Revolutionary hero, resided in this town several years. He was born in England, but espoused the colonial cause, served through the war, and was in the battle of Yorktown at the taking of Cornwallis. He drew a pension till his death in 1820.

"MR. OBADIAH A. BOWE,—for some time past connected with the editorial department of *The Sun*, died yesterday afternoon, at his residence in Third Avenue, near 51st street. Was a native of Vermont, born in Wells, and was a fellow apprentice to the printing business with Horace Greeley, of *The Tribune*. The friendship thus founded has never been interrupted, and it was through Mr. Greeley's representations of the experience and personal worth of his friend that he became, about 3 years ago, connected with our office. At that time, his general health was good. With slight interruptions, he was able to attend to his duties until lately, when he was seized with an intermittent fever, which acting upon an impaired constitution, terminated fatally after a short illness.

Mr. BOWE has been connected with the American press, as printer and publisher, and in other capacities, for over 30 years. As a newspaper publisher, he was not fortunate, probably because of his want of keen business habits; his yielding good nature in assuming responsibilities not his own; and his conscientious advocacy of views which, as he had often said, were in advance of the times. He was a man of genial disposition, of fine literary taste, and an ardent, inflexible advocate of what he believed to be right and just. Our own short acquaintance with him inspired only feelings of esteem and respect; and we believe that all who have been associated with him regret his death, as the loss of a friend whom they esteemed and loved. He leaves a wife, to whom he was devotedly attached, and two daughters nearly grown to woman's estate."

An old acquaintance in Wells writes: "July 15, 1876.—Mr. Bowe married for his first wife Miss Catherine Weaver. She left three children—daughters. I cannot tell when she died. He married second, Miss Laura Bowe, a relative, a very estimable and talented lady and a poetess. They had only one child, a son, who died in infancy. Mr. Bowe died in 1859, aged 52 years."

IN MEMORIAM.

BY A MOTHER.

"I shall go to him, but he shall not return to me."

They tell me that my "soldier boy" is dead,
That all his toils and sufferings are o'er,
That strangers laid him in his narrow bed,
Down where is heard the Mississippi's roar.
Can this be true? can my own boy be dead,
Whose head I pillowed in its infancy?
Can stranger hands have pillowed his dear head
In its last resting place? Alas! for me.

Sad was the day he left his childhood's home—
(Young—inexperienced as a little child.)
Putting his country's armor on—to roam
With those who his unwary feet beguiled.
Since his departure to that Southern land,
My spirit felt abiding, deep unrest—
Fearing his slender form could not withstand
The withering fever blight. He is at rest.

But he went forth to battle for the right;
And blessed be the memory of our boy—
Tho' o'er my earthly hopes for him, a blight
Has passed—his death bereft my heart of joy.
They tell me I may well be proud of him
Who served his country, nobly, faithfully;
Proud! when his pictured face my tears bedim?
O let them fall; 'twill ease this agony.

Henceforth my thoughts will fly unto the shore
On that far land where sleeps my only son,
His requiem the Mississippi's roar,
Laid down to rest with all his armor on.
Father! forgive; and help me drink this cup—
Help my bowed heart to say, "Thy will be done."
Accept the sacrifice, our loved one offered up
On Freedom's shrine: soon let sweet peace be won.

More to our country I can never give—
The son has gone to God. With armor on
His father has gone forth—O let him live!
And help us all to say "Thy will be done."
God gives and takes—dear George farewell! farewell!
Till the last trump shall raise thee from the dead
We know He doeth all things well—Farewell
Till we shall meet where not a tear is shed.
The vacant chair, a lock of hair
Cut from the dying brow,
The pictured face, fond memories
These, these are left us now.

C. H. H.

HYDEVILLE, VT., Nov. 7, 1862.

* Vide Castleton, page 546, 547.

THE WITHERED ROSE BUD.

Oh! Mothers, whose full hearts are breaking—
While you yearn for the loved ones away,
As the agony comes with awaking,
In the night or with morn's early ray;
I know all how deep is your sorrow
Who look on the face of the dead,
Who can hope for no brighter to-morrow,
Because hope forever has fled.

With embraces, with prayers, and with weeping,
My first darling was laid down to rest,
Where her clay is so quietly sleeping,
My hand has the flowers caressed;

There I plucked a white rose-bud last summer;
I kissed it and sent it away
With a message of love to her brother,
For whom I could then only pray;
I charged it to bear him my blessing,
My hope that my boy should not die,
That often our Father addressing,
I prayed I might meet him on high.

'Tis summer again * * The white roses
Are budding upon Mary's grave;
The grasses and flowers are growing,
The snowdrops and evergreens wave;
To the grave of my first born I wander,
Where the snowdrops and white roses are;
'Neath the evergreen shade I now ponder,
Till my heart almost sinks in despair.
* * O'er the withered white rose bud I'm weeping
That I last summer sent to my boy,
Far away is that "soldier boy" sleeping,
And withered my heart's budding joy.

This bud to my heart is far dearer
Than any, or all of the rest,
For it to my boy has been nearer;
Perchance to his lips have been pressed,
As it whispered the love of his mother,
And the prayers she had offered for him,
While she thought of the sister and brother
And the place where bright hopes never dim.

Oh, tell me, sweet bud, dost thou bear me
A message of love from my boy?
A word or a thought that will cheer me,
Be in my bereavement a joy?
Thou tellest no secrets! I lay thee
Beside the dark brown lock of hair,
From the brow of my dying boy taken,
Oh shall I not meet him up where.
The buds and the flowers ne'er perish,
Where cometh no sorrow nor care,
Where the hopes and the loves that we cherish,
Are blooming forever, and fair?

CLARA H. HOSFORD.

Hydeville, Vt., 1863.

VERMONT'S VOLUNTEERS.

BY MRS. CLARA H. HOSFORD.

A song—a song;— my muse awake! awake my slum-
bering lyre!
Sprit of song breath on my lay—thyself my heart
inspire
To sing in strains befitting—not too sad, nor yet too
gay—
Of our brave Green Mountain heroes—now mingling
in the fray;
Of the sick, the dead, the dying, and the living who
yet stand
Upon our country's battlements—a breastwork for the
land;—
Let our strains tho' sad be hopeful—let joy smile
through our tears,
While we sing the well earned praises of Vermont's
brave Volunteers.

When Sumter's cry rang through the land like an
electric shock,
Up rose the brave Vermonters, firm as their native
rock;—

From palace home, and cottage, from valley, hillside,
glen;—
Ever true unto their country, our own Green Mountain men.
I've seen them in the time of peace, among their native hills—
Those hills so brightly *evergreen*, where flow the pearly rills;
I've seen them leave those peaceful homes, 'mid loved one's prayers and tears
Responding to their country's call, our noble Volunteers.
Hail to Vermont! our native State; her name we proudly own,
On more freedom-loving children, God's sun has never shone—
From the rebel, and the traitor, they never shrink in fight,
But dare to do, or suffer,—in the cause of truth, and right.
Vermont! yes, well we love her—and her sons so loyal brave—
In memory fondly cherish those who fill an honored grave,
Embalming deep within our hearts, with a grateful Nation's tears—
Those who died to save their country—our noble Volunteers.
On many a southern field of death their graves are thickly strown,
Death has reaped a fearful harvest of our own beloved, our own:—
All honor to the living, and thrice honored be the dead
Who in a cause so glorious, their precious blood have shed.
And still Vermont's brave sons will go till War's red sun shall set;
In foremost ranks in many a fight they've ne'er disgraced her yet:
Vermont shall reap in joy at length what she has sown in tears,
And crown with fadeless laurels her loyal Volunteers.
They love their homes and dear ones, but love their country more;
And if need be in her peril will fight from shore to shore.
Standing like *men* before the foe, they strike with dying breath;
"For our God, and homes and country, give us victory or death!"
Woman's tears are freely flowing—I have bid my own "good bye"—
One died in southern hospital, and one came home to die.
No strong arm left to guard me now, my heart is bathed in tears;
Yet still I love our country, and her noble Volunteers.
And still I pray, how earnestly; our God to bless them all,
To bless our country and her cause, for which so many fall,
To comfort hearts, bereaved by death—cheer homes made desolate,
To answer prayer by millions raised—to save our ship of State;—

And oft in my petitions I breathe an honored name
"God bless our noble President, our "Father Abraham"!
"Our country's second Washington, be Thou, his helper now!
"Lift Thou, the heavy burden from his heart, and care-worn brow;—
"O guide him through Rebellion's storm, deliver him from our fears;
"Lord, give him comfort in Thine aid! and his loyal Volunteers.
* * * * *
Will ye be silent brother bards? ye who can strike the lyre?
And another in your inmost hearts the deep prophetic fire?
Wait 'till this cruel war is over, 'ero ye speak of batter cheer?
'Tis meet to sing the praises *now*, of each loyal Volunteer.
Till the war is over, let the sword and lyre go hand in hand—
The sword will conquer, and the lyre will cheer our patriot band,
Its tender words and music linger in sick and dying ears;
And children's children swell the song of our noble Volunteers.
* * * * *
'Tis for sad hearts, bereaved like mine, preserved in briny tears,
In the clear light of prophecy to tell of future years—
Years when our Eagle bold shall look upon a cloudless sky,
Our starry flag on land and sea speak peace and Liberty.
* * * * *
Land of the free! baptized in blood! she will arise and shine,—
Chastened, redeemed, and purified with light and love divine—
The praise and joy of all the earth; loud Pæans shall arise
From North to South, from East to West, and reach the throne above the skies;—
A country *undivided* join the grand triumphant song;
The templed hills, and whispering breeze the glad some strains prolong—
"All praise to the Great Ruler who hast banished all our fears;
"Let future generations bless our loyal Volunteers.
* * * * *
Our own Green Mountain Volunteers! ever faithful to your trust;
Press on with courage to the end—your cause and God is just—
Ere long He'll put oppression down, He will protect the right;
Set up your banners in His name—you'll conquer in His might.
And when the days of joy shall come—and peaceful breezes swell
The canvas of our ship of State, and history shall tell
Of the times that tried the souls of men—of the Nation's hopes and fears;
Your acts will be recorded there, Vermont's brave Volunteers!

Mrs. Clara Hopson Hosford, daughter of Almon and Clarissa (Chandler) Hopson, born in Wells, Feb. 8, 1824; married Jan. 10. 1843, to Henry H. Hosford, of Poultney, who died from fever and the fatigues incurred at Gettysburgh, Sept. 19, 1863, soon after his return. See Castleton, this vol. page 546. Mrs. Hosford now a widow, resides with her eldest daughter, also the widow of a soldier in our late war, at Whitehall, N. Y. She has one other daughter a teacher in the public schools New York City. Mrs. Hosford was emphatically patriotic during the war; upon few hearts did the blow fall heavier. She has written occasionally poetical pieces for several of our State periodicals for over 20 years past and we regard her poetical talent the best of any that we have seen from any native of Wells. Ed.

EXTRACT FROM AN ELEGY

On the death of Persis, wife of John C. Hopson,* who died Nov. 27, 1811, aged 41 years: by her husband; all of Wells: closing verses.

Methinks that angels tuned ner narp,
That she might join their song;
And O, what joys do fill my heart
To think she'll sing so long!
Come Saviour! come prepare my heart
By sanctifying grace;
That I may be prepared to go,
And sing eternal bass.

*John C. Hopson the author and grand-father to A. C. Hopson our historian for the town. The author quoted, it is said, was a devoted bass singer. Ed.

RUTLAND COUNTY PAPERS AND ITEMS.

BRANDON.

Biography of Hon. Stephen A. Douglas, and many papers for the History of Brandon for the last twenty years, promised, and partly in use, reserved for Vol. iv. Ed.

WEST HAVEN.

The first or early part of the History of this town is covered by that of Fairhaven of which town it was formerly a part. The facts of its history since its separate organization have not yet been obtained. Ed.

FROM HENRY STEVENS' CASTLETON PAPERS.
Crown Point, July 29, 1775.*

Permit David Remington and one more to pass the guards to Otter Creek.

SAM'L ELIMORE—Major
To the Commanding officer of the guards.

“Mr. Remington,

SIR:

General Riedesel desires that you will furnish the bearer of this, Mr. Macoon, with a horse to carry him home, as he has sold his to the general; he will send your horse safe back.

your humble Serv't.

A. EDMONTINE.

Aid de Camp.

Castleton, July 1st, 1777.”

“Mr. Higgins is much obliged to Mr. Remington for the use of his horse, will ride him over to Fort Miller this morning and return him there.”

Mr. Remington you will provide three yokes and three pair of oxen for General

* Copy of a printed certificate filled out—(date printed.) Ed.

Burgoynes use they are to take three teams that cannot move forward of yokes and bows the oxen or other oxen will be returned at Fort Ann, Skenesborough, the 28th of July, 1777.

To Mr. Remington and the Inhabitants of the places adjacent.

Skenesborough, the 10th of July, 1777.

Mr. Remington:

His Excellency General Burgoyne has ordered an army for your protection and to cover the country from insult as well as to receive those who wish to comply with the terms of his manifesto and also to protect those that comply with the declaration, for this purpose it is necessary that you furnish all the carriages and horses you can to conduct the Baggage of General Reidesel (the second in command) and his regiments Baggage from the Falls at Castleton Bay to Castle Town, you and the Inhabitants of Castle Town and the places near you must exert yourself on the occasion for the thing and your own service. No Indians will be with this party, you will have every protection from them which please to let the inhabitants know.

I am,

your humble serv't.,

PHILIP SKENE.

Accounts of Remington.

“ To one Day by William Sutton to collect teams.

To one day by Josiah Weaver, to collect teams.

To one day by James Spooner, to collect teams.

To one day by Jessie Place, to collect teams.

UNITED STATES PENSION ROLL—1840.

A statement showing the names, rank, &c., of Invalid Pensioners residing in the County of Rutland, in the State of Vermont.

NAMES.	Rank.	Annual allowance.	Sums received.	Description of service.	When placed on the pension roll.	Commencement of pension.	Age.	Laws under which inscribed, increased, or reduced; and remarks.
Stephen Angervine,	Private,	\$ 48 00	\$ 436 40	30th regt. U. S. inf.	Sept. 28, 1821,	Aug. 7, 1821,		Acts mil est., May 15, 1820.
John Bell,	"	30 00	24 58	6th regt. " "	Jan. 1, 1816,	June 29, 1815,		Acts military establishment.
"	"	48 00	401 37	"	June 25, 1816,	April 24, 1816,		April 24, 1816.
Eliel Bond,	Sergeant,	72 00	1,326 29	"	April 10, 1833,	Oct. 1, 1815,		Acts military establishment.
Daniel Farrington,	Lieut.	102 00	193 24	Vermont militia,	June 14, 1816,	April 12, 1832,		"
Joseph Field,	Private,	32 00	568 00	29th regt. U. S. inf.	Sept. 16, 1819,	June 3, 1815,		"
Nathan Ford,	"	24 00	108 45	Vermont S. troops,	Jan. 9, 1821,	Oct. 17, 1811,		July 5, 1812.
"	"	38 40	177 28	"	June 14, 1816,	April 24, 1816,		April 24, 1816.
"	"	72 00	588 95	"	March 5, 1833,	Dec. 6, 1820,		Died February 11, 1829.
Solomon Gibbs,	"	24 00	456 26	25th regt. U. S. inf.	Jan. 1, 1831,	March 1, 1815,		Acts military establishment.
Roswell Hunt,	Officer,	240 00	762 60	Vermont militia,	Jan. 21, 1830,	Jan. 1, 1831,		March 2, 1833.
Moses Head,	Private,	48 00	662 67	"	Dec. 18, 1816,	March 30, 1816,		Transferred from New York.
"	"	72 00	296 81	"	Nov. 1833.	Jan. 20, 1830,		"
John Herrick,	"	72 00	1,375 33	11th regt. U. S. inf.	Jan. 5, 1833,	June 23, 1814,		"
"	"	96 00	57 85	"	March 5, 1830,	July 28, 1833,		Acts military establishment.
Thomas Mitchell,	"	96 00	149 93	30th regt. U. S. inf.	March 6, 1820,	Aug. 23, 18 2,		Acts military establishment.
Charles Obriham,	"	72 00	288 00	"	July 30, 1832,	March 4, 1830,		Acts military establishment.
Elnathan Phelps,	"	48 00	928 67	"	April 23, 1819,	Oct. 29, 1814,		Acts military establishment. Transferred from New York.
Rufus Parker,	"	96 00	170 96	"	March 13, 1818,	March 15, 1832,		Acts military establishment.
Prince Robinson,	"	60 00	798 50	Vermont S. troops,	Feb. 15, 1816,	Jan. 1, 1803,		Acts military establishment.
"	"	96 00	1,369 33	"	Nov. 17, 1819,	April 24, 1816,		Ap. 24, 1816. Died July 29, 1830.
Ira Remington,	"	72 00	746 81	11th regt. U. S. inf.	June 10, 1817,	Nov. 17, 1815,		Acts military establishment. Died March 31, 1826.
David Warren,	"	30 00	29 33	U. S. artillery,	Jan. 21, 1818,	May 2 1815,		Acts military establishment.
"	"	48 00	50 94	"	Jan. 10, 1817,	April 24, 1816,		April 24, 1816.
"	"	96 00	1,612 80	"	June 10, 1817,	May 16, 1817,		Transferred from Massachusetts.
Elnathan Ward,	"	72 00	1,361 62	9th regt. U. S. inf.	March 4, 1789.	April 6, 1815,		Sept. 29, 1788. Transferred from Mass.
Abel Woods,	"	20 00	372 34	Mass. State troops,	Oct. 10, 1806,	March 4, 1807,		March 4, 1807.
"	"	60 00	351 99	"	Jan. 21, 1818,	April 24, 1816,		April 24, 1816. Died Sept. 3, 1831.
"	"	96 00	474 40	"	June 10, 1815,	June 10, 1815,		Transferred from New York.
Oliver Wright,	"	48 00	172 93	9th regt. U. S. inf.	Aug. 17, 1833.	Aug. 17, 1833.		
"	"	96 00	52 54	"				

A statement of the names, &c., of the Heirs of non-commissioned officers, privates, &c., who died in the United States service; who obtained five years' half-pay, in lieu of bounty land, under the 2d section of the act of April 16, 1816, and who resided in Rutland county, in the State of Vermont.

Names of the original claimants.	Rank.	Description of service.	Time of de- cease.	Name of the heirs.	Annual Allow- ance.	Stms re- ceived.	When placed on the pension roll.	Commencement of pension.	Ending of pen- sion.
James Bassford,	Private,	11th regt. inf.	Nov. 1814,	Jane, Dorcas, Mary, and Thomas Bassford,	48 00	240 00	Sept. 4, 1817,	Feb. 17, 1815,	Feb. 17, 1820,
Nehemiah Benson,	"	25th	Oct. 10, 1813,	Merimna, Fanny, Sally, Maria, and Ellis Benson,	48 00	240 00	Mar. 31, 1819,	"	"
James T. Cook,	"	11th	Jan. 5, 1813,	Nancy and Mary Cook,	48 00	240 00	Aug. 4, 1817,	"	"
Daniel S. Cushman,	"	"	Dec. 25, 1813,	Caroline and Catherine,	48 00	240 00	Sept. 15, 1818,	"	"
George Jennis, or Jenne,	"	"	Mar. 23, 1813,	George Jenne,	48 00	240 00	May 1, 1818,	"	"
Alexander McAr- thur,	"	Artillery,	Dec. 1813,	Eleanor, Josiah, Louisa, and Ru- ba Maria McArthur,	48 00	240 00	Dec. 1, 1817,	"	"
John W. Mighell,	"	11th regt. inf.	"	Randall, Elias, Asahel, and Han- nah Mighell,	48 00	240 00	Jan. 13, 1818,	"	"
Joel Naramore,	"	25th	June 8, 1813,	Daniel H., Joel B. Chauncey, A. and Joshua D. Naramore,	48 00	240 00	Dec. 9, 1819,	"	"
Benjamin M. Parks,	"	11th	May 7, 1814,	Jehiel B. Parks,	48 00	240 00	Sept. 20, 1819,	"	"
Samuel Stevens,	"	"	August, 1813,	Fanny, Adah, Achsah, Joshua, How, and James Hurvey Ste- vens,	48 00	240 00	Aug. 4, 1817,	"	"
Artemas Taft,	"	25th	Sept. 1814,	William P., and Sarah Ann Esther Taft,	48 00	240 00	Sept. 27, 1817	"	"
Nathan Tuttle,	"	11th	June 17, 1813	Chandler and Rosanna Tuttle,	48 00	240 00	Jan. 6, 1819,	"	"
Abiathar Wheeler,	"	"	Jan. 1, 1814,	Franklin and Abiathar Wheeler,	48 00	240 00	Aug. 3, 1818,	"	"
Simeon Warner.	"	"	Nov. 28, 1813	Simeon and John B. Warner.	48 00	240 00	Aug. 25, 1818,	"	"

A statement showing the names, rank, &c., of persons residing in Rutland County, in the State of Vermont, who have been inscribed on the pension list under the act of Congress passed March 18, 1818.

Names.	Rank.	Annual allowance.	Sums received.	Description of service.	When placed on the pension roll.	Commencement of pension.	Age.	Laws under which they were formerly placed on the pension roll; and remarks.
Zebulon Ames,	Private,	\$ 96 00	\$ 1,526 36	Conn. cont'l line,	June 5, 1818,	April 11, 1818,	73	Died March 3, 1831.
Eleazor, or John Albee	"	96 00	1,232 00	Mass. "	Sept. 23, 1818,	April 13, 1818,	73	
Samuel Ayres,	"	96 00	224 00	"	Sept. 28, 1818,	"	98	
Eliakim Aikin,	"	96 00	1,522 66	"	Dec. 23, 1818,	April 25, 1818,	75	
Joshua Adams,	"	96 00	1,515 87	"	March 8, 1818,	May 21, 1818,	74	
Joseph Adams,	"	96 00	342 70	R. Island	Aug. 12, 1830,	Aug. 10, 1830,	86	Dropped under act May 1, 1820.
Ithiel Barnes,	Musician,	96 00	182 85	Conn. "	June 5, 1818,	April 11, 1818,	57	
Brister Bennet,	Private,	96 00	1,525 56	Mass. "	June 30, 1818,	April 14, 1818,	79	
Alexander Barr,	"	96 00	107 23	N. H. "	Aug. 8, 1818,	April 18, 1818,	65	Died May 29, 1819.
Peter Baker,	"	96 00	950 87	Mass. "	Sept. 23, 1818,	April 6, 1818,	72	Died Feb. 28, 1828.
Ezekiel Beebe,	"	96 00	1,242 31	"	Sept. 26, 1818,	March 31, 1818,	80	Dropped under act May 1, 1820, Re-stored, commencing March 1, 1823.
John Brock,	"	96 00	1,243 79	Conn. "	Sept. 28, 1818,	April 13, 1818,	76	Died March 26, 1831.
Benjamin Blossom,	"	96 00	1,257 80	Mass. "	Oct. 21, 1818,	April 6, 1818,	84	Died February 12, 1831.
Isaac Bowen,	"	96 00	180 00	"	Dec. 23, 1818,	April 20, 1818,	70	
Ephraim Briggs,	"	96 00	644 77	R. I. "	"	"	63	Died January 7, 1824.
Jonathan Bagley,	"	96 00	1,283 35	Mass. "	"	April 1, 1818,	67	Died August 13, 1831.
Jonas Bennet,	"	96 00	1,524 53	R. I. "	March 30, 1819,	April 14, 1818,	72	
Timothy Backus,	"	96 00	790 40	Mass. "	March 8, 1819,	April 10, 1818,	75	Died August 3, 1826.
Jacob Barns,	"	96 00	459 49	N. York, "	Aug. 2, 1819,	April 14, 1818,	79	Died January 27, 1823.
Daniel Burlingame,	"	96 00	181 83	R. I. "	May 16, 1820,	April 13, 1818,	75	Suspended under act May 1, 1820.
Roger Burr,	"	96 00	176 77	Conn. "	May 29, 1820,	May 2, 1818,	64	"
Seth Benson,	"	96 00	1,078 17	Mass. "	Nov. 25, 1823,	Oct. 21, 1823,	71	Suspended under act May 1, 1820. Re-stored, commencing Nov. 25, 1823.
John Banker,	Corporal,	96 00	391 56	"	April 22, 1824,	Dec. 17, 1823,	71	Suspended under act May 1, 1820. Re-stored, commencing April 22, 1824.
William Brumley,	Private,	96 00	599 73	N. H. "	April 3, 1829,	Dec. 6, 1828,	76	
Josiah Baldwin,	"	96 00	466 89	Hazen's corps,	May 13, 1829,	April 24, 1829,	91	
Abel Bacon,	"	96 00	400 77	Mass. cont'l line,	Jan. 21, 1830,	Jan. 2, 1830,	79	
Solomon Chittenden,	"	96 00	1,525 03	Conn. "	June 30, 1818,	April 16, 1818,	72	
Jonah Carter,	"	96 00	1,525 03	"	"	April 16, 1818,	71	

Dennis Canfield,	"	96 00	1,525 83	N. York,	"	Sept. 18, 1818,	April 13, 1818,	81	
Lemuel Chapman,	"	96 00	1,527 43	"	"	Sept. 22, 1818,	April 7, 1818,	75	Dropped under act May 1, 1820. Re-
Benjamin Cheney,	"	96 00	690 78	Mass.	"	Sept. 24, 1818,	April 6, 1818,	71	stored, commencing Dec. 24, 1828.
Thomas Collins,	"	96 00	1,523 96	"	"	Dec. 23, 1818,	April 20, 1818,	72	
Benj. Chamberlin,	"	96 00	1,372 33	"	"	March 30, 1819,	April, 7, 1818,	78	Died July 23, 1832.
Asa Clark,	"	96 00	999 16	Conn.	"	June 28, 1819,	April 8, 1818,	75	
Isaac Cutler,	Sergeant,	96 00	983 85	Mass.	"	Sept. 16, 1819,	May 7, 1819,	79	Suspended under act May 1, 1820. Re-
Solomon Cleaveland,	Private,	96 00	181 56	Conn.	"	Nov. 10, 1819,	April 14, 1818,		stored, commencing June 3, 1823.
James Culver,	"	96 00	356 03	"	"	Jan. 31, 1824,	Dec. 30, 1823,	64	Dropped under act May 1, 1820.
Solomon Collins,	"	96 00	837 56	Mass.	"	Dec. 13, 1825,	June 14, 1825,	73	Suspended under act May 1, 1820.
David Cross,	"	96 00	615 22	N. H.	"	Dec. 4, 1827,	Oct. 8, 1827,	79	
William Cook,	"	96 00	551 69	Conn.	"	June 25, 1828,	June 4, 1828,	74	
Oren Clark,	"	96 00	579 03	N. H.	"	May 6, 1831,	Feb. 22, 1831,	74	Transferred from New Hampshire, Mar.
Eli Calkin,	"	96 00	777 80	N. Y.	"	Feb. 4, 1825,	Jan. 29, 1825,	73	4, 1831.
John Daniels,	"	96 00	1,165 62	Conn.	"	Sept. 24, 1818,	April 6, 1818,	79	Transferred from Warren county, New
Jerathmiel Doty,	Marine,	32 32	517 12	U. S. ship	Alliance,	*	March 4, 1801,		York, March 4, 1833.
"	"	54 40	411 40	"	"	March 10, 1819,	March 4, 1816,	70	Died May 27, 1830.
"	"	96 00	1,527 69	"	"	Sept. 24, 1818,	April 6, 1818,	77	Act March 16, 1802. Invalid. Increased
David Dean,	Private,	96 00	1,526 63	Conn. cont'l	line,	"	"	76	by act April 24, 1816. Relinquished
Frederick Dikeman,	"	96 00	1,152 95	"	"	March 30, 1819,	April 8, 1818,		for the benefit of act March 18, 1818.
Jonathan Deming,	Sergeant,	96 00	1,529 03	"	"	Nov. 25, 1819,	April 1, 1818,		Transferred from Mass., March 4,
Douglas Davison,	Private,	96 00	607 69	"	"	Jan. 21, 1820,	Sept. 7, 1818,	78	1819.
Ebenezer Deart,	"	96 00	544 25	R. I.	"	July 14, 1820,	Nov. 30, 1819,	77	Dropped under act May 1, 1820. Re-
Jesse Doud,	"	96 00	1,284 31	N. H.	"	Jan. 26, 1822,	April 9, 1818,	78	stored, commencing June 2, 1823.
John Davis,	Private,	96 00	1,526 63	Conn. cont'l	line,	June 27, 1822,	April 10, 1818,	76	Suspended under the act May 1, 1820.
Barnabas Davidson,	"	96 00	853 23	Mass.	"	April 10, 1826,	April 6, 1818,	88	Died January 5, 1825.
Samuel Drew,	"	96 00	758 63	"	"	April 23, 1818,	April 10, 1818,	75	Died July 30, 1825.
Caleb Eddy,	"	96 00	172 59	R. I.	"	June 30, 1818,	April 3, 1818,	73	Died August 25, 1831.
David Enos,	"	96 00	1,447 46	Conn.	"	March 8, 1819,	April 17, 1818,	89	Died February 23, 1827.
Abiathar Evans,	Sergeant,	96 00	1,272 31	Conn.	"				Died January 23, 1820.
									Transferred from Rensselaer Co., New
									York, March 4, 1820.
									Died July 10, 1831.

Statement of Rutland County Vermont—Continued.

NAMES.	Rank.	Annual allowance.	Sums receiv'd	Description of Service.	When placed on the pension roll.	Commencement of pension.	Ages.	Laws under which they were formerly placed on the pension roll; and remarks.
Joseph Frost,	Private,	\$ 96 00	180 67	Mass.	Sept. 24, 1818,	April 13, 1818,	76	Dropped from the roll under the act May 1, 1820.
John Fuller,	Captain,	240 00	819 29	"	"	April 7, 1818,	72	Relinquished for benefit of act May 15, 1828.
Abel Foster,	Corporal,	96 00	1,527 48	"	"	April 6, 1818,	80	
Jonathan Fletcher,	Private,	96 00	1,367 72	"	May 6, 1819,	June 6, 1818,	74	Suspended under act May 1, 1820.
Bazalel Farnham,	"	96 00	179 69	Conn	July 21, 1819,	April 21, 1818,	61	"
Jacob Gould,	"	96 00	185 28	Mass.	Sept. 23, 1818,	March 31, 1818,	79	Dropped under act May 1, 1820. Re-stored, commencing April 22, 1826.
William Gill,	"	96 00	793 29	"	Sept. 24, 1818,	April 13, 1818,	79	
Cornelius Gibbs,	"	96 00	1,527 16	"	June 30, 1819,	April 8, 1818,	81	
Thomas Gibbs, 2d.,	"	96 00	1,047 16	"	"	"	67	
Seth Gansey,	"	96 00	787 89	Conn.	Sept. 6, 1819,	April 28, 1818,	62	Died July 12, 1828.
Ebenezer Gibbs,	"	96 00	1,524 76	Mass.	June 2, 1820,	April 17, 1818,	75	
Elijah Goodwin,	"	96 00	1,046 89	N. H.	July 24, 1820,	April 9, 1818,	67	
John Howe,	"	96 00	1,523 16	Mass.	Sept. 16, 1818,	April 6, 1818,	74	
Daniel Hardy,	"	96 00	1,034 47	"	"	April 13, 1818,	79	
Joseph Howland,	"	96 00	1,525 83	Conn.	Dec. 23, 1818,	"	76	
James Hathaway,	Sergeant,	96 00	746 93	R. I.	"	April 20, 1818,	69	Died January 31, 1826.
William Hunt,	Private,	96 00	183 69	N. Y.	March 8, 1819,	April 6, 1818,	64	Suspended under act May 1, 1820.
Selah Hubbard,	"	96 00	1,488 72	R. I.	"	April 7, 1818,	69	
Nathaniel Hill,	Sergeant,	96 00	1,316 01	Mass.	April 1, 1819,	April 14, 1818,	77	Died December 29, 1831.
James Hooker,	Corporal,	96 00	171 19	Conn.	June 23, 1819,	May 24, 1818,	60	Suspended under act May 1, 1820.
Jonathan Hays,	Private,	96 00	993 02	Mass.	"	March 31, 1818,	74	Died August 3, 1828.
Jonas Hubbard,	"	96 00	42 89	Conn.	Nov. 30, 1819,	Sept 24, 1819,	58	Suspended under act May 1, 1820.
Thomas Hutchinson,	Sergeant,	96 00	519 43	N. H.	Oct. 17, 1818,	April 7, 1818,	84	Transferred from New York, March 4, 1820.
Jacob Hebbard,	Private,	96 00	458 97	Mass.	March 27, 1819,	May 16, 1818,	70	Transferred from Washington Co., N. Y. Died February 24, 1823.
Isaac Hoisington,	"	96 00	617 56	"	Nov. 10, 1827,	Sept 29, 1827,	75	
Samuel Hill,	Sergeant,	96 00	692 90	"	Jan. 2, 1828,	Dec. 17, 1827,	70	
Bulkely Hutchins,	Private,	96 00	399 73	N. H.	Jan. 16, 1830,	Jan. 6, 1830,	69	
Abel Hubbard,	"	\$ 96 00	1,521 03	R. I.	April 27, 1819,	May 1, 1818,	78	Transferred from Berkshire County, Mass., Sept. 4, 1831.
Timothy Johnson,	"	96 00	1,002 17	Mass.	April 23, 1818,	April 6, 1818,	75	Died September 14, 1828.

Jonathan Jackson,	"	96 00	183 16	"	June 5, 1818,	April 8, 1818,	65	Dropped under act May 1, 1820.
Isaiah Jacobs,	"	96 00	1,523 86	"	Nov. 14, 1818,	April 20, 1818,	71	Transferred from Washington Co., New York, March 4, 1820.
William Jones,	"	96 00	1,522 36	Conn.	Sept. 15, 1818,	April 26, 1818,	73	
Joseph Kimball,	"	96 00	1,529 54	Mass.	Dec. 31, 1818,	March 30, 1818,	71	
Gideon Kirland,	"	96 00	1,531 16	N. H.	March 10, 1819,	April 23, 1818,	82	Dropped under act May 1, 1820. Re-stored, commencing June 6, 1823. Died July 6, 1821.
Amos Kimball,	"	96 00	966 64	Mass.	July 20, 1819,	March 31, 1818,	75	
Jedediah Kimball,	"	96 00	663 69	Conn.	July 7, 1819,	April 6, 1818,	69	
Aaron Keeler,	"	96 00	1,007 96	Mass.	June 6, 1823,	Sept. 5, 1823,	83	
James Ledget,	"	96 00	1,461 31	"	May 29, 1818,	March 31, 1818,	73	Died June 19, 1833.
Allen Lect,	"	96 00	758 89	Conn.	Aug. 11, 1818,	April 7, 1818,	76	
Amos Lawrence,	"	96 00	1,527 69	N. Y.	Sept. 18, 1818,	April 6, 1818,	70	Dropped under act May 1, 1820. Re-stored, commencing June 5, 1829.
Daniel Lincoln,	"	96 00	639 39	Mass.	Sept. 22, 1818,	April 7, 1818,	80	Suspended under act May 1, 1820. Continued, commencing February 6, 1829.
William Lewis,	"	96 00	670 23	Conn.	March 25, 1819,	April 10, 1818,	74	Suspended under act May 1, 1820. Continued, commencing January 5, 1827. Died May 26, 1829.
John Lynch,	"	96 00	387 46	Mass.	March 8, 1819,	April 13, 1818,	74	Dropped under act May 1, 1820. Re-stored, commencing January 1, 1827.
Moses Leach,	"	96 00	756 19	"	Nov. 27, 1819.	April 23, 1818,	72	
Nathan M. Lounsbury,	Private,	96 00	778 57	N. Y. cont'l line,	Feb. 4, 1826,	Jan. 26, 1826,	72	Transferred from N. Y., Mar. 4, 1832.
Simeon Leonard,	"	96 00	1,527 43	Mass.	Sept. 30, 1818,	April 6, 1818,	80	Dropped under act May 1, 1820.
Samuel McConnell,	Seaman,	240 00	185 28	United States navy,	April 8, 1818,	Mar. 31, 1818,	86	
Solomon Martin,	Lieutenant	96 00	4,012 90	Mass. con't line,	Aug. 8, 1818,	April 16, 1818,	95	Dropped under act May 1, 1820. Re-stored, commencing April 9, 1823.
John Moors,	Private,	96 00	1,228 72	"	Sept. 24, 1818,	April 13, 1818,	73	
John May,	"	96 00	1 126 67	N. H.	Dec. 7, 1818,	April 1, 1818,	76	
Abraham Moses,	"	96 00	1,523 16	Mass.	Dec. 23, 1818,	April 13, 1818,	72	Died Aug. 5, 1829.
Ichabod Mitchell,	Private,	96 00	1,085 29	Conn.	Dec. 17, 1818,	April 16, 1818,	77	
Gideon W. Moody,	Drummer,	96 00	1,518 19	"	Dec. 22, 1818,	May 12, 1818,	75	Transferred from Washington Co., New York, March 4, 1820.
Christopher Miner,	Private,	96 00	1,527 28	"	April 23, 1819,	March 30, 1818,	63	Suspended under act May 1, 1820.
William Manning,	"	96 00	1,521 03	"	Mar. 27, 1819,	May 1, 1818,	81	
James Martin,	"	96 00	181 67	R. I.	Sept. 21, 1820,	April 13, 1818,	82	
Dan Manning,	"	96 00	291 03	Conn.	April 16, 1831,	Feb. 22, 1831,		
Daniel Newton,	"	96 00	658 31	Mass.	April 28, 1827,	April 18, 1827,		

Statement of Rutland County—Continued.

NAMES.	Rank.	Annual allowance.	Sums received	Description of service.	When placed on the pension roll.	Commencement of pension.	Age.	Laws under which they were formerly placed on the pension roll; and remarks.
Revirus Newell,	Private,	96 00	1,303 91	Conn.	May 31, 1820,	Feb. 5, 1820,	78	Dropped under act May 1, 1820. Re-stored, commencing September 12, 1827. Transferred from Ohio.
Nathan Osgood,	"	96 00	1,522 09	" ass.	Aug. 8, 1818,	April 27, 1818,	74	
Eliada Orton,	"	96 00	181 03	Conn.	Mar. 17, 1819,	April 16, 1818,	71	Suspended under act May 1, 1820.
Joseph Owen,	"	96 00	789 95	Mass.	May 20, 1820,	Nov. 14, 1818,	68	Died February 5, 1827.
Timothy Prince,	"	96 00	1,183 91	Conn.	June 30, 1818,	April 11, 1818,	78	Died August 10, 1830.
Zebulon Pond,	"	96 00	1,529 03	Mass.	Sept. 24, 1818,	April 1, 1818,	69	
Peter Parker,	"	96 00	1,527 69	R. Island,	"	April 6, 1818,	72	
David Pattison,	"	96 00	135 72	Mass.	Sept. 29, 1818,	April 3, 1818,	58	Dropped September 4, 1819.
Pelatah Phillips,	"	96 00	1,036 24	"			77	Dropped under act May 1, 1820. Re-stored, commencing August 4, 1824.
								Died June 17, 1833.
								Died October 28, 1826.
Samuel Priest,	"	96 00	821 62	"	Sept. 30, 1818,	April 7, 1818,	70	
James Phillips,	"	96 00	1,524 76	"	Jan. 18, 1819,	April 27, 1818,	75	
Francis Perkins,	"	96 00	1,521 03	Conn.	April 1, 1819,	May 1, 1818,	75	
Barzilla Phillips,	"	96 00	1,057 71	Virginia,	May 30, 1819,	Feb. 16, 1819,	70	Died February 21, 1830.
John Phillips,	"	96 00	797 44	N. H.	June 16, 1819,	April 27, 1818,	64	Died August 17, 1826.
Joseph M. Pine,	"	96 00	1,516 90	Mass.	July 14, 1819,	May 17, 1818,	72	
Peter Powers,	Marine,	96 00	1,456 51	Frigate Hague,	May 27, 1819,	Jan. 3, 1820,	68	
Benjamin Palmeton,	Private,	96 00	1,351 63	N. H. cont'l line,	Sept. 8, 1819,	June 13, 1818,	77	Transferred from Montgomery Co., New York, March 4, 1820. Died May 11, 1832.
	"							
John Page,	"	96 00	1,030 63	Conn.	June 20, 1823	June 10, 1823,	74	Transferred from Washington Co., New York, September 4, 1824.
John Priest,	"	96 00	1,528 23	N. H.	Nov. 17, 1818	April 4, 1818,	76	Transferred from Berkshire Co., Mass., September 4, 1831.
Lemuel Pratt,	"	96 00	1,522 09	R. Island	Oct. 6, 1818	April 27, 1818,	74	Suspended under act May 1, 1820.
John Rumsay,	"	97 00	185 03	Conn.	July 28, 1818	April 1, 1818,	61	Suspended under act May 1, 1820.
Samuel Ranger	"	96 00	275 96	Mass.	Aug. 8, 1818	May 2, 1818,	87	Suspended under act May 1, 1820. Re-stored April 3, 1829. Died April 14, 1830.
Gilbert Ray,	"	96 00	1,530 32	"	Sept. 23, 1818	May 27, 1818,	70	Dropped under act May 1, 1820. Re-
Luke Roberts,	"	96 00	1,215 92	Conn.	"	May 6, 1818,	68	stored, commencing June 4, 1823.

Simeon Russell, 2d,	"	96 00	171 35	Mass.	"	May 29, 1820	May 23, 1818,	65	Dropped under act May 1, 1820.
Joshua Randall,	"	96 00	297 24	"	"	June 29, 1830	June 26, 1830,	81	Died July 10, 1833.
John Sallings,	Sergeant,	96 00	339 86	"	"	April 23, 1818	March 31, 1818,	88	Died October 14, 1824.
Jacob Sawyer,	Private,	96 00	948 94	"	"	"	April 6, 1818,	74	Died February 22, 1823.
Roger Smith,	"	96 00	1,528 00	"	"	Sept. 29, 1818	April 4, 1818,	72	Dropped under act May 1, 1820. Re- stored, commencing June 11, 1823.
David Shays,	"	96 00	269 91	"	"	Oct. 26, 1818	April 3, 1818,	59	Died January 25, 1821.
Jonathan Sheppard,	"	96 00	184 49	Conn.	"	"	"	55	Suspended under act May 1, 1820.
Ephraim Stephens,	"	96 00	1,522 09	"	"	Nov. 14, 1818	April 27, 1818,	81	Died January 11, 1833.
John Stearns,	"	96 00	1,414 83	Mass.	"	Dec. 24, 1818	April 16, 1818,	84	Died October 23, 1824.
William Smith,	"	96 00	1,531 86	N. Y.	"	Dec. 23, 1818	March 21, 1818,	73	Died February 15, 1833.
John Sweetland,	Sergeant,	96 00	626 93	Mass.	"	"	April 13, 1818,	58	Suspended under act May 1, 1820.
Dan Smith,	Sur. mate,	240 00	3,560 64	Conn.	"	"	March 31, 1818,	63	Died August 17, 1821.
John Smith, 2d,	Private,	96 00	181 83	Mass.	"	Dec. 30, 1818	April 13, 1818,	82	Suspended under act May 1, 1820.
Timothy Smith,	"	96 00	321 98	Conn.	"	March 8, 1819	April 10, 1818,	82	Suspended under act May 1, 1820.
Peter Stevens,	Private,	96 00	180 76	Conn. cont'l line,	"	Mar. 8, 1819	April 17, 1818,	73	"
Prince Soper,	"	96 00	1,528 94	N. H.	"	Mar. 21, 1819	April 3, 1818	—	"
Benjamin Stevens, <i>ali-</i>	"	96 00	182 36	"	"	June 8, 1819	April 11, 1818	75	"
as Leach,	"	96 00	1,529 28	Mass.	"	June 20, 1819	Mar. 31, 1819	—	Act March 16, 1802. Invalid.
Isaac Saunders,	"	40 00	640 00	Conn.	"	*	Mar. 4, 1801	—	Increased by act April 24, 1816. Re- linquished, &c.
Philo Stoddard,	"	64 00	140 94½	"	"	*	May 16, 1819	65	Transferred from Washington county, New York, March 4, 1820.
"	"	96 00	1,093 86	"	"	June 15, 1819	April 13, 1818,	74	"
Jedediah Seward,	"	96 00	1,376 80	N. Y.	"	Oct. 18, 1819	May 2, 1818	66	Died April 29, 1830.
Zadock Scribner,	"	96 00	1,053 40	Mass.	"	Oct. 16, 1821	May 10, 1819	76	"
Samuel Stratten,	"	96 00	1,056 77	Conn.	"	May 14, 1823	May 2, 1823	74	Dropped under act May 1, 1820.
Henry Sellick,	"	96 00	346 06	N. H.	"	July 29, 1830	July 28, 1830	64	Suspended under act May 1, 1820.
Jonathan Smith,	"	96 00	175 22	Penn.	"	Aug. 14, 1818	May 8, 1818	67	Dropped under act May 1, 1820. Re- stored, commencing August 10, 1822.
Samuel Torry,	Sergeant,	96 00	184 49	Conn.	"	Oct. 26, 1818	April 3, 1818	73	Died October 26, 1825,
Solomon Tracy,	Private,	96 00	499 82	Mass.	"	Oct. 21, 1818	April 27, 1818	58	Died July 6, 1832.
Abial Trafton,	"	96 00	1,369 79	Conn.	"	Dec. 23, 1818½	Mar. 31, 1818	74	Suspended under act May 1, 1820.
Moses Turner,	Corporal,	96 00	166 89	R. Island,	"	April 13, 1819	June 9, 1818	80	"
Gideon Taber,	Private,	96 00	615 46	Mass.	"	July 23, 1819	April 7, 1818	79	"
Edward Taylor,	"	96 00	1,527 16	"	"	June 30, 1819	April 8, 1818	—	"
Jacob Thayer,	"	96 00	1,526 89	"	"	July 24, 1819	April 9, 1818	—	"
William Thomas,	Fifer,	96 00		"	"				

Statement of Rutland County, Vermont—Continued.

NAMES.	Rank.	Annual allowance,	Sums receiv'd	Description of Service.	When placed on the pension roll.	Commencement of pension.	Ages.	Laws under which they were formerly placed on the pension roll; and remarks.
John Train,	Private,	96 00	516 12	N. H. cont'l line,	Oct. 27, 1828	Oct. 20, 1828	74	Died August 17, 1824.
Thomas Williams,	"	96 00	489 48	Mass.	Sept. 22, 1818	April 6, 1818	78	Dropped under act May 1, 1820.
Jabez Ward,	Qt. mr. ser.	96 00	183 69	"	Sept. 26, 1818	"	60	Died August 13, 1826.
Elijah Wentworth,	Private,	96 00	793 54	Conn.	Sept. 21, 1818	May 8, 1818	68	Died February 14, 1824.
Josiah Wood,	"	96 00	560 80	Mass.	Oct. 21, 1818	April 13, 1818	81	Died October 17, 1822.
William Watson,	Captain,	240 00	1,107 62	"	March 8, 1819	April 6, 1818	74	Suspended under act May 1, 1820.
Asahel Wright,	Sergeant.	96 00	177 56	Mass.	March 8, 1819	April 29, 1818	69	Dropped under act May 1, 1820.
Badwell Watkins,	Private,	96 00	181 83	Conn.	July 23, 1819	April 13, 1818	58	Died April 17, 1821.
Jesse Watson,	"	96 00	289 06	Mass.	Sept. 6, 1819	April 14, 1818	61	Transferred from Franklin county, Mass., November 25, 1825. Died August 14, 1826.
Jonathan Williams,	"	96 00	1,523 96	"	"	April 20, 1818	70	Transferred from Franklin county, Mass., March 4, 1826. Died June 18, 1829.
Henry Wilson,	"	96 00	801 47	"	Oct. 26, 1818	April 9, 1818	65	
Joshua Wood,	"	96 00	1,072 68	"	April 7, 1819	April 14, 1818	75	

A statement showing the names, rank, &c., of persons residing in the county of Rutland, in the State of Vermont who have been inscribed on the pension list under the act of Congress passed the 7th day of June 1832.

NAMES.	Rank.	Annual allowance,	Sums receiv'd	Description of Service.	When placed on the pension roll.	Commencement of pension.	Ages.	Laws under which they were formerly placed on the pension roll; and remarks.
Peter Ames,	Private,	\$80 00	\$240 00	N. H. cont'l line,	July 28, 1832	March 4, 1831	73	
Apollos Austin,	Pri. & fifer,	84 18	252 54	Conn.	Feb. 16, 1833	"	72	
Philemon Adams,	Private,	21 78	65 34	Mass. militia,	April 15, 1833	"	74	
Isaac Atwood,	"	80 80	240 00	Conn. cont'l line,	"	"	74	
Ebenzer Andrews,	"	43 33	129 99	Vermont militia,	April 17, 1833	"	78	
Martin Ashley,	"	20 90	62 70	N. H.	April 19, 1833	"	75	
Moses Ambler,	"	40 00	120 00	Vermont	"	"	72	
Jeremiah Armstrong,	"	26 66	79 98	Conn.	June 12, 1833	"	73	
Oliver Arnold,	"	61 55	175 24	Vermont	"	"	77	Died January 9, 1834.
Asa Anderson,	"	48 20	144 60	Conn.	Aug. 17 1833	"	74	

Gideon Buell,	Private,	96 00	182 63	Conn. cont'l line,	Mar. 25 1818	April 10, 1818	70	Act March 18, 1818. Dropped from the roll under act May 1, 1820. Pensioned again under act June 7, 1832.
Gideon Buell,	"	80 00	200 00	Conn.	Aug. 20, 1832	March 4, 1831	74	
Silas Bartlett,	"	36 66	109 98	Mass. militia,	Nov. 22, 1832	"	74	
Joseph Bateman,	Pri. & Cor.	38 57	115 71	"	Nov. 23, 1832	"	75	
Asa Brown,	Private,	80 00	240 00	R. I. cont'l line,	Dec. 19, 1832	"	75	
Enos Briggs,	"	44 85	134 55	Mass. militia,	April 2, 1834	"	76	
Consider Bowen,	"	66 66	199 98	R. I. cont'l line,	April 5, 1833	"	79	
Daniel Buell,	Private,	80 00	\$240 00	Conn. "	April 16, 1833	Mar. 4, 1831	79	
Daniel Ballard,	"	33 33	99 99	"	April 17, 1833	"	75	
Joseph Burk,	"	68 00	204 00	R. Island militia,	"	"	68	
William Bromley,	"	30 00	90 00	"	April 16 1833	"		
Timothy Boardman,	Pri. cav. & q. mr's ser.	88 86	222 15	Conn.	"	"	80	
Rufus Bucklin,	Private,	30 00	90 00	Mass. cont'l line,	April 17, 1833	"	78	
Caleb Blanchard,	Corporal,	88 00	264 00	R. Island militia,	April 19, 1833	"	75	
Simeon Biglow,	Private,	50 00	150 00	Mass.	April 9, 1833	"	82	
Lemuel Barden,	Corporal,	88 00	264 00	Mass. cont'l line,	June 12, 1833	"	75	
Peter Blossom,	Private,	78 96	236 88	" militia,	Aug. 28, 1833	"	77	
Levi Buell,	Serg't & lt.	136 66	409 98	Conn.	Sept. 21, 1833	"	74	
William Burnam,	Private,	40 00	120 00	N. H. Cont'l line,	Sept. 26, 1833	"	72	
Christopher Bates,	Pri. & cor.	82 16	246 48	R. Island militia,	Oct. 3, 1833	"	75	
Samuel Bennett,	Private,	30 00	90 00	Conn. "	Nov. 11, 1833	"	74	
Samuel Burnell,	"	23 33	69 99	Mass.	Dec. 28, 1833	"	75	
Philbrook Barrows,	"	30 00	75 00	"	June 4, 1834	"	79	
Joseph Barney,	"	20 00	50 00	Mass. cont'l line,	Jan. 9, 1834	"	78	
Nicholas Barton,	Pri. art'y,	96 00	-	"	Jan. 20, 1824	Dec. 12, 1823,		Act March 18, 1818. Relinquished for benefit of act June 7, 1832.
Nicholas Barton,	"	100 00	300 00	"	Dec. 14, 1833	"	80	
Royall Crowley,	Private,	96 00	181 83	"	Sept. 30, 1818	April 13, 1818	69	Act Mar. 18, 1818. Dropped from the roll under act May 1, 1820. Pensioned again under act June 7, 1832.
Royall Crowley,	"	55 33	167 49	Mass. cont'l line,	April 16, 1832	Mar. 4, 1831	74	
Asa Carver,	"	80 00	240 00	Conn. militia,	Oct. 22, 1832	"		
John Carter,	"	96 00	181 03	Conn. cont'l line,	Aug. 8, 1818	April 16, 1818	75	Act March 18, 1818. Dropped from the roll under act May 1, 1820. Pensioned again under act June 7, 1832.
John Carter,	"	80 00	240 00	Conn. cont'l line,	Nov. 8, 1832	Mar. 4, 1831		

Statement of Rutland county, Vermont—Continued.

NAMES.	Rank.	Annual allowance.	Sums received.	Description of service.	When placed on the pension roll.	Commencement of pension.	Age.	Laws under which they were formerly inscribed on the pension roll; and remarks.
Nathaniel Chipman,	Lieutenant	240 00	3,096 66	"	April 23, 1818	April 7, 1818	83	Act March 18, 1818. Relinquished for benefit of act June 7, 1832.
Nathaniel Chipman,	"	285 69	857 07	"	Oct 9, 1832	March 4, 1831	80	
Ichabod G. Clark,	Private,	46 66	139 98	Mass. militia,	Dec. 9, 1832	"	78	
Rufus Carver,	"	40 54	121 62	Mass. cont'l line,	Dec. 20, 1832	"	77	
Caleb Churchill,	"	20 00	60 00	Mass. militia,	April 15, 1833	"	85	
Abel Cooper,	Pri. & ser.	50 00	150 00	"	"	"	78	
John Collins,	Private,	53 33	156 28	R. Island	April 17, 1833	"	74	Died February 9, 1834.
Zebulon Cram,	"	28 81	86 43	"	"	"	77	
Wait Chatterton,	Pri. & cor.	72 23	216 69	Conn. cont'l line,	April 19, 1833	"	89	
Levi Colvin,	Ensign,	120 00	360 00	Vermont militia,	"	"	76	
Peter Crocker,	Private,	46 66	139 98	Mass.	"	"	77	
Penuel Child,	Pri. & ser.	88 63	265 89	Conn. cont'l line,	June 20, 1833	"	71	
Ezra Clark,	Private,	90 00	270 00	R. Island	Sept 5 1833	"	84	
William Crossman,	"	23 33	69 99	Mass.	Oct. 1, 1833	"	77	
Nathaniel Churchill,	"	135 00	105 00	Conn. militia,	Dec. 27, 1833	"	81	
Elisha Clark,	Comm'y of issues,	480 00	1,440 00	Conn. cont'l line,	Oct. 22, 1833,	March 4, 1833,	70	
Oliver Churchill,	Private,	28 66	-	" militia,	July 3, 1834,	"	76	
Joseph Daggett sen.	Q. m'r ser. and pri.	46 20	138 60	Conn. cont'l line,	Oct. 25, 1832,	"	73	
Barzilla Dervey,	Private,	30 00	90 00	Vermont militia,	April 28, 1834,	"	82	Increased from \$26 66.
Walter Durfee,	Pri. art'y,	90 00	270 00	"	April 16, 1833,	"	74	
Enos Dean,	Private,	40 00	120 00	"	April 24, 1834,	"	74	
Nathan Denison,	Sg't, wag' and pri.	76 66	229 98	Conn.	"	"	74	
David Dana,	Pri. & ser.	90 00	270 00	"	April 16, 1833,	"	74	
William Dowe,	Private,	80 00	240 00	N. H. cont'l line,	April 18, 1833,	"	74	
John Dunning,	Pri & ser.	38 33	80 59	Mass militia,	April 19, 1833,	"	71	
Asa Darbe,	Teamster,	33 33	99 99	R. Island	May 25 1833,	"	80	Died April 11, 1833.
Joshua Durant,	Pri. & ens'n	105 02	262 55	Mass.	Aug. 31, 1833,	"	83	
James Dowling,	Private,	40 00	120 00	Penn. cont'l line,	Sept. 26, 1833,	"	82	
William Dutton,	"	96 00	-	Mass.	Oct. 21, 1833,	"	82	
"	"	120 00	360 00	"	"	March 31, 1818,	79	
Abram Eaton,	"	51 66	154 98	Mass. cont'l line,	March 18, 1834,	March 4, 1831,	85	
Eli Eastman,	Sergeant,	115 00	345 00	Vermont militia,	Nov. 9 1832,	March 4, 1831,		

Joel Earle,	Private,	40 00	120 00	Mass.	April 17, 1833,	March 4, 1831,	75	
Jedediah Edgerton,	"	40 00	120 00	Conn.	April 19, 1833,	"	74	
Enoch Eaton,	"	20 00	60 00	Vermont	May 14, 1833,	"	68	
James Eddy,	"	50 00	150 00	Mass.	Sept. 21, 1833,	"	70	
Jesse Eddy,	Pri. & serg't	110 83	332 49	"	Oct. 18, 1833,	"	75	
Daniel Eaton,	Private,	70 00	210 00	Conn. cont'l line,	April 3, 1834,	"	72	
Jotham Ford,	"	80 00	240 00	Mass. militia,	Nov. 8, 1833,	"	75	
Pearson Freeman,	Waiter,	80 00	240 00	Mass. cont'l line,	July 30, 1834,	"	73	
Amasa Fuller,	Sergeant,	96 00	183 69	"	April 23, 1818,	April 6, 1818,	74	Act March 18, 1818. Dropped from the roll under act May 1, 1820. Re-stored under act March 1, 1822.
"	"	96 00	272 76	"	Dec. 24, 1832,	May 2, 1828,	—	Dropped from the roll of pensioners under act March 18, 1818, and placed on roll under act of June 7, 1832.
"	"	120 00	360 00	"	"	March 4, 1831,		
Peter Fox,	Private,	30 00	90 00	Conn. militia.	April 15, 1833,	"	73	
Nathan Freeman,	"	46 66	139 98	Mass. State troops,	April 17, 1833,	"	72	
Joshua Field,	"	20 00	50 00	N. H. militia,	April 19, 1833,	"	88	
Luther Fairbank,	Cond'r of teams,	96 00	1,230 69	Mass. cont'l line,	Sept. 24, 1818,	April 6, 1818.	79	
"	"	120 00	369 00	"	April 1, 1833,	March 4, 1831,	75	Act March 18, 1818. Relinquished for benefit of the act of June 7, 1832.
Samuel Gates,	Sergeant,	96 00	743 96	Conn.	June 30, 1823,	June 5, 1823,		
"	"	120 00	360 00	"	Jan. 3, 1833,	March 4, 1831,		
Allen Goodrich,	Private,	30 00	75 00	"	Sept. 2, 1833,	"	73	
Peleg Green,	"	47 21	141 63	R Island	Sept. 21, 1833,	"	87	
Allen Green,	Pri. & ser	93 33	279 99	Mass. militia,	Oct. 4, 1833,	"	76	Increased from \$40 00.
Eli Gale,	Sergeant,	120 00	360 00	Vermont	Sept. 21, 1833,	"	77	
Thomas Goodrich,	Private,	20 00	60 00	Mass.	Sept. 27, 1833,	"	70	
William Gilkey,	Mus. artill'y & infantry.	48 00	144 00	"	Sept. 7, 1833,	"	76	
Seth Gorham,	Private,	80 00	240 00	Conn. State troops,	May 9, 1834,	"	74	Increased from \$56 66.
Hilkiah Grout,	"	26 66	79 98	Vermont militia,	Oct. 25, 1832,	"	72	
Andrew Grant,	Pri. & ser.	90 00	270 00	Mass.	Oct. 9, 1832,	"	74	
Samuel Griswold,	Private,	21 66	64 98	Vermont	Nov. 22, 1832,	"	75	
William Graves,	"	80 00	240 00	"	Nov. 24, 1832,	"	73	
Simeon Gilbert,	"	31 20	93 60	Mass. cont'l line,	Dec. 18, 1832,	"	72	
David Graves,	"	23 66	70 98	N. York militia,	April 15, 1833,	"	83	
Daniel Goodenow,	"	21 64	64 92	Mass.	"	"	73	

Statement of *Island Company, Vermont*—Continued.

Names.	Rank.	Annual allowance.	Sums receiv'd	Description of Service.	When placed on the pension roll.	Commencement of pension.	Age	Laws under which they were formerly inscribed on the pension roll; and remarks.
Daniel Gleason,	Private,	40 00	120 00	Mass. militia,	April 15, 1833,	March 4, 1831,	72	Act March 18, 1818. Relinquished for the benefit of act June 7, 1832.
Thomas Gould,	Pri. artill'y,	96 00	584 00	N. York cont'l line,	March 15, 1825,	Feb. 4, 1825,	72	
"	"	109 00	300 00	"	April 17, 1833,	March 4, 1831,	78	
John Godding,	Private,	28 25	84 75	Mass. militia,	April 17, 1833,	March 4, 1831,	78	
David Griswold,	Pri., corp'l & serg't,	101 66	304 98	Vermont "	April 19, 1833,	"	85	
Uzziah Green,	Private,	44 46	133 38	Mass; cont'l line,	April 20, 1833,	"	81	
Nehemiah Gates,	Pri. & ser.	51 66	154 98	N. Y. State troops,	April 9, 1833,	"	86	
Cyrus Gates,	Private,	74 33	222 99	Conn. militia,	May 14, 1833,	"	78	
Solomon Gibbs,	"	68 00	180 00	Vermont "	May 25, 1833,	"	72	
Simeon Goodrich,	Ser. & art.	188 00	564 00	Conn. "	July 12, 1833,	"	76	
John Hitchcock,	Private,	80 00	240 00	Conn. cont'l line,	July 13, 1832,	"	74	
Joseph Hawkins,	"	30 00	90 00	"	Oct. 25, 1832,	"	75	
Moses Hawkins,	"	20 00	60 00	Conn. militia,	"	"	73	
Asa Hale,	"	80 00	240 00	Mass. cont'l line,	Nov. 22, 1832,	"	74	
Thomas Hammond,	Pri. & corp.	29 17	87 51	"	Nov. 23, 1832,	"	72	
Caleb Howland,	Private,	80 00	240 00	R. Island "	Dec. 19, 1832,	"	76	
Richard Haskins,	"	49 85	149 55	Vermont militia,	"	"	71	
Gideon Hewet,	"	26 62	79 86	N. York "	April 15, 1833,	"	86	Died February 27, 1834.
Daniel Hubbard,	Corporal,	73 33	218 99	Mass. "	April 17, 1833,	"	81	
Andrew Hewet,	Private,	80 00	240 00	Conn. "	"	"	73	
Samuel Hunt,	Pri. artill'y	96 00	871 69	Mass. cont'l line,	July 6, 1822,	June 6, 1822,	70	Act March 18, 1818. Relinquished for the benefit of act June 7, 1832.
"	"	100 00	300 00	"	April 17, 1833,	March 4, 1831,	74	
Abner Hall,	Private,	33 33	99 99	Mass. militia,	April 19, 1833,	"	70	
Minor Hilyard,	"	36 66	109 98	Conn. "	April 16, 1833,	"	71	
John Howe,	Pri. & corp	64 64	193 92	Vermont "	June 12, 1833,	"	74	
Uriah Harrington,	Private,	60 00	180 00	Mass. "	Jan. 2, 1833,	"	79	
Elias Hall,	Lieut.	320 00	960 00	Vermont "	Jan. 4, 1833,	"	73	
Innett Mollister,	Private,	46 00	138 00	Conn. cont'l line,	Oct. 17, 1833,	"	78	
Abel Horton,	Pri., cor & serg't	85 00	255 00	R. Island "	Nov. 2, 1833,	"	74	Died July 11, 1833.
Jesse Hayden,	Private,	20 00	47 04	Mass. cont'l line,	Oct. 7, 1833,	"	76	
Jeremiah Hoyt,	"	80 00	240 00	"	Sept. 21, 1833,	"	76	

Titus Holmes,	Pri. & ser.	100 00	300 00	Conn. militia,	Sept. 26, 1833,	March 4, 1831,	75	
John Hamblin,	Private,	80 00	240 00	Conn. cont'l line,	Sept. 6, 1833,	"	74	
Peter Hall,	Pri. & cor'l	60 07	180 21	"	April 11, 1834,	"	79	
Ashbel Hollister,	Private,	50 00	150 00	Conn. militia,	June 4, 1834,	"	75	
Samuel Hooker,	"	22 22	-	"	Nov. 8, 1833,	"	79	
Daniel Halett,	"	58 21	174 63	Conn State troops,	July 2, 1834,	"	86	
Reuben Heath,	"	30 00	-	N. H. cont'l line,	Oct. 17, 1833,	"	81	
Ozias Johnson,	"	40 00	120 00	Mass. militia,	May 23, 1833,	"	76	
St'as Jones,	"	20 00	60 00	Mass. cont'l line,	June 4, 1833,	"	72	
Oliver Ide,	"	80 00	240 00	"	Sept. 18, 1833,	"	76	
Zebulon Jewetts,	"	80 00	240 00	Conn. militia,	Sept. 21, 1833,	"	75	
Lent Ives,	"	50 00	150 00	Conn. cont'l line,	"	"	75	
Preserved Kellogg,	"	40 00	100 00	Vermont militia,	Oct. 25, 1832,	"	94	
Nathaniel Keyes,	"	75 00	225 00	Mass.	"	"	73	
Dan Kent,	"	20 00	60 00	Vermont "	July 1, 1833,	"	76	
Theodore King,	"	63 89	191 67	Conn.	Sept. 6, 1833,	"	72	
Elias King,	Pri. & ser.	93 33	279 99	Mass.	Sept. 20, 1833,	"	77	
Joel Knapp,	"	80 00	240 00	Conn. cont'l line,	Aug. 22, 1833,	"	74	
Peter Keyes,	"	30 00	90 00	N. Y.	Aug. 31, 1833,	"	72	
Levi Long,	Private,	54 99	164 97	Conn. cont'l line,	Oct. 26, 1832,	"	76	
Josiah Lawrence,	"	73 33	219 99	Vermont militia,	Nov. 6, 1832,	"	70	
Ezekiel Longley,	"	20 00	60 00	Mass.	April 15, 1833,	"	77	
Stephen Long,	"	20 00	40 00	Conn cont'l line,	"	"	69	
Abel Lewis,	Pri. & ser.	95 00	285 00	Conn. militia,	"	"	76	
William Lord,	"	96 00	183 43	Mass. cont'l line,	Nov. 24, 1818,	April 7, 1818,	83	Act March 18, 1818. Dropped from the roll under act May 1, 1820. Restored under act March 1, 1823.
"	"	96 00	769 03	"	"	March 1, 1823,	-	Dropped from the roll of pensioners under act March 18, 1818, and placed on the roll under act June 7, 1832.
"	"	116 66	349 98	"	Sept. 13, 1832,	March 4, 1831,	-	
Elijah Lillie,	"	80 00	240 00	Conn. militia,	April 16, 1833,	"	77	
James Leach,	"	40 00	120 00	Conn. State troops,	May 24, 1833,	"	75	
Eleazer Lyman,	Private,	30 00	90 00	Vermont militia,	April 25, 1834,	"	67	
Levi Larkin,	"	80 00	240 00	Mass. cont'l line,	Nov. 26, 1833,	"	74	
Oliver Loomis,	"	26 86	77 53	Conn. cont'l line,	Nov. 27, 1833,	"	70	
Jonathan Merrill,	"	40 00	120 00	Conn.	July 3, 1832,	"	73	
Stephen Murray,	Artificer,	96 00	180 49	Mass.	Jan. 20 1820,	April 18, 1818,	-	Act March 18, 1818. Dropped from the roll under act May 1, 1820. Pensioned again under act June 7, 1832.

Caleb Potter,	Pri. & ser.	\$95 00	\$285 00	Mass. cont'l line,	Sept. 26, 1833,	March 4, 1831,	76
James Pratt,	Private,	30 00	75 00	Vermont militia,	Oct. 1, 1833,	" "	71
Noah Priest,	Private,	70 00	210 00	" "	Aug. 31, 1833,	" "	69
Abel Paine,	Pri., corp'l & serg't,	94 00	282 00	Mass. cont'l line,	" "	" "	80
William Putrin,	Pri. artry,	94 00	744 00	" "	June 20, 1823,	June 4, 1823,	74
"	"	100 00	300 00	" "	Dec. 14, 1833,	March 4, 1831,	71
Elias Post,	"	53 33	159 99	Vermont militia,	April 24, 1834,	" "	75
Isaac Peck,	"	80 00	246 66	Mass. cont'l line,	May 23, 1834,	" "	79
Daniel Platt,	Pri. & ser.	90 00	252 67	Conn. militia,	Oct. 22, 1832,	" "	70
David Parker,	Private,	60 00	180 00	" "	Oct. 25, 1832,	" "	75
Zimri Pratt,	"	80 00	240 00	Conn.	Nov. 22, 1832,	" "	79
Samuel Parker,	Pri. & ser.	56 66	169 98	N. H. cont'l line,	April 19, 1833,	" "	83
Silas Procter,	Pri., ser. & lieut.	223 33	669 99	Mass. militia.	" "	" "	72
Daniel Potter,	Private,	31 66	94 98	R. Island "	April 15, 1833,	" "	73
Ephraim Parker,	"	27 90	83 70	Mass.	" "	" "	78
Josiah Pearson,	"	31 66	94 98	Mass. cont'l line,	" "	" "	81
Simeon Post,	Pri., ser. & mar.	83 33	249 99	Conn.	Dec. 27, 1832,	" "	71
Milton Potter,	Pri., corp'l, ser. & ens.	99 66	298 98	" "	June 1, 1833,	" "	74
Israel Phillips,	Private,	50 00	150 00	R. Island militia,	Aug. 15, 1833,	" "	87
Samuel Prindle,	"	53 33	159 99	Conn.	Aug. 16, 1833,	" "	78
Thomas Parmenter,	"	50 00	150 00	Mass. cont'l line,	Aug. 30, 1833,	" "	84
William Rumsey,	Pri. & cor.	83 66	247 98	Vermont militia,	Sept. 3, 1833,	" "	73
Jeremiah Rogers,	Pri. artry.	100 00	300 00	R. Island cont'l line,	Sept. 21, 1833,	" "	79
Isaac Read,	Pri. inf. & mar.	60 00	180 00	R. Island militia,	Oct. 4, 1833,	" "	75
Rufus Ross,	Cor. & ser.	104 00	312 00	Mass. cont'l line,	Oct. 17, 1833,	" "	82
Nathaniel Robinson,	Pri. & mus.	32 30	58 25	Mass. militia,	Dec. 2, 1833,	" "	75
Charles Rogers,	Pri., corp'l, & lieut.	89 99	269 97	R. Island cont'l line,	Jan. 2, 1833,	" "	76
John Bandall,	Private,	50 00	150 00	N. York,	Feb. 1, 1834,	" "	71
Daniel Risdon,	"	23 33	69 99	Vermont militia,	April 3, 1834,	" "	74
Stephen Richardson,	Pri. & ser.	33 33	83 32	Conn.	April 15, 1833,	" "	72
Jonathan Remington,	Private,	50 00	150 00	Vermont "	April 19, 1833,	" "	88
Bela Rogers,	"	80 00	240 00	Mass.	" "	" "	71
Richard Robinson,	"	80 00	240 00	Conn. cont'l line,	April 25, 1833,	" "	

Act March 18, 1818. Relinquished for
the benefit of act June 7, 1832.

Died April 4, 1834.
Died December 25, 1833.

Statement of Rutland County, Vermont—Continued.

NAMES.	Rank.	Annual allowance,	Sums receiv'd	Description or Service.	When placed on the pension roll.	Commencement of pension.	Ages.	Laws under which they were formerly placed on the pension roll; and remarks.
Ephraim Robinson,	Private,	\$ 66 66	\$199 98	Conn. State troops,	May 1, 1833,	March 4, 1831,	74	Act March 18 1818. Dropped from the roll under act May 1, 1820. Pensioned again under act June 7, 1832.
Peter Reynolds,	"	96 00	173 15	Mass. cont'l line,	March 5, 1819,	May 16, 1818,	74	
"	"	95 00	285 00	"	April 16, 1833,	March 4, 1831,	77	Increased from \$40. Act March 18, 1818. Relinquished for the benefit of act July 7, 1832.
Seth Ruggles,	Pri. & cor.	44 99	134 97	Mass. militia,	June 5, 1833,	"	79	
Jonas Rice,	Pri. & lt.	294 98	884 94	N. Y. cont'l line,	Oct. 22, 1832,	"	92	
Jonathan Reynolds,	Ser. & lt.	166 66	499 98	"	"	"	77	
Peter Robinson,	Private,	60 00	180 00	Mass. cont'l line,	Oct. 25, 1832,	"	74	
Issachar Reed,	"	45 00	135 00	Mass. militia,	July 6, 1833,	"	70	
Jonas Rich,	Pri. art'y,	96 00	769 03	Mass. cont'l line,	April 10, 1823,	March 1, 1823,	70	
"	"	100 00	300 00	"	April 17, 1833,	March 4, 1831,	80	
Simeon Reed,	Private,	26 65	79 98	N. Y. militia,	"	"	75	
Thomas Rogers,	Mariner,	96 00	288 00	Conn. State navy,	"	"	74	
Moses Root,	Pri. & ser.	100 00	300 00	Mass. militia,	April 18, 1833,	"	78	
Joseph Randall,	Pri., ser. & lieutenant.	96 50	41 83	Conn. cont'l line,	Nov. 1, 1819,	Sept. 28, 1819,	78	Act March 18, 1818. Dropped from the roll under act May 1, 1820. Pensioned again under act June 7, 1832.
"	"	103 32	309 96	"	April 18, 1833,	March 4, 1831,	76	
Ebenezer Squire,	Private,	36 05	108 15	Vermont militia,	April 19, 1833,	"	71	
Jasher Southworth,	"	26 66	79 98	"	"	"	75	
Elijah Seger,	"	30 00	90 00	Conn. cont'l line,	"	"	77	
Asa Staples,	"	50 00	150 00	"	April 25, 1833,	"	75	
Aaron Smith,	Drum'r & corp.	88 00	264 00	Mass. militia,	Dec. 29, 1832,	"	82	
Adam Stevens,	Sergeant,	120 00	360 00	Conn.	Jan. 2, 1833,	"	73	
John Sargeant,	Pri., cor. & serg't.	94 66	283 98	Vermont	"	"	76	
Jacob Sikes,	Private,	54 43	163 29	Conn.	Sept. 26, 1833,	"	75	
Peter Stevens,	Pri. & ser.	38 20	95 50	"	"	"	84	
Gould Stiles,	Pri. & cor.	25 33	75 99	"	"	"	74	
Asahel Stiles,	Private,	40 00	120 00	Mass.	Sept. 27, 1833,	"	74	

	Private,	96 00	181 56	N. H. cont'l line,	June 23, 1819,	April 14, 1818,	78	Act March 18, 1818. Dropped from the roll under act May 1, 1820. Pensioned again under act June 7, 1832.
David Shipherd,	Private,	80 00	240 00	"	July 31, 1832,	March 4, 1831,	74	
"	"	80 00	240 00	Conn. militia,	Dec. 19, 1832,	"	72	
Jonathan Slayson,	Pri. & dr'r,	60 00	180 00	"	April 16, 1833,	"	74	
Daniel Squire,	Private,	30 00	90 00	Mass. cont'l line,	"	"		
Luther Shaw,	Pri. acting	147 29	441 87	Conn. militia,	April 17, 1833,	"	89	
Joseph Spalding,	adj. & Ser.	23 33	69 99	"	April 15, 1833,	"	72	
Simeon Stevens,	Private,	45 44	136 32	"	April 17, 1833,	"	75	
Isaac Southworth,	Drummer,	26 66	79 98	"	"	"	73	
Isaac Spalding,	Private,	40 00	120 00	Mass. militia,	July 29, 1833,	"	72	
Pliny Smith,	"	80 00	240 00	"	Aug. 31, 1833,	"	77	
John Scott,	"	20 00	60 00	"	April 15, 1833,	"	72	
Jesse Slayton,	"	96 00	87 43	Mass. cont'l line,	Sept. 14, 1819,	April 5, 1819,	-	Act March 18, 1818. Dropped from the roll under act May 1, 1820. Pensioned again under act June 7, 1832.
Abel Titus,	"							
Thomas Todd,	Pri. & fifer,	80 00	240 00	"	July 28, 1832,	March 4, 1831,	72	
"	"	96 00	163 23	"	March 8, 1819,	June 19, 1818,	-	Act March 18, 1818. Dropped from the roll under act May 1, 1820. Pensioned again under act June 7, 1832.
Gideon Tenney,	Pri. & ser.	86 00	258 00	"	Dec. 18, 1832,	March 4, 1831,	73	
"	"	100 00	420 00	Mass. militia,	April 16, 1833,	"	74	Overpaid \$ 120. Deduction to be made from future payments.
Elijah Trull,	Private,	26 66	79 98	"	"	"	73	
Abel Taft,	"	80 00	240 00	Conn. cont'l line,	Sept. 26, 1833,	"	74	
Jacob Thomas,	"	40 00	120 00	N. York militia,	Sept. 27, 1833,	"	76	
Wait Tucker,	"	80 00	240 00	Conn.	Aug. 13, 1833,	"	73	
John Tolman,	Ser. & adj't,	101 22	303 66	Mass.	Dec. 28, 1833,	"	81	
James Walker,	Pri. inf. & artillery.	88 33	264 99	"	Jan. 2, 1833,	"	79	
David Wood,	Private,	20 00	50 00	"	May 1, 1833,	"	85	
Silas Willis,	Pri. & ser.	50 00	150 00	"	June 6, 1833,	"	85	
William Wood,	Private,	80 00	240 00	"	Sept. 21, 1833,	"	75	
Stephen Ward,	Pri. & cor'l	85 32	-	Mass. cont'l line,	May 19, 1834,	"	69	
Joel Willis,	Private,	23 33	-	Conn. militia,	June 31, 1834,	"	72	
Simeon Young,	"	24 99	74 97	Mass.	Nov. 22, 1832,	"	70	
Amos Yeaw,	"	30 00	90 00	Vermont "	April 15, 1833,	"	78	
Amos Weller,	Sergeant.	101 66	304 98	"	July 31, 1832,	"		

Statement of Rutland County, Vermont—Continued.

NAMES.	Rank.	Annual allowance.	Sums receiv'd	Description of Service.	When placed on the pension roll.	Commencement of pension.	Ages.	Laws under which they were formerly inscribed on the pension roll; and remarks.
Eleazer Wheelock,	Pri. & ser.	50 30	150 90	Mass. cont'l line,	Oct. 22, 1832,	"	78	
Henry Woodhouse,	Pri. & mar.	40 00	80 00	Mass. militia & navy,	Nov. 22, 1832,	"	73	
Phineas Whitney,	Private,	80 00	240 00	"	Dec. 20, 1832,	"	73	
James Whelpley,	Quat. mast. & Captain,	240 00	460 64	Conn. cont'l line,	June 8, 1819,	April 1, 1818,	86	Act March 18, 1818. Dropped from the roll under act May 1, 1820. Restored under act March 1, 1823.
"	"	240 00	1,249 67	"	"	Dec. 20, 1825,		
"	"	403 33	1,209 99	"	Dec. 28, 1832,	March 4, 1831,		Dropped from the roll of pensioners under act March 18, 1818, and placed on the roll under act June 7, 1832.
Ethan Whipple,	Sergeant,	45 00	90 00	R. Island militia,	April 15, 1833,	"	76	
Nathaniel Wilmarth,	Private,	40 00	80 00	Mass. militia,	"	"	78	
Richard Weaver,	Pri. & serg't	86 63	259 89	N. York	"	"	83	
Eleazer Warner,	Private,	26 66	79 98	Mass. cont'l line,	"	"	78	
Seth Wynan,	"	80 00	240 00	Mass. militia,	April 17, 1833,	"	73	
Thomas Ward,	"	80 00	240 00	N. H. cont'l line,	April 18, 1833,	"	74	
Asabel Williams,	"	80 00	240 00	Conn. militia,	April 19, 1833,	"	74	

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In Memoriam.

To the memory of the HON. BENJAMIN H. STEELE, of Derby; ENOS W. THURBER, Westfield, Orleans County; HON. LOYAL E. KELLOGG, Benson, REV. JOSEPH STEELE Castleton; AMOS C. CHURCHILL, Hubbardton, Rutland County; all of this volume.

To the memory of HON. HARVEY MUNSILL, Bristol; HON. ALONZO G. ALLEN, Granville, Addison County.

To the memory of HON. DR. HENRY SHELDON, Rupert; DR. AMORI BENSON, Landgrove; MARTIN MATTISON, Shaftsbury; WALTER RANDALL, Sandgate; Bennington County.

To the memory of ASAH EL BURREINGTON, Burke; REV. O. G. CLARKE, Groton, Caledonia County.

To the memory of JAMES JOHNS, Huntington; REV. BERNICE D. AMES, REV. SAMUEL H. TUPPER, Charlotte; LYMAN THAYER, Shelburne; HECTOR ADAMS, ESQ., Milton; HARRY MILLER, Williston, Chittenden County.

To the memory of the REV. JOHN B. PERRY historian of Swanton, Franklin Co.

To the memory of NATHANIEL READ, ESQ., Cambridge; THOMAS WATERMAN, Johnson; A. C. BOARDMAN, Morristown, Lamoille County.

To the memory of INSLEY DOW, Corinth; HON. ABIJAH HOWARD, Thetford, Orange County.—

May our historians rest in honor.

PRESS NOTICES.

THE FREE PRESS AND TIMES—BURLINGTON.

Miss Hemenway's Vt. Gazetteer, Vol. 2—a bulky volume of 1,200 pages. Miss Hemenway's work—of great value to the State from the first—grows in interest and value as it proceeds. We wish once more to acknowledge the obligation under which she has placed all Vermonters. She has gathered in this volume an immense amount of material, of historical, scientific and personal interest. We do not know who would have been likely to undertake such a labor if she had not, and she deserves the hearty encouragement and assistance of all true Vermonters.

Volume 2 contains the histories of Franklin, Grand Isle, Lamoille and Orange Counties. It opens with a capital likeness of the late Rev. Zadock Thompson, engraved on steel by Buttre. No man has ever better deserved such distinction from Miss Hemenway.

Franklin County is remarkably rich in historical material. The introductory chapter is by the late Geo. F. Houghton, Esq.,—the last of his completed historical labors. The histories of thirteen towns in Franklin County, follow, filled with interesting incidents and biographies. The history of St. Albans, by L. L. Dutcher, Esq., is particularly full. The military history of Franklin County, occupying 70 pages, is by Warren Gibbs, Esq., a most valuable contribution, including lists of the Vermont officers in the Revolutionary War, the officers and soldiers of the 15th and 22d regiments of infantry in the war of 1812, and full lists and condensed records of every soldier of Franklin County in the late war, with sketches of Gen. Stannard, Gen. Wm. F. Smith, and other distinguished soldiers.

The interesting introductory chapter to Grand Isle County is by D. Webster Dixon, Esq., who also furnished the full and careful

town history of Grand Isle, and several of the biographical sketches. The chapter is appropriately headed by a steel engraved likeness of Asa Lyon, who was in his day one of the strong men of Vermont, taken from a pencil sketch, the only likeness of him in existence. The biography of Mr. Lyon is contributed by the venerable Rev. Simeon Parmelee, who knew him intimately fifty years ago. In the history of the town of Isle La Motte we find an important and interesting paper on the first civilized occupancy of Vermont soil, by Hon. David Read, of this city, whose contributions to the first volume of the *Gazetteer* were of such noticeable value. In this paper Mr. Read shows by extracts from the early documentary history of New York, that Fort Anne, a stone fort, was built on the island of Isle La Motte, by the French, in 1665, thirty-nine years before the building of the block house called Fort Dummer, at Brattleboro, which has heretofore been considered the first civilized settlement within the boundaries of Vermont.

The Lamoille Co. chapter appears to be quite complete.

The Introductory chapter for Orange Co. is by Rev. Silas Mc Keen, who also furnishes the history of Bradford. The history of Strafford is the contribution of Senator Morrill. The settlement of Orange County commenced over a hundred years ago, and the town histories, especially of the river towns, are full of interesting reminiscences of Revolutionary and Indian hostilities of those early days.

The series ought to be owned by every Vermonter who cares anything for the history of his State, and for the enduring memory of her sons, whose lives are worth recording. All who have not done so, should procure it *now*. The volumes may be out of print sooner than many suppose, for the editions

printed are not large. One or two of the steel plates have already been destroyed by accident, and cannot be supplied after this; and the work deserves and needs the encouragement of rapid sales to lighten the heavy pecuniary responsibility in such a voluminous publication.

VOL. II. FRANKLIN, GRAND ISLE, LAMOILLE AND ORANGE COUNTIES.—*St. Albans Messenger*.

At length, after a thousand vexatious annoyances and delays, Miss Hemenway has issued the above named massive volume. It is far superior in interest to its predecessor, and, indeed, is one of the most valuable and important works ever produced in Vermont. How can we ever find words to properly thank this patient, courageous, patriotic woman for devoting so many years of toil and incurring so great an expense in the production of a work which must forever be to a great extent an unappreciated benefit to her State? Here it stands, an indigenous historical growth from the homes, the hearts and the pens of the people, a garner house of facts which had almost been forgotten and but for this would soon have been entirely so, and a collection of literary contributions which, better than anything else save the newspapers of three generations, photograph and exhibit to the world the moral and intellectual cast of our people.

The first 67 pages contain an elaborate and highly interesting paper on the natural history of Chittenden, Franklin, Grand Isle and Lamoille counties, by Rev. Prof. John B. Perry, formerly of Swanton, now of Harvard University. Then comes the carefully prepared and almost faultlessly written chapter on the history of Franklin county, by the late Geo. F. Houghton, and then the histories of the several towns, and a county "Military Chapter," by Warren Gibbs. Mr. Gibbs did himself great credit in this labor and the soldiers of the county may well owe him gratitude.

Mr. Dutcher's history of St. Albans, including a very graphic account of the raid, trimmed to the perfection of terseness, and systematic beyond a fault. His amusing paper on "June Training" and exciting history of the infamous smuggling boat "Black Snake" also appear.

Many interesting biographical sketches of the eminent men of this county thickly stud

this part of the volume, and fine steel engravings of the late Hon. John Smith, of Major Gen. Israel B. Richardson, a native of Fairfax, who died of wounds during the war, of ex-Gov. J. Gregory Smith, of Maj. Gen. George J. Stannard and of Maj. Gen. Wm. F. Smith are among its best illustrations.

The Grand Isle county chapter from the able pen of Mr. D. Webster Dixon, is a model of patient research, accurate detail, systematic grouping, clear statement and engrossing style.

A work of so great local interest as this, and of such historical value, ought to be in every house. The rich ought to patronize it as a public benefaction, even if they feel no special interest in it.

LAMOILLE NEWSDEALER.

The second volume of the "Vermont Historical Gazetteer," Miss Hemenway, of Burlington, Editor, has been received, and is an interesting and valuable contribution to the complete history of our State. The first volume was published complete some years since, and there will probably be two others; from 4000 to 5000 pages of civil, ecclesiastical military, political, descriptive and biographical history of each town in Vermont.

Franklin county towns are complete. (Swanton excepted, the Mss. having been accidentally lost, and to be re-produced) These towns are full and replete with biographical sketches of many of Franklin's great men, living and dead: Ex-Govs. Royce and Eaton, Hons. Smith, Benj. Swift, Asa Aldis, Jas. Davis, Bates Turner, Rev. G. Worthington Smith, John G. Saxe, N. F. Wood, Alvah Sabin, Rev. Benj. Wooster, Samuel Kendall, Wm. C. Wilson, Maj. Gen. I. B. Richardson, born in Fairfax, killed in the battle of Sharpsburgh, Md.; Col. E. S. Barney, of Swanton, mortally wounded at Fredericksburg, Va., May 10, 1864; Cols. Jewett and V. S. Barney, of Swanton; Lieut. Col. Chandler and Capt. H. C. Parsons, St. Albans; the lamented Capt. Merritt B. Williams and Capt. R. H. Stuart, of Bakersfield, etc. Many incidents, new to the present generation, in relation to the "Radical Rebellion of '37," in Canada, are spoken of.

The little county of Grand Isle takes up 113 pages. D. Webster Dixon, of the *St. Albans Messenger*, writes the opening chapter. A paper "Methodism in Grand Isle county,

is furnished by Rev. D. Marvin. Hon David Reed, Geo. F. Houghton, H. H. Reynolds, Rev. O. G. Wheeler and others contribute.

Over 300 pages are devoted to Orange county. Among the writers are Rev. S. Mc Keen, Hons. Alvah Bean, Hiland Hall, D. P. Thompson, P. H. White, Col. R. Farnham, L. G. Hinckley. Randolph is treated in an exhaustive manner, and the sketch of Strafford by Senator Morrill is of interest.

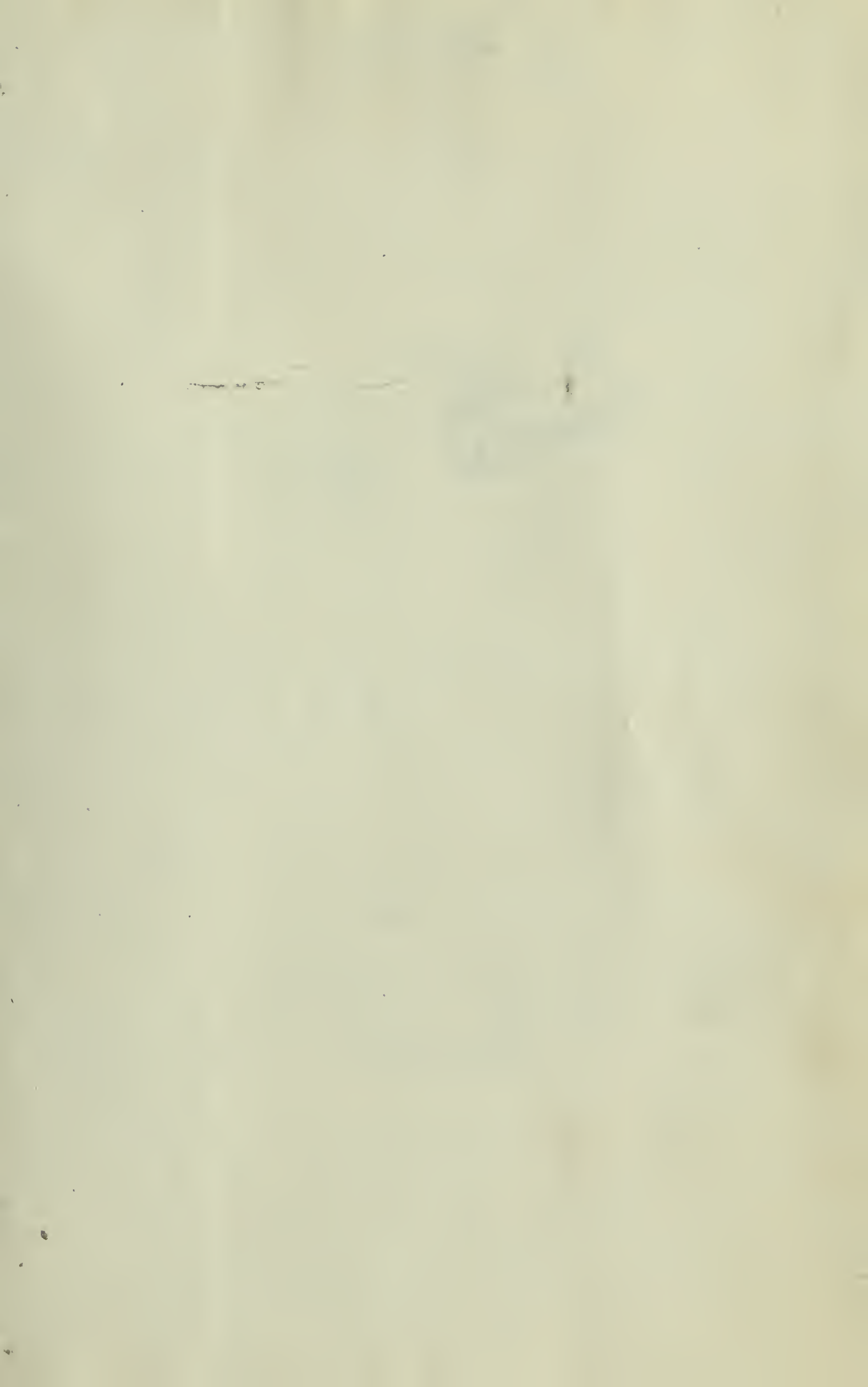
Lamoille County now claims our attention. Each town, including Mansfield and Sterling, appears in a manner creditable to their several historians.

Hyde Park, by Rev. D. H. Bicknell, is quite voluminous, and forcibly displays the industry as well as the ability of the author; sketches of proprietor's meetings, early town government, etc., are given in detail. Stowe, by Mrs. M. N. Wilkins, is treated in a manner equal to that of any town noticed in the

work,—replete with records of distinguished personages, condensed and accurate information relating to all matters of town history. Waterville, by E. Henry Willey, is brief, but ingeniously written—*multum in parvo*.

The work is "dedicated to the native-born citizens of this Green Mountain land; the Vermonter at home or abroad; to all who respect and esteem Vermont, and take an interest in her unique early and progressive later History," and it should be in every family. One thousand copies should be sold in Lamoille County alone. The labors of the author, Miss Hemenway, have been severe and unremunerative; for years she has been engaged in the arduous task of gathering a vast amount of material, and we hope the people of the State will be public-spirited enough to appreciate the undertaking, and show their "faith by their works."





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